ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1909.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 16th day of April, 1909, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

(Levied as per Act of last Legislature)

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 906 13
" No. 2, Selbysport	1,097 41
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,203 79
" No. 4, Bloomington	551 01
" No. 5, Accident	834 98
" No. 6, Sang Run	535 98
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,676 30
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,022 24
" No. 9, Johnson's	368 86
" No. 10, Deer Park	882 03
" No. 11, Elbow	356 92
" No. 12 Bittinger	451 52
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	392 45
District No. 14, Oakland	1,856 91
General Road Fund	1,000 00
James A. Sincell, Road Engineer, salary for one year	800 00
	$13,936 53

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$800 00
" " " " DeerPark	100 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville (subject to order)	150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$1,800 00

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower	$1,885 40

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1909, and March Terms, 1910	$3,557 50

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$403 20
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	208 00
	$611 20

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Austin Brown, bal. due for 1908 salary, &c	$1,761 02
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, &c., for 1909, subject to order	4,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, for 1909, subject to order	900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, for 1909, subject to order	300 00
W. J. Purnell, nursing C. C. Michaels in jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	24 00
	$6,985 02

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of schools	$24,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, use Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1909	$4,448 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1909	$1,000 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimates to pay same for 1909	$250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1909	$2,800 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1909	$1,050 00
Estimate to pay State witnesses before J. P.	$100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$ 800 00
A. G. Ross, clerk, balance	600 00
Estimate for Attorney's fees	150 00
	$1,550 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 194.

Jno. W. Harvey, examiner 1 Day	$ 2 00
P. J. Lohr, examiner 1 Day	2 00
Andrew Shartzer, examiner 2 Day	4 00
C. A. Miller, chainman 1 Day	1 50
P. Hamill, " 1 Day	1 50
Jas. A. Sincell, surveyor	15 00
Abel DeWitt, damages	10 00

Road Case No. 193.

C. J. Otto, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
P. J. Stephen, examiner 1½ Days	3 00
Stanley M. Jacobs, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
Geo. Brown, chainman 2 Days	3 00
Wm. Jacobs, " 2 Days	3 00
Thos. Weir, axeman 2 Days	3 00
J. D. Miller, surveyor	15 00

Road Case No. 188.

Mrs. Ellen Murphy, damages	20 00
	$93 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of D. E. Offutt, A. D. Naylor and J. M. Falkenstine—	
J. M. Falkenstine	$5 00
Walter Falkenstine	2 40
For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon, Abe. Moon and Isaac Wilderson—	
J. W. Beckman	3 00
G. D. Lee	2 00
David Ridder	2 00
C. W. Moore	2 60
H. B. Bosley	2 00
D. M. Lower	2 00
H. L. Upole	5 00
Grover Lee	2 00
M. E. Lee	1 00
G. R. Beckman	3 00
William Mason	2 40
W. E. Sims	3 00
J. W. Lower	4 00
E. Wonderly	4 00
A. C. Riley	2 00
J. T. Beckman	4 00
Lee Ridder	2 00
James H. Sims	8 75
For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon and Abe. Moon—	
J. A. Fulmer	2 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of D. W. Wilson—	
Arthur Jack	80
G. P. Lipscomb	40
Geo. Montgomery	1 20
Isaac Arnold	1 20
A. H. Arnold	1 20
Silas Arnold	1 00
T. B. Arnold	1 00
M. P. Jack	80
D. W. Wilson	2 00
John Kitzmiller	80
Arthur Jack	80
A. H. Arnold	2 00
George Montgomery	6 00
Silas Arnold	8 00
A. H. Simons	6 00
O. H. Simons	5 60
Isaac Arnold	2 00
J. R. Lipscomb	5 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
M. P. Jack	4 00
G. P. Lipscomb	5 20
Frank Childs	6 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Company—	
E. Stanton	4 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., Garrett Lumber Co., and Sampson Butler—	
Harry Leatham	4 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of Jno. Miller and William Hutzell—	
C. E. Stanton	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Bonig, Jno. Butler and S. D. Yoder—	
C. E. Stanton	2 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., and E. Sincell—	
C. E. Stanton	1 25
Henry Durst and son	1 60
Frank Phillippi	1 00
Richard Durst	1 00
Charles Platter	80
Harvey Durst	70
Jason Wilburn	70
Patrick Durst	70
Grant Bittinger	60
Charles Patton	60
Eli Durst	40
Harvey Bittinger	40
For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co. and W. T. Steyer—	
John Melvin	1 80
W. T. Steyer	2 25
Virgil Steyer	1 80
James Melvin	1 80
W. W. Steyer	1 80
For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co., W. T. Steyer, et al—	
Edward Melvin	1 80
Thomas Wilson	1 80
Charles W. Kidd	1 00
Isaac Steyer	1 80
For extinguishing fires on lands of John Rolf—	
Charles Janoski	75
William Deaver	60
Walker Janoski	50
John Rolf	50
Greeley Janoski	50
Lafayette Sisler	25
Andrew Rolf	50
John H. Rolf	50
Hanson Sisler	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Blue Jay Lumber Co.—	
Albert Bolden	5 50
William McKenzie	4 20
Joseph McKenzie	2 40
George McKenzie	1 00
Roy Crow	1 00
Leonard Crow	1 00
John Werner	1 00
James Werner	1 00
Milton Werner	1 00
Philip Baker	2 00
John Knepp	1 00
Harry Knepp	1 00
Frank C. Graham	1 00
Oscar McKenzie	1 80
Jacob Baker	40
Silas Knepp	1 40
Jes. Robinson	2 80
James Brown	1 00
William Brown	3 20
John Finzel	1 00
Nelson Finzel	1 00
Howard Finzel	1 00
George Finzel	1 00
Peter McKenzie	1 00
George Caton	2 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
Lloyd Crow	1 00
John Layton	1 00
Howard Layton	1 00
Adam Paul	1 00
Albert Dress	1 00
Howard Dress	1 00
James Carey	1 00
George Donius	1 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Meadow Mountain Lumber Company—	
C. E. Ellithorp	1 50
For extinguishing fires on the lands of James Bowser—	
C. E. Ellithorp	1 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Jennings Bros—	
C. E. Ellithorp	75
A. J. Orendorf	1 20
For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder—	
J. J. Garrett	4 20
R. Montgomery	3 80
E. S. Wilson	5 80
John Markley	4 30
For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—	
E. H. Male	3 60
Jacob Kisner	2 80
A. J. Chisholm	2 40
Ellsworth Male	4 60
John Kisner	4 60
For extinguishing fires on the lands of C. F. Kimmell—	
John Rodeheaver	1 40
W. F. Rodeheaver	1 40
Taylor Lewis	1 20
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
D. W. Wilson	75
Arthur Jack	60
O. H. Simmons	60
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Johnson Bros—	
James Baker	40
James McKenzie	40
Joseph McKenzie	40
George McKenzie	40
Oscar McKenzie	40
Urias McKenzie	40
Albert Bolden	75
For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve and Mr. Vandersall—	
N. C. Browning	5 50
John Sines	2 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands on Yoder & Vandersall, D. E. Offutt, Frick, Henry Krug and Dol. Kimmell—	
J. M. Falkenstine	14 50
Walter Falkenstine	12 00
Dol. Kimmell	4 00
Dave Reams	1 00
O. R. Leighton	9 00
W. T. Sines	11 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve, A. D. Naylor, J. M. Falkenstine, J. M. Browning and Alex. Bittinger—	
Alex. Bittinger	2 80
A. S. Kimmell	2 20
Clarence Bittinger	2 80
A. C. Rodzheaver	70
	$337 46

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Charles Lee, District No. 1, use Garrett National Bank	$ 6 69
Garrett V. Dixon, District No. 2	32 99
J. L. Durst, District No. 3	3 42
Henry Barnard, District No. 4	18 38
Henry Kolb, District No. 5	6 98
John Sines, District No. 6	6 21
C. J. Rathbun, District No 7	9 26
E. C. Harvey, District No. 8	3 26
Thomas H. Layman, District No. 9	7 26
William Nine, District No. 10	6 19
William H. Jacobs, District No. 11	5 30
Amos Reckner, District No. 12	2 93
L. C. Bray, District No. 13	62 20
A. L. Sines, District No. 14	21 67
	$192 74

SHEEP ACCOUNT.

H. P. Miller	$15 51
Chester Green	7 00
B. A. Sharpless	9 00
John Meese	7 00
Francis Fike	7 08
Noah Newman	9 81
Jno. A. Kimble	7 85
	$63 25

ATTORNEYS' FEES

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$1,254 99
F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	22 50
Thomas J. Peddicord, 6 misdemeanors, 2 felonies	50 00
Wm. R. Offutt, T. J. Peddicord and G. S. Hamill, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and R. T. Semmes, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 7 misdemeanors, 1 felony	45 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
	$1,417 49

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

A. S. Teats, District No. 7, use First National Bank of Oakland	$ 71 35
Same, District No. 7, balance	36 35
J. L. McRobie District No. 1	3 40
J. B. Emory, District No. 12	1 75
A. L. Lee, District No. 13	5 40
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	10 60
W. D. Hoye, District No. 10	18 45
E. I. West, District No. 14	16 89
A. B. Gonder Estate, District No. 14	25 45
Thos. J. Crowe, District No. 9	3 80
	$193 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Patrick Doolen, District No. 2	$ 8 06
A. J. Miller, District No. 8, use Owen Tracy	30 40
D. W. Torsey, special, District No. 3	14 10
Silas Teats, District No. 5	10 20
W. A. Maffett, District No. 7	484 24
Homer D. Custer, District No. 6	9 30
E. G Miller, District No. 10	16 00
Jos. R. Glass, District No. 1	8 60
W. R. Browning, special, District No. 14	23 40
B. B. Nethkin, special, District No. 14	25 10
Jno. Dishong, District No. 11	9 35
I. D. Junkins, District No. 13	73 10
Wm. Newman, special, District No. 14	4 50
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	2 25
J. F. Lee, District No. 8	1 50
Lloyd Robeson, District No. 11	18 00
James Bowser, District No. 12	10 75
	$748 85

OUT SIDE PENSIONERS.

Jno. Kanada, for support of Francis Cooper, subject to order	$ 50 00
Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. I. Ringer, for support of Jno. R. Ringer, subject to order	120 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
Jno. W. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
Wm. R. Fike, for support of Wesley Fike, subject to order	60 00
Estimate to pay others	200 00
	$1,181 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of A. F. George—	
Wade H. Lohr, juror	$ 1 00
Jno. W. McRobie, juror	1 00
H. B. Weimer, juror	1 00
W. W. Cunningham, juror	1 00
Jos. Cunningham, juror	1 00
J. A. Wright, juror	1 00
Charles Sweitzer, juror	1 00
Jacob Hershberger, juror	1 00
Charles Lee, juror	1 00
Herman Steiding, juror	1 00
Jerry Mankis, juror	1 00
Lawson Wright, juror	1 00
Dr. J. A. Hurley	10 00
J. L. McRobie, Coroner	5 00
On body of Tony Lustic—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
Jos. W. Marville, juror	1 00
Layman Harvey, juror	1 00
Grant Pew, juror	1 00
C. E. Rafter, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
Jno. Bishop, juror	1 00
Thomas Evert, juror	1 00
James Campbell, juror	1 00
J. W. Brock, juror	1 00
M. V. Grimm, juror	1 00
Dr. H. P. Copeland	10 00
John Amtower, witness	33
Geo. Henline, witness	33
Urina Lustic, witness	33
Frank Lustic, witness	33
Charles Pospeschel, witness	33
Frank Kavacic, witness	33
John Zora, witness	33
On body of Mike Zido—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
James W. Junkins, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
George Plum, juror	1 00
John Long, juror	1 00
Wm. M. Price, juror	1 00
Harry J. Barnard, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
James Paugh, juror	1 00
Thomas Harvey, juror	1 00
Patrick Wallace, juror	1 00
William Meyers, juror	1 00
Dr. T. L. Giles	10 00
On body of A. D. Broadwater—	
Dr. Thomas W. Moon, autopsy	10 00
On body of Amanda Moore—	
Dr. J. E. Hurley, autopsy	5 00
	$88 31

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 11 to 20	$5,000 00
To pay Interest from Aug. 1, 1909, to July 31, 1910	2,800 00
	$7,800 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, vital statistican, 1906, 1907 and part of 1908, use Dixon & Kelso	$ 183 61
Wm. Callis & Son, repairing road machines, use Garrett National Bank	11 75
A. D. Naylor & Co., extra boiler capacity at Court House	679 98
Henry M. Casteel, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	52 42
Same, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	90 90
Same, coal for Court House, and unloading car	16 35
F. A. Thayer, insurance on Court House	200 00
Renninger & Offutt, insurance on Court House, use Garrett National Bank	200 00
Matthews & Hamill, insurance on Court House	200 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, health officer	100 00
Same, physician to Jail	100 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
Junkins & Sharpless, coffin, etc., for Mike Zido	20 00
Henry Kahl, burial permits	1 60
David Cerrill, burial permits	1 00
Hamill, Matthews & Bolden, kindling for jail	5 00
John G. Knauer, burial permits	2 40
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, repairing platforms, etc	6 60
Geo. C. Pattison, for two cars of coal	88 05
W. McCulloh Brown, typewriting and cuts for Road Red Book	9 00
Benj. H. Sincell, printing Road Red Book	37 00
E. W. Helbig, hanging paper at jail	15 00
Thomas Harne, hauling	26 00
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for Jail and paupers	59 90
L. J. Brown, repairs on road machines, etc	9 75
Garrett County Telephone Co., 'Phone rent for Sheriff, Clerk Court and County Commissioners, for year 1909	30 00
Dr. J. E. Legge, examination of insane at jail	5 00
J. P. & C. C. Miller, coffin, etc., for paupers	20 50
Corlies, Macy & Company, blank books, etc	278 35
E. G Naylor, repairs for road machines, etc	29 40
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine for Jail, etc	55 80
E. J. Frantz, boarding jurors on Lustic case	61 00
C. E. Ellithorp, taking Jacob Fazenbaker to asylum	10 00
Baltimore Office Supply Company, supplies for Clerk Court and Register Wills	80 50
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at Jail, brass railing, etc	307 15
D. E. Bolden, linoleum, etc., for Court House, supplies for Jail, coffins for paupers, etc	440 17
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Jail and Court House	75 89
W. G. Hinebaugh, supper for jurors and Sheriff	6 50
The Oakland Electric Co., light for Jail and Court House, etc	321 90
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co., blank books for Clerk Court	30 00
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	6 40
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	4 05
J. M. Stanton, hauling	6 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., of Sedalia, Mo., disinfectant for Jail	52 80
G. A. Shirer & Co., repairs and supplies for Jail	10 80
The Falconer Company, stationery, etc	39 64
James D. Hamill, stationery, etc	14 05
Arthur Townshend, supplies for Jail	40 64
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for Jail	86 41
Geo. Geissman, coal for Jail	111 20
Harry Helbig, wood for Jail	6 00
	$4,703 00

COUNTY TREASURER.

Wm. E. Hollinger, commission on county tax	$1,299 12
Same, commission on state tax	186 30
	$1,485 42

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimates for discounts, etc	$3,569 07

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,936 53
Corporations	1,800 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,805 40
Court Fund	3,557 50
Orphans' Court	611 20
Sheriff Office	6,985 02
Public Schools	24,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,448 00
Bridge Account	1,000 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,800 00
Maryland Hospital	1,050 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
New Roads	93 00
Forest Fire Account	337 45
District Assessors	192 74
Sheep Fund	63 25
Attorneys' Fees	1,417 49
Constables' Fees	748 85
Magistrates' Fees	193 44
Outside Pensioners	1,181 00
Coroners Inquests	88 31
Court House Bonds	7,800 00
Miscellaneous Account	4,703 00
County Treasurer	1,485 42
Contingent Fund	3,569 07
	$86,608 32

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $8,491,012, which at $1.02 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes: $86,608.32.

Deducting $728,314 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer, leaves the basis $7,762,698 at 16 cents on each $100, makes $12,420.32, and this added make the taxes for state and county purposes $99,028.64.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JASPER FRAZEE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1909.

ELIZABESH FRAZEE,
Administratrix,
Selbysport, Md.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SATETMENT of the condition of The Continental Insurance Co., of New York, Dec. 31, 1908.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000 00
Total Assets	18,314,696 81
Total Amount of all Liabilities	7,997,946 33
Surplus as regards policy holders	11,316,750 48
Bonds and Stocks owned by the company	16,092,006 00

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept. Baltimore, February 1, 1909.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, Head Office Montreal.

Two Letters Proving Conclusively the Benefits of the Non-Forfeiture Clause of the Sun Life Policies.

No. 1.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 11, 1908.

Mr. F. W. Claybrook, Jr., District Manager, Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to thank you Company through you for their kindness in automatically advancing the third year's premium on my son's policy No. 120813, now due.

Owing to illness he has been unable to engage in his usual vocation and it is indeed gratifying to know that his policy contains the AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE CLAUSE, which guarantees to continue the policy in force so long as the reserve on same lasts. This provision allows me sufficient time to secure the premium and the policy will not lapse on account of the non-payment of the premium.

Wishing for your Company much continued prosperity, etc., I am,

Very truly yours,
MRS. MARY A. DOERNER.

No. 2. (Five months later)

Cumberland, Md., April, 6th, 1909.

Mr. F. W. Claybrook, Jr., District Manager, Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir:—I desire to thank your Company through you for their promptness in settling the Death Claim under policy No. 120813 on the life of my late son Weyland Joseph Doerner. The check in full settlement of this claim was received by me within ten days after the completion of the papers. I also wish to express my appreciation for the courtesy of your office, which relieved me of all worry and expense at the time of my bereavement by the individual attention you gave to adjusting all matters conductive to the very prompt settlement made.

Wishing for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada much coutinued success and prosperity, I am

Very truly yours,
MRS. MARY A. DOERNER.

[Tear off the attached coupon, if interested, fill out, and mail to W. H. Bowers, special representative, Oakland, Md.]

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive particulars and rates of policies for $ .....

Name .....

Age nearest birthday .....

Occupation .....

Address .....

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Timber Right of Kletus McKenzie, deceased.

No. 712 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, that the sale of the timber on the land of Kletus McKenzie, made by James E. McKenzie, the Executor of said deceased, in pursuance of the laws of Maryland, vesting the Orphans' Court of said State with the power to order the sale of such property, and this day reported to this Court by said James F. McKenzie, Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of May, next; provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $159.06.

E. E. FRIEND,
Register of Wills.

True Copy, Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register of Wills.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909. NUMBER 9

TWO VALUABLE HORSES KILLED ON RAILROAD

Near Big Youghiogheny Bridge Last Sunday Morning by Freight Train.

Last Sunday morning about 5 o'clock a west bound freight train drawn by engine No. 1803, ran down and killed two horses belonging to Mr. George Geissman, of Oakland. The animals had been in pasture on the Welch farm, west of Oakland, but had escaped from the field and strayed upon the track near the Washington Spring crossing.

When the train which caused the death of the animals arrived at the crossing it is apparent, from tracks made alongside the railway, that the animals were grazing nearby and they became frightened and started to run between the rails. Thus they ran in front of the engine until the Yough bridge, which is an undertruss structure and covered only with the ties and rails, was reached. When the horses attempted to cross the bridge their legs went into the openings between the ties and the engine struck them, killing both instantly and carrying one beyond the bridge after severing its body in twain.

Railroad employes had the animals appraised by disinterested parties who placed the damages sustained at $400. Mr. Geissman has filed a claim with the railroad officials for the amount he deems the animals were worth and he hopes to be reimbursed.

Mt. Lake Park Summer Program For Season 1909

Dates have been arranged as follows for conferences, etc., to be held this summer at Mountain Lake Park:

June 25—July 5. Young Woman's Christian Association, East Central College Section.

June 29—July 2. Maryland State Teachers' Association.

July 6—15. Interdenomination Camp Meeting.

July 16—19. Home Missionary and Church Extension Conference.

July 17—19. Woman's Home Missionary Society Anniversary.

July 24—26. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Anniversary.

July 31—Aug. 2. Maryland State Horticultural Society.

August. The Mountain Chautauqua. Exact dates to be announced later

Other prospective conferences to be announced later.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

MAY METEOROLOGY

Month Will Glow With Sunshine and Be Free from Frost.

Peter R. Smith forecasts the weather for May as follows:

The storm exciting causes for the month of May are much lessened this year over what they were for the past several Mays. Hence causes denote it a bright, rosy month, glowing with sunshine. And, indeed, even in the cyclonic belts these destructive storms will be much reduced in force. The causes which bring about frost are at a minimum. If any frost should appear it will be light. May will have refreshing showers, which will be followed by cooler conditions. May will open with a rain on her border in western and central parts.

On the last day of April a warm wave will be developed, bringing on cloudiness and rain. The wave on its passage will break and form electric showers in many places as it moves on eastward. Fair, cooler weather will follow.

A wave of disturbance will be central on the 6th. The period will start with a warm wave on the 5th. Cloudiness and rain will be on transit, passing east on the 6th, 7th and 8th. A change to fair, cooler weather will follow the western flank of the wave, which may be cool enough for frost.

A storm period comes on the 11th, 12th and 13th. A change to warmer will be experienced on the 10th, and on the 11th and 12th thundershowers will materialize. On or about the 14th cooler weather will prevail. There should be no alarm at this time of frost danger. If any it will be very light.

A change to much warmer will be experienced on or touching the 15th, which will develop a storm wave that will be in force to the 19th. A series of thunder showers of much strength will prevail generally at this period in most parts of the country. After the passage of the wave it will be much cooler on or about the 19th.

A storm period is central on the 23d, 24th, and 25th. Thundershowers will develop and in places storms of wind will show up with much vigor. Thick cloudiness and light rains will materialize on the storm days generally.

The last period is central on or touching the 29th, which is likely to bring several stormy days touching the 29th. The storm wave is likely to break up into thundershowers, which may daily appear to June 1 or 2.

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250

SHEEP KILLING DOGS DEPLETING FARMERS' FLOCKS

Inroads Made Upon the Fold of Mr. T. W. Casfeel Who Sustained Much Loss

The business of sheep raising in Garrett county will never be a profitable undertaking until some means has been devised to rid the country of the hordes of worthless dogs which roam at will, seemingly ownerless, over all sections of the county, destroying sheep and the sheep industry which would, with the proper protection against the mauraudings of these animals, become not only a business of profit but one which would add untold wealth to the county and open a way for the employment of labor.

In the past years the number of sheep killed by dogs in the immediate vicinity of Oakland is almost countless. One farmer has lost hundreds of dollars worth and as a result he is determined to dispose of his remaining sheep, and go out of the business—driven out, we may say, by worthless dogs.

In recent years however, the attacks upon the sheep folds of the farmers have been few, but last week a new outbreak occurred when two dogs were seen worrying a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. T. W. Casteel and before the animals were driven off they had killed a valuable ewe and crippled some eight or ten other sheep belonging to Mr. Casteel.

Mr. Casteel is naturally indignant over his loss and has no recourse to recover damages as he is uniformed as to the ownership of the dogs and was not able to recognize them.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MISS MARGARET COMBS.

Miss Margaret Combs, aged 29 years, daughter of Mr. John S. Combs, died this morning at 9:30 o'clock at her home in Carpenter's Row, Ridgeley, after a lingering illness of tuberculosis. She leaves her father, two brothers, William S. Combs, of Newark, Ohio, and Frank B. Combs, of this city, and three sisters, Blanche, Pearl and Dewetta all at home. —Cumberland Times. Miss Combs was a daughter of John S. Combs, formerly editor of the Mountain Democrat.

REV. GIDEON J. FERGUSON.

Died, at his home, Elder Hill, on Monday last, after a protracted illness due to extreme old age and as the result of a stroke paralysis suffered more than a year ago, Rev. Gideon J. Ferguson, aged more than eighty years. The deceased was a local minister of the M. E. church for half a century and was a man of true Christian principles. His funeral took place at Hoyes on Wednesday.

NATURAL GAS COMPANY WANTS MORE PLEDGES

Correspondence Between The Republican and Gas Company's Manager.

Franchises for the laying of natural gas mains into Deer Park and Loch Lynn Heights were obtained by the representatives of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company on last Thursday morning and afternoon and on Thursday night at a special meeting of Oakland's council an ordinance granting the gas company the right to lay and maintain gas mains under the streets and alleys of the town was presented. While the franchise was not granted at this meeting it was passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Council on Friday night, giving the gas company rights and privileges for a term of forty years, during which time the rates to be charged for the product of the gas company is not to exceed at any time the price of fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

The gas company having thus secured franchises with the right to lay and maintain service pipes in the towns of Deer Park, Loch Lynn Heights and Oakland, THE REPUBLICAN desirous of obtaining from the superintendent of the gas company information as to the probable date when gas may be expected to be delivered to the residents of the towns above named, addressed the following letter to Mr. J. D. Northrup, general superintendent of the gas company at Cumberland:

Office of THE REPUBLICAN,
OAKLAND, MD., April 26, 1909.

J. D. Northrup, Esp., Gen'l Manager, West Va. and Maryland Gas Company, Cumberland, Md.,

DEAR SIR:—As a matter of public interest to the people of Oakland and other communities in this secion of Garrett county who are extremely anxious for information, from an official source, will you kindly state for publication in the next issue of The Republican, when, in your opinion, will the gas line be laid to supply the residents of the various towns who have agreed to become subcribers of the company you represent, or, if the matter has not yet been determined by your officials what further step would you suggest be taken by our residents to insure the speedy and I trust, favorable action on the part of the Gas Company?

An early answer will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
BENJ. H. SINCELL,
Pub. The Republican.

To the above letter Mr. Northrup replied as follows, which is self explanatory, and the success of the movement to have gas brought to Oakland depends very much upon the future efforts of our own residents in this direction:

WEST VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND GAS COMPANY
CUMBERLAND, MD, April 27, 1909.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publisher, The Republican, Oakland Md.,

DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of the 26th inst. is before me and I thank you for addressing us on the subject referred to, and am pleased to make reply for publication as you desire.

When we first took up the matter of the extension of our gas line system to Oakland and other towns in your vicinity, which we did at the earnest solicitation of prominent citizens in Terra Alta, the Board of Trade and others in your city, we had some doubts that a sufficient number of consumers could be secured owing to the investment necessary, but it is only fair to state that we are very much gratified with the interest and wide-awake spirit developed in your city and other towns mentioned in taking hold of this matter, which reflects great credit on your progressiveness. While it is quite true that we have not yet secured a sufficient number of contracts to warrant our going ahead with such construction, but the number we have received leaves but little doubt in our minds but what your different solicitors will secure the required number. Therefore towards that end we have taken franchises in a number of the towns, as well as had a number of routes surveyed from which we expect to select a final one and in other ways have gone ahead and made considerable expenditure.

The exact time in which we would start this work must necessarily depend on how soon the different solicitors may be able to secure the additional signers. We would, therefore, request that the different organizations and committees from these different towns redouble their efforts toward soliciting and be able to place these additional contracts in our hands without delay, after which we can assure you work of construction will start just as soon as it is possible to gather together the necessary material, etc.

Thanking you for the kindly interest you have shown in this matter by addressing us, I remain,

Very truly yours,
J. D. NORTHRUP,
Gen'l Supt.

Church To Be Improved.

Members of the Oakland Presbyterian church are making arrangements to improve both the interior and exterior of their house of worship. The interior walls will be redecorated and probably new windows substituted for those now in service. The pews will be reoiled and a new carpet laid. The outside woodwork will be repainted and some improvements made to the lawn surrounding the edifice. While these improvements are under way no interruption will occur in the services of the congregation as the Lutheran church has been placed at the disposal of the Presbyterian membership as well as the Sunday school, the latter meeting at the usual hour in the Lutheran Sunday school room every Sunday afternoon.

Dog Poisoner at Work.

During the past week or ten days quite a number of dogs in and about Oakland have been poisoned. That Oakland can every well spare many of the worthless animals no one will dispute, but the manner that has been employed by the unknown distributor of poison does not appeal to the average person as being humane or the proper mode of procedure.

THE WHEELING BUSINESS MEN ENJOYED THEIR VISIT

Came to Oakland Last Thursday Afternoon on a Special Train.

Last Thursday afternoon the special train bearing represenatives of the various wholesale and manufacturing interests of Wheeling arrived in Oakland about two o'clock and was met at the station by a large number of the local business men, the City band and a delegation of the Oakland Board of Trade.

The visitors as soon as they arrived were escorted from the station to Second street and thence to the court house where a public reception was tendered them, the band meanwhile playing a number of selections.

After a brief inspection of the new building and a visit to the merchants by individual members of the excursion party they returned to the station and went from here to Grafton.

The visitors expressed their high appreciation at the reception accorded them by the people of Oakland and regretted that they could not spend more time here. They promised, however, that on their next annual trip arrangements would be made for a longer stop in Oakland, many of the gentlemen of the party being quite enthusiastic over the location of Oakland and its general air of progressiveness.

GORTNER.

Owing to the extreme wet weather of the past few weeks the farmers have been considerably delayed with their spring work.

Messrs. Evans and Kessel, of Eastern Virginia, were in this vicinity last week where they purchased a large drove of cattle.

Artie Dodge and sister, Miss Cora, were pleasant callers at the home of D. M. Schrock Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wamsley, of near Keyser, W. Va., are on an extended visit to their uncle, Chas. Wamsley, at this place.

Bliss Baker was calling on friends at Brookside, W. Va., last Sunday.

A. W. Killius spent Sunday last with relatives at Oak Grove, Md

L. S. Swartzentruber is building an addition to his brick yards at this place.

Services at the Union Church next Sunday as follows: Sabbath school at 9:30. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Everybody invited to attend.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. John C. Brooks, Mr. J. G. Cubberly, Mrs. Stella Gilpin, Miss Carrie Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Lord, Mrs. Wm. R. Savadge, Mr. W. R. Savedge, Mr. Charles Welch.

DIXON & KELSO

Now is your chance to buy Shoes a about half price. Our Annual Shoe Sale will commence Saturday, May 1st, and if you don't get Bargains it will be your own fault.

These Shoes are all new and up-to-date goods, but just have one or two pair left of a kind. We do this in order to keep our stock in good shape. Will have them all marked, so come early and get first choice.

We also have a complete line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Oxfords. Inspect our American Lady Oxfords before buying eslewhere.

The Crossett Shoes for men are stronger and better than ever. Oxfords in all Shapes and Leather.

We have the most complete line of Shoes in town, and for the next two weeks, we will reduce the entire stock.

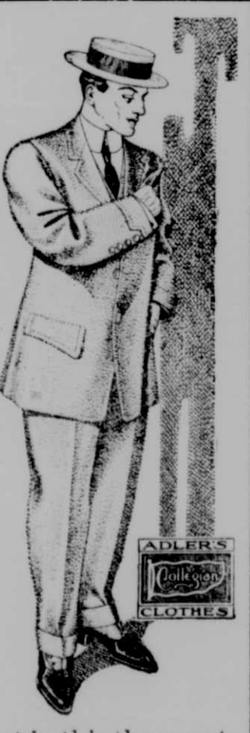
Yours to please,
DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. Mr. Poling will be at our store Saturday with a full line of wash suits, skirts and petticoats.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.



H. C. SINCELL, THE FAMILY OUTFITTER



When a man invests his money in Clothing he usually looks for the best he can procure for his money. While it is wise economy to buy everything of the best you can make no mistake in buying such Clothes as Hart, Shaffner & Marx, or the Collegian kind. While these are the best Clothes, they do not cost any more than the ordinary kind you buy in other stores. This season we are showing a stronger line than ever before, embracing all the new shades of Green as well as the standard Blue and Black, made in twenty different models.

THE SUNSHINE SUITS for Women have given satisfaction for 10 years, and this season they are far in advance of any we have ever before shown. We have many suits the same style as this cut at $12.

We show every imageable color and style of Hat for Men and Boys at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.

Our store was never so attractive as now. Every department is well stocked with the new and stylish wearing apparel for Men, Women and Children.

We show every imaginable color and style Hat for Men and Boys, at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.

We would be pleased at any time to show you through this enormous stock of Clothing, and at the same time make you acquainted with the new styles that will be worn for the coming season.

We are agents for Queen Quality Shoes for Women.
We are agents for Educator Shoes for Children.
We are agents for Bion Shoes for Men.
We are agents for All America Shoes for Men.
We are agents for Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Collegian Clothing for Young Men.
We are agents for Kuppenngimer Clothing for Men.
We are agents for International Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Sunshine Suits for Women.
We aae agents for Star Skirts for Women.
We are agents for Hawes Hats for men.
We are agents for Faultless Shirts for Men.



We are agents for Waldorf Shirt waists and wash Suits for Women.

A few minutes spent in this the greatest store within a day's travel will convince you that this is the best place to buy dependable merchandise.

H. C. SINCELL.

ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1909.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 16th day of April, 1909, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

(Levied as per Act of last Legislature)

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 906 13
" No. 2 Selbysport	1,097 41
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,203 79
" No. 4, Bloomington	551 01
" No. 5, Accident	834 98
" No. 6, Sang Run	535 98
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,676 30
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,022 24
" No. 9, Johnson's	368 86
" No. 10, Deer Park	882 03
" No. 11, Elbow	356 92
" No. 12 Bittinger	451 52
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	392 45
District No. 14, Oakland	1,856 91
General Road Fund	1,000 00
James A. Sincell, Road Engineer, salary for one year	800 00
	$13,936 53

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$800 00
" " " " DeerPark	100 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville (subject to order)	150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$1,800 00

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower $1,865 40

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1909, and March Terms, 1910 ..... $3,557 50

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$403 20
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	208 00
	$611 20

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Austin Brown, bal. due for 1908 salary, &c	$1,761 02
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, &c., for 1909, subject to order	4,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, for 1909, subject to order	900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, for 1909, subject to order	300 00
W. J. Purnell, nursing C. C. Michaels in jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	24 00
	$6,985 02

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of schools $24,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, use Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1909. $4,448 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1909. $1,000 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimates to pay same for 1909. $250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1909 ..... $2,800 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1909 ..... $1,050 00

Estimate to pay State witnesses before J. P. $100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$ 800 00
A. G. Ross, clerk, balance	600 00
Estimate for Attorney's fees	150 00
	$1,550 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 194.

Jno. W. Harvey, examiner 1 Day	$ 2 00
P. J. Lohr, examiner 1 Day	2 00
Andrew Shartzer, examiner 2 Day	4 00
C. A. Miller, chainman 1 Day	1 50
P. Hamill, " 1 Day	1 50
Jas. A. Sincell, surveyor	15 00
Abel DeWitt, damages	10 00

Road Case No. 193.

C. J. Otto, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
P. J. Stephen, examiner 1½ Days	3 00
Stanley M. Jacobs, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
Geo. Brown, chainman 2 Days	3 00
Wm. Jacobs, " 2 Days	3 00
Thos. Weir, axeman 2 Days	3 00
J. D. Miller, surveyor	15 00

Road Case No. 188.

Mrs. Ellen Murphy, damages	20 00
	$93 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of D. E. Offuft, A. D. Naylor and J. M. Falkenstine—

J. M. Falkenstine	$5 00
Walter Falkenstine	2 40

For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon, Abe. Moon and Isaac Wilderson—

J. W. Beckman	3 00
G. D. Lee	2 00
David Ridder	2 00
C. W. Moore	2 60
H. B. Bosley	2 00
D. M. Lower	2 00
H. L. Upole	5 00
Grover Lee	2 00
M. E. Lee	1 00
G. R. Beckman	3 00
William Mason	2 40
W. E. Sims	3 00
J. W. Lower	4 00
E. Wonderly	4 00
A. C. Riley	2 00
J. T. Beckman	4 00
Lee Ridder	2 00
James H. Sims	8 75

For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon and Abe. Moon—

J. A. Fulmer	2 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of D. W. Wilson—

Arthur Jack	80
G. P. Lipscomb	40
Geo. Montgomery	1 20
Isaac Arnold	1 20
A. H. Arnold	1 20
Silas Arnold	1 00
T. B. Arnold	1 00
M. P. Jack	80
D. W. Wilson	2 00
John Kitzmiller	80
Arthur Jack	80
A. H. Arnold	2 00
George Montgomery	6 00
Silas Arnold	8 00
A. H. Simons	6 00
O. H. Simons	5 60
Isaac Arnold	2 00
J. R. Lipscomb	5 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
M. P. Jack	4 00
G. P. Lipscomb	5 20
Frank Childs	6 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Company—

E. E. Stanton	4 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., Garrett Lumber Co., and Sampson Butler—

Harry Leatham	4 25

For extinguishing fires on lands of Jno. Miller and William Hutzell—

C. E. Stanton	1 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Bonig, Jno. Butler and S. D. Yoder—

C. E. Stanton	2 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., and E. Sincell—

C. E. Stanton	1 25
Henry Durst and son	1 60
Frank Phillippi	1 00
Richard Durst	1 00
Charles Platter	80
Harvey Durst	70
Jason Wilburn	70
Patrick Durst	70
Grant Bittinger	60
Charles Patton	60
Eli Durst	40
Harvey Bittinger	40

For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co. and W. T. Steyer—

John Melvin	1 80
W. T. Steyer	2 25
Virgil Steyer	1 80
James Melvin	1 80
W. W. Steyer	1 80

For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co., W. T. Steyer, et al—

Edward Melvin	1 80
Thomas Wilson	1 80
Charles W. Kidd	1 00
Isaac Steyer	1 80

For extinguishing fires on lands of John Rolf—

Charles Janoski	75
William Deaver	60
Walker Janoski	50
John Rolf	50
Greeley Janoski	50
Lafayette Sisler	25
Andrew Rolf	50
John H. Rolf	50
Hanson Sisler	20

For extinguishing fires on lands of Blue Jay Lumber Co.—

Albert Bolden	5 50
William McKenzie	4 20
Joseph McKenzie	2 40
George McKenzie	1 00
Roy Crow	1 00
Leonard Crow	1 00
John Werner	1 00
James Werner	1 00
Milton Werner	1 00
Philip Baker	2 00
John Knepp	1 00
Harry Knepp	1 00
Frank C. Graham	1 00
Oscar McKenzie	1 50
Jacob Baker	40
Silas Knepp	1 40
Jos. Robinson	2 80
James Brown	1 00
William Brown	3 20
John Finzel	1 00
Nelson Finzel	1 00
Howard Finzel	1 00
George Finzel	1 00
Peter McKenzie	1 00
George Caton	2 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
Lloyd Crow	1 00
John Layton	1 00
Howard Layton	1 00
Adam Paul	1 00
Albert Dress	1 00
Howard Dress	1 00
James Carey	1 00
George Donius	1 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Meadow Mountain Lumber Company—

C. E. Ellithorp	1 50

For extinguishing fires on the lands of James Bowser—

C. E. Ellithorp	1 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Jennings Bros—

C. E. Ellithorp	75
A. J. Orendorf	1 20

For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder—

J. J. Garrett	4 20
R. Montgomery	3 80
E. S. Wilson	5 80
John Markley	4 30

For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—

E. H. Male	3 60
Jacob Kisner	2 80
A. J. Chisholm	2 40
Ellsworth Male	4 60
John Kisner	4 60

For extinguishing fires on the lands of C. F. Kimmell—

John Rodeheaver	1 40
W. F. Rodeheaver	1 40
Taylor Lewis	1 20

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Western Maryland R. R. Co.—

D. W. Wilson	75
Arthur Jack	60
O. H. Simmons	60

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Johnson Bros—

James Baker	40
James McKenzie	40
Joseph McKenzie	40
George McKenzie	40
Oscar McKenzie	40
Urias McKenzie	40
Albert Bolden	75

For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve and Mr. Vandersall—

N. C. Browning	5 50
John Sines	2 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands on Yoder & Vandersall, D. E. Offutt, Frick, Henry Krug and Dol. Kimmell—

J. M. Falkenstine	14 50
Walter Falkenstine	12 00
Dol. Kimmell	4 00
Dave Reams	1 00
O. R. Leighton	9 00
W. T. Sines	11 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve, A. D. Naylor, J. M. Falkenstine, J. M. Browning and Alex. Bittinger—

Alex. Bittinger	2 80
A. S. Kimmell	2 20
Clarence Bittinger	2 80
A. C. Rodsheaver	70
	$337 46

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Charles Lee, District No. 1, use Garrett National Bank	$ 6 69
Garrett V. Dixon, District No. 2	32 99
J. L. Durst, District No. 3	3 42
Henry Barnard, District No. 4	18 38
Henry Kolb, District No. 5	6 98
John Sines, District No. 6	6 21
C. J. Rathbun, District No. 7	9 26
E. C. Harvey, District No. 8	3 26
Thomas H. Layman, District No. 9	7 26
William Nine, District No. 10	6 19
William H. Jacobs, District No. 11	5 30
Amos Reckner, District No. 12	2 93
L. C. Bray, District No. 13	62 20
A. L. Sines, District No. 14	21 67
	$192 74

SHEEP ACCOUNT.

H. P. Miller	$15 51
Chester Green	7 00
B. A. Sharpless	9 00
John Meese	7 00
Francis Fike	7 08
Noah Newman	9 81
Jno. A. Kimble	7 85
	$63 25

ATTORNEYS' FEES

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$1,254 99
F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	22 50
Thomas J. Peddicord, 6 misdemeanors, 2 felonies	50 00
Wm. R. Offutt, T. J. Peddicord and G. S. Hamill, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and R. T. Semmes, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 7 misdemeanors, 1 felony	45 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
	$1,417 49

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

A. S. Teats, District No. 7, use First National Bank of Oakland	$ 71 35
Same, District No. 7, balance	36 35
J. L. McRobie District No. 1	3 40
J. B. Emory, District No. 12	1 75
A. L. Lee, District No. 13	5 40
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	10 60
W. D. Hoye, District No. 10	18 45
E. I. West, District No. 14	16 89
A. B. Gonder Estate, District No. 14	25 45
Thos. J. Crowe, District No. 9	3 80
	$193 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Patrick Doolen, District No. 2	$ 8 06
A. J. Miller, District No. 8, use Owen Tracy	30 40
D. W. Torsey, special, District No. 3	14 10
Silas Teats, District No. 5	10 20
W. A. Maffett, District No. 7	484 24
Homer D. Custer, District No. 6	9 30
E. G Miller, District No. 10	16 00
Jos. R. Glass, District No. 1	8 60
W. R. Browning, special, District No. 14	23 40
B. B. Nethkin, special, District No. 14	25 10
Jno. Dishong, District No. 11	9 35
I. D. Junkins, District No. 13	73 10
Wm. Newman, special, District No. 14	4 50
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	2 25
J. F. Lee, District No. 8	1 50
Lloyd Robeson, District No. 11	18 00
James Bowser, District No. 12	10 75
	$748 85

OUT SIDE PENSIONERS.

Jno. Kanada, for support of Francis Cooper, subject to order	$ 50 00
Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. I. Ringer, for support of Jno. R. Ringer, subject to order	120 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
Jno. W. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
Wm. R. Fike, for support of Wesley Fike, subject to order	60 00
Estimate to pay others	200 00
	$1,181 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of A. F. George—	
Wade H. Lohr, juror	$ 1 00
Jno. W. McRobie, juror	1 00
H. B. Weimer, juror	1 00
W. W. Cunningham, juror	1 00
Jos. Cunningham, juror	1 00
J. A. Wright, juror	1 00
Charles Sweitzer, juror	1 00
Jacob Hershberger, juror	1 00
Charles Lee, juror	1 00
Herman Steiding, juror	1 00
Jerry Mankis, juror	1 00
Lawson Wright, juror	1 00
Dr. J. A. Hurley	10 00
J. L. McRobie, Coroner	5 00
On body of Tony Lustic—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
Jos. W. Marville, juror	1 00
Layman Harvey, juror	1 00
Grant Pew, juror	1 00
C. E. Rafter, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
Jno. Bishop, juror	1 00
Thomas Evert, juror	1 00
James Campbell, juror	1 00
J. W. Brock, juror	1 00
M. V. Grimm, juror	1 00
Dr. H. P. Copeland	10 00
John Amtower, witness	33
Geo. Henline, witness	33
Urina Lustic, witness	33
Frank Lustic, witness	33
Charles Pospeschel, witness	33
Frank Kavacic, witness	33
John Zora, witness	33
On body of Mike Zido—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
James W. Junkins, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
George Plum, juror	1 00
John Long, juror	1 00
Wm. M. Price, juror	1 00
Harry J. Barnard, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
James Paugh, juror	1 00
Thomas Harvey, juror	1 00
Patrick Wallace, juror	1 00
William Meyers, juror	1 00
Dr. T. L. Giles	10 00
On body of A. D. Broadwater—	
Dr. Thomas W. Moon, autopsy	10 00
On body of Amanda Moore—	
Dr. J. E. Hurley, autopsy	5 00
	$88 31

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 11 to 20	$5,000 00
To pay Interest from Aug. 1, 1909, to July 31, 1910	2,800 00
	$7,800 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, vital statistican, 1906, 1907 and part of 1908, use Dixon & Kelso	$ 183 61
Wm. Callis & Son, repairing road machines, use Garrett National Bank	11 75
A. D. Naylor & Co., extra boiler capacity at Court House	679 98
Henry M. Casteel, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	52 42
Same, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	90 90
Same, coal for Court House, and unloading car	16 35
F. A. Thayer, insurance on Court House	200 00
Renninger & Offutt, insurance on Court House, use Garrett National Bank	200 00
Matthews & Hamill, insurance on Court House	200 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, health officer	100 00
Same, physician to Jail	100 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
Junkins & Sharpless, coffin, etc., for Mike Zido	20 00
Henry Kahl, burial permits	1 60
David Merrill, burial permits	1 00
Hamill, Matthews & Bolden, kindling for jail	5 00
John G. Knauer, burial permits	2 40
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, repairing platforms, etc	6 60
Geo. C. Pattison, for two cars of coal	88 05
W. McCulloh Brown, typewriting and cuts for Road Red Book	9 00
Benj. H. Sincell, printing Road Red Book	37 00
E. W. Helbig, hanging paper at jail	15 00
Thomas Harne, hauling	26 00
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for Jail and paupers	59 90
L. J. Brown, repairs on road machines, etc	9 75
Garrett County Telephone Co., 'Phone rent for Sheriff, Clerk Court and County Commissioners, for year 1909	30 00
Dr. J. E. Legge, examination of insane at jail	5 00
J. P. & C. C. Miller, coffin, etc., for paupers	20 50
Corlies, Macy & Company, blank books, etc	278 35
E. G Naylor, repairs for road machines, etc	29 40
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine for Jail, etc	55 80
E. J. Frantz, boarding jurors on Lustic case	61 00
C. E. Ellithorp, taking Jacob Fazenbaker to asylum	10 00
Baltimore Office Supply Company, supplies for Clerk Court and Register Wills	80 50
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at Jail, brass railing, etc	307 15
D. E. Bolden, linoleum, etc., for Court House, supplies for Jail, coffins for paupers, etc	440 17
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Jail and Court House	75 89
W. G. Hinebaugh, supper for jurors and Sheriff	6 50
The Oakland Electric Co., light for Jail and Court House, etc	321 90
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co., blank books for Clerk Court	30 00
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	6 40
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	4 05
J. M. Stanton, hauling	6 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., of Sedalia, Mo., disinfectant for Jail	52 50
G. A. Shirer & Co., repairs and supplies for Jail	10 80
The Falconer Company, stationery, etc	39 64
James D. Hamill, stationery, etc	14 05
Arthur Townshend, supplies for Jail	40 64
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for Jail	86 41
Geo. Geissman, coal for Jail	111 20
Harry Helbig, wood for Jail	6 00
	$4,703 00

COUNTY TREASURER.

Wm. E. Hollinger, commission on county tax	$1,299 12
Same, commission on state tax	186 30
	$1,485 42

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimates for discounts, etc $3,569 07

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,936 53
Corporations	1,800 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,805 40
Court Fund	3,557 50
Orphans' Court	611 20
Sheriff Office	6,985 02
Public Schools	24,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,448 00
Bridge Account	1,000 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,800 00
Maryland Hospital	1,050 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
New Roads	93 00
Forest Fire Account	337 45
District Assessors	192 74
Sheep Fund	63 25
Attorneys' Fees	1,417 49
Constables' Fees	748 85
Magistrates' Fees	193 44
Outside Pensioners	1,181 00
Coroners Inquests	88 31
Court House Bonds	7,800 00
Miscellaneous Account	4,703 00
County Treasurer	1,485 42
Contingent Fund	3,569 07
	$86,608 32

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $8,491,012, which at $1.02 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes; $86,608.32.

Deducting $728,314 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer, leaves the basis $7,762,698 at 16 cents on each $100, makes $12,420.32, and this added make the taxes for state and county purposes $99,028.64.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

No Time to Waste Money-Making.

Agassiz, when a friend expressed surprise that a man of his genius should remain contented with the moderate income which a college professorship brought, said: "I have no time to waste in making money. Life is not long enough to enable a man to get rich and do his duty by his fellow men at the same time."

The Realm of the Possible.

The realm of the possible was given to man to hope, and not to fear in. . . . If (in sorrow) the thought strikes you that we are punished for our sins—mourn for them, and not for the happiness which they have prevented. Rather thank God that he has stopped us in time, and remember his promises of restoring us if we profit by his chastisement.—Charles Kingsley.

Too Great a Strain.

Every once in a while the actor while taking the part of a dude in a play would spend large sums of his stage money. On one of these occasions it seemed too much for a certain person in the audience, when a voice rang shrill and clear through the house: "Hey, Bill, how about that five you owe me?"

A Prayer.

Teach us to know the healing influence of beauty, and so to realize the insidious evil of all that mars the landscape; comprehending, too, that ugliness, wherever found, is opposed to the harmonious development of man's thought and to the design of Thy creation.—Edward Irving Farrington.

The Difference.

"It's funny what a difference it makes," said the woman, "whether we are eating dinner with the man in the little blue kitchen, or at a table d'hote. If he feeds his ear with his spoon in the little blue kitchen we go into fits, but look at him now! Eating his spaghetti with his bread stick and wiping his fingers on the table cloth, and I don't care at all. Do you?"

Divine Right of Kings.

The divine right of kings is a doctrine promulgated in England in the seventeenth century, which asserts that kings held their authority by divine appointment and as earthly representatives of the deity. This doctrine relieved the sovereign of all responsibility toward his subjects and gave him absolute claim to their obedience.

Right!

Does it do any good to worry? It does. It gives the doctor a chance to earn the price of a meal ticket, the maker of dyspepsia dope a chance to work off his truck upon your system, and eventually it gives the grave-digger a job. Of course it pays to worry. —Los Angeles Express.

His Opera Hats.

One of the most consistently dressed men in the world lives in New York and is seen frequently at the opera. When a work by a French composer is given he always wears an opera hat he bought in Paris, and when they give Italian operas his tile bears the label of a hatter in Milan.

The Stumbling Block.

"I'd tell my friends frankly of all my faults," says the Philosopher of Folly, "but for one thing. They'd believe what I told 'em."

Therefore Be Cheerful.

German proverb: A happy heart is better than a full purse.



SOME EVILS OF THE SALOON.

It Is a Corrupter of Politics and Makes People Immoral and Criminal.

The chief evils of the New York saloon to-day, according to A. H. Gleason, in his article in Collier's Weekly, are:

1. It corrupts the police force.
2. It offers hospitality to crime and criminals.
3. It forms an alliance with politics.
4. It concentrates the social evil.
5. It sells impure and injurious drinks.

These evils pertain to saloons not only in a great city but in smaller places. The principal reason, says he, for the existence of these evils is that the average saloon, if run straight and in accordance with the law, would not pay expenses. So the dealer supports his family on the profits of illegitimate side lines.

Terrible are these side lines, and yet if the saloonkeeper tries to obey the law he not only suffers loss in his business but is hounded by others in the calling, and made to suffer in still other ways. The dealer who tries to be upright has a hard time of it. He gets but little sympathy, and the way is so rough that he is likely to give up and say in despair: What is the use of my trying to run this business different from the way other men run it?

Some of the revelations of the doings of the saloon are so frightful that they seem incredible. Thus it is declared that certain New York saloons have supplies of chloral hydrate on hand to administer to unsuspecting persons who have been beguiled there for purposes of robbery or worse.

Some saloons are so frequented by criminals that the stranger who drops in for a drink may not get out again easily.

Then also there are other places where the liquids sold as whiskey and brandy are wood alcohol mixed with strong drugs for color and flavor.

The indictment presented by this article in Collier's is so dreadful that we might think its writer was drawing upon his own imagination if he did not give the dates and figures.

Sodom and Gomorrah?

Were worse conditions there than in some of our modern Christian cities?

The difference is that nearly all the people in those old time places were satisfied to have the evil stay, but, thank God, some in our modern cities are doing all they can to have it go.

LOST THROUGH DRINK.

Sad History of a Young Men's Club—One Saw His Peril and Quit.

Forty years ago, in a certain college, six young men formed themselves into a society, partly literary and partly for "good fellowship." They were all good writers, and at their weekly meeting each had a composition of his own. Then they all drank together, until they were hardly able to find their way to their rooms.

One of those men has recently told a friend that, after three or four months of this association, he discovered that from a condition in which he had to force himself to drink, having no natural taste for liquor, he found that he was getting to like it, and to long for it, and he had common sense enough to cut himself loose at once from his "club" membership. The others went on, and the annals of our colleges contain no sadder story than theirs. One of them died in New York a few years ago, noted for his wit and his learning, but a slave to his appetite. It was said that every night he retired to his library and, with a bottle beside him, drank himself into unconsciousness. At the early age of 38 he was found there one morning dead.

Another one walks the streets of the metropolis, picking up an uncertain living with his once brilliant pen. His face and person are revolting to behold, his clothes are in tatters, he has lost all self-respect and honor—a shame and a disgrace to his college and his country.

Two of the others lived in obscurity until they were past 30, when they dropped into drunkards' graves. The one who broke off was the only one who has ever arrived at distinction or has been of any service to the world.

Liquor Revenue on the Decrease.

According to figures given out recently by the chairman of the national Prohibition party in the United States, a remarkable decrease in the production and sale of intoxicating beverages throughout the whole of the United States, took place during the recent months of July and August. Nearly $1,000,000 a day is the estimated decrease, which is based on official figures received from the internal revenue department at Washington.

Against the Drink Evil.

The latest reform bills introduced into the legislature by the prohibitionists of Norway include a provision against the playing of musical instruments in liquor resorts. The provision reads: "No musical instrument shall be played in any public house, concert hall, or resort where liquor is sold, since music promotes drinking." A further clause is directed against the use of the mails to circulate periodicals containing liquor or beer advertisements.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN

Something About Their Making and Their Use.

Turpentine and rosin. The naval stores of the world.

The South has a monopoly of something else than cotton. From the great turpentine camps of the Southern States goes the enormous quantity of turpentine and its various products that supply the bulk of the world with naval stores.

Turpentine comes from the long-leaf pine tree, one of the most valuable trees of the forest. Long leaf pine is the excellent timber that is called in some sections the North Georgia pine, because the mills of Georgia send a large amount of sawed lumber to Northern markets.

The long-leaf pine tree is tall, clean and imposing, and cuts out a high proportion of sound and enduring lumber, which takes a nice finish and is valuable for many things in building. Unfortunately for the timber crop, the long-leaf pine is also the turpentine tree, and the production of turpentine is the ruination of the forest.

No other of the pine family is more stately or handsome than the long-leaf pine, with its needles that sometimes exceed a foot in length. A forest of long-leaf foliage waving against the sky gives the appearance of a gigantic lacework thrown over the tree tops, and is very striking to the visitor who sees it for the first time.

The man who has a turpentine forest does not look much at the lacework of the tree tops. He is more concerned in the bottom of the tree trunk, which yields him his living. In the spring—

Oh, well, everything begins in the spring, anyway.

The turpentine man gets an axe that is made in Ridgway, Pa., and cuts in each side of the pine tree a deep pocket that he calls a box. It will hold about a quart. Then he scarifies the side of the tree a foot or two up the trunk that it may bleed. When this is done the tree begins to exude the sticky fluid that the stranger calls pitch, and which the turpentine man calls turpentine. It is turpentine. Pitch is a wholly different substance.

The turpentine dribbles slowly down the peeled surface of the tree and finally fills up the box at the bottom. From the box it is dipped into buckets and carried away to barrels, and from the barrels it goes to the stills. The job of gathering the crude turpentine is quite on a parallel with the maple sugar operations of the North, except that turpentine is wofully sticky. Molasses is smooth and unctuous beside turpentine.

From the woods to the still it is a sticky job, and at the still is a big tank encased in brick, with a fireplace below, and a long copper worm leading from the vat through a condensing chamber holding cold water. The distilling is much the same whether it is turpentine, whiskey, crude oil or anything else.

As the fires burn beneath the tank, the material to be distilled gives off a vapor that is carried through the worm and condensed in the cold water. The liquid that flows from the worm in the turpentine still is the spirits of turpentine of the drug store and the paint shop.

After the turpentine is distilled off, a residuum is left which is rosin. Rosin is about as widely used as turpentine, and the chief supply of the world is found in the stills of the South. You can't solder a can, or wax the stick of a fiddle without paying a tribute to the pine forests of Dixie.

A few years ago the fire department in Pittsburg saw a fierce black smoke coming from the second or third story of a building down on Third avenue, and there was a hurried scurry of engines to the scene. When they were ready to turn on the water, they got ready to go back to the engine house again, for the fire was not one to put out. A curious chap by the name of Weed had a furnace set up and was making a fire of some North Carolina pine knots under a tank that contained some more North Carolina pine knots, and he was hunting for a way to distill turpentine from the dead tree trunks and old knots found so abundantly in this section.

Others had tried the same thing but without success. Weed boiled his pine knots in melted rosin, and procured by the operation a fine yield of a peculiar turpentine spirit which differed in some respects from the spirit distilled from the crude turpentine from boxed trees. This new spirit was named spiritine, and it is sold in large quantities, for Weed had discovered a gold mine. All through the South spiritine plants are in operation now, utilizing the old dead pine, and turning out thousands of gallons of spiritine.

Weed went into the question of further products, and separated his spiritine into simpler elements getting many valuable products, for turpentine is one of the hydrocarbon compounds made of up two or three of theoriginal elements in such a way as to be capable of splitting up into many other things as coal tar is.

Poor old Weed. He had fooled around with the experimental work in Pittsburg and down here a long time before he got it to move, and many a time I dropped in at his place in Pittsburg to note his progress and to lie about North Carolina with him. He finally made a success, and then he came to this section and built his stills on a successful commercial basis, and for a little while he had to juke to keep the dollars from rolling over him. Then when things were coming his way fate played it rough with him, and Weed died. That thing gave me a jolt for two reasons, one because I liked him, and the other because it is tough to see a man make an uphill fight for years, and then just as he gets to the top of the hill and has caught his breath to find old grim Death standing at the door. That is one reason I was always a staunch partisan of Moses. There was a great leader and a great man, possibly the greatest the world has produced. But when he finished his half century of struggle, leading his people onward through every conceivable difficulty, he looked down into the promised land from the summit of the mountains and yielded up the ghost. And in the land of the vale of Moab they made him a sepulchre which is to this day unknown and lonely.

Odds fish. Moses was not connected with the turpentine trade, and has no particular place in this story.

Turpentining inflicts such ugly wounds on the pine trees that their growth is checked, and after a few years the lumberman comes and cuts them down. It is not a very noble end for a most noble tree, but if you ever felt your foot move uneasily when the fiddle began to turn out the Virginia reel or Money Musk you know that the pine tree must provide the rosin. So let it go at that.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

One Spider's Doings.

The entire fire alarm system of Bayonne, N. J., was recently thrown out of order by a single spider. The insect had got caught where all the wires of the transmitter room converge together, and its body hung in such a way as to short-circuit the whole system.

Modest Modern Man.

Whatever may be said of the modern man, he cannot be said to be lacking in modesty. While the ancients did their utmost to prove that they issued from the gods, we do our best to demonstrate that we have descended from monkeys.—London Daily Mail.

Aggravating.

It makes a man mad to have his wife gad about all day and then bring home no scandal worth listening to.—Kansas City Journal.

Cheer for the Industrious.

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole, the purse full.—Simmons.

The Compensation of Amusement.

When one has no money it is amusing to work.—Alfred de Musset.

PRESENTED WITH PURSE OF GOLD

Mr. Jacob Brown 85 Years Old Last Wednesday.

From the Cumberland Times of April 7.

Mr. Jacob Brown, the nestor of the Allegany County Bar, is 85 years old today, and a pleasing incident in connection with the event was a testimonial on the part of the members of the Allegany County Bar Association, at which time Mr. Brown was presented with a purse of gold.

The meeting of the Bar Association took place this morning at 10 o'clock in the bar association's room in the court house.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. F. C. Hendrickson, president of the association, who, upon calling the meeting to order, referred briefly but kindly to the event which had called the members of the association together; and then called upon any member of the bar who desired to say anything.

Mr. James W. Thomas then paid a beautiful tribute to the worth and integrity of Mr. Brown, and closed by saying that he hoped that the evening of his life would be rounded out in that happy manner which had marked its morning and mid-day.

Mr. Thomas was followed by Captain Robert H. Gordon, who referred eloquently to the long career of Mr. Brown at the bar, and said that while Mr. Brown had reached the three score years and ten, and added on a decade and a half, that his eyesight was still undimmed and his hearing unimpaired. He, as did Mr. Thomas, paid a tribute to Mr. Brown's nobleness of character.

Mr. Albert A. Doub said that he could not refrian from saying a word and that he was glad that the members of the bar had taken the action they had while Mr Brown was living, and not wait until he was dead to place the rose of tribute to his memory.

The presentation address was made by Mr. B. A. Richmond, who upon doing so, paid a splendid tribute to the guest of the occasion.

Mr. Richmond said that when he came to the bar here 35 years ago, he found quite an array of legal talent, among whom was Mr. Brown, then considered old, and who was the only living member of the bar of the old members of that time.

Mr. Richmond referred to Mr. Brown's urbanity, saying that he was never heard to make an unkind remark about any member of the bar, and that when the latter learned that Mr. Brown would be 85 years old today, the members deemed it prudent that the event should be celebrated in some public way, and that some testimonial befitting the event should be presented to Mr. Brown, to which every member had contributed, and it was hoped that it would be accepted in the same kindly manner in which it was presented. He then handed to Mr. Brown a purse containing over one hundred dollars in gold.

Mr. Brown was completely overcome by the kind words that had been vouchsafed to him, and was taken greatly by surprise when Mr. Richmond handed him the purse and it was some seconds before he could reply.

Mr. Brown, when he regained his composure, said:

"Gentlemen and friends of the Allegany Bar Association—I did not at all expect or look for such a compliment, and greeting as this. Still it is heartily welcome, and will be gratefully remembered in my last few lingering days. It is true that quite lately I furnished the association with a few facts in regard to myself of a historic character in meaning, yet I do not feel that my legal life, although of unequaled length caused me to be much of a figure or character in the history of the Allegany Bar, which is one of acknowledged ability and character at home and elsewhere. Whatever of note belongs to me arises from my longevity in age, years and membership.

"The living resident members of the Allegany Bar when I came to it in 1849 were: Thomas I. McKaig, admitted in 1831; Samuel M. Semmes, in 1833; Wm. W. McKaig, in 1839; Geo. A. Pearre, in 1839; George A. Thurston, in 1841; John F. Dilley, in 1842; Judge James Smith, in 1835; Wm. H. Holyday, in 1842; William Price, in 1842; J. Philip Roman, in 1843; M Topham Evans (my legal preceptor), in 1843; Charles C. McCulloh, in 1843; Josiah H. Gordon, in 1844; John M. Brewer, 1844; James H. Bevans, in 1844; J. H. C. Mudd, 1846; W. G. Vanlear, in 1846; Charles B. Thruston, in 1847; Thomas Devecmon, in 1848; Geo. B. M. Price, in 1848; Henry W. Hoffman, in 1848; Jacob Brown, in 1849.

"Thus stood our bar when I came to it. I am the sole survivor. The last of the list to go home was W. H. Hoffman, in July, 1895."

Mr. Brown was born near Grantsville, Garrett county, on April 7, 1824, and was admitted to the Allegany County Bar at the April term, 1849, just sixty years ago.

He married Miss Brumbaugh of Washington county in 1851. Mr. Brown's wife died many years ago. He has five children living, two sons and three daughters, and resides at 51 Polk street. He is the last of a family of eleven children.

When Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar the judges were Chief Judge Martin and Associates Judges Marshall and Weisel. Henry Bruce was clerk of the court and John Barnard sheriff.

Mr. Brown is a man whom Cumberland is proud of, and who has lived a long life without making an enemy. He being warmly congratulated today. He is one of the oldest lawyers in the country in active practice. He has also contributed much valuable literature to different publications and is the author of a valuable book containing much local history.

GILLESPIE IS A BANKRUPT.

He Put Up A Strong Fight But Lost at Last.

After a stubborn legal battle in the Federal Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, C. D. Gillespie, who built the Hotel Gassaway, Elkins, has been adjuged a bankrupt by Judge Dayton. Gillespie's liabilities amounting to more than $100,000, with sufficient property, now tied up in his wife's name, to more than offset the liabilities. The case has been referred to M. H. King, referee in bankruptcy.

Gillespie's principal claim to fame in West Virginia was the founding of the town of Brooklyn Heights, opposite the town of Hambleton. About nine years ago Gillespie applied for license to conduct a saloon in Hambleton. His license was refused. Piqued by this refusal, he built a town on a large tract of land on the opposite side of Cheat river and opened a saloon, setting himself up as the absolute "boss" of the place and dictating the law of the town, which he called Brooklyn Heights. In a comparatively short time Brooklyn Heights became noted.

Gillespie invested in Elkins real estate about three years ago and built a six-story hotel. The hotel about 18 months ago went into the hands of a receiver.

Men and Bees.

Men are under the domain of natural law as much as bees. Men succeed only by working with other men and for other men.—Elbert Hubbard.

Persons who guide legislative destinies are authority for the statement that the pure cabbage bill and a measure to secure proper ventilation in doughnuts are being prepared and will be introduced next year. The doughnut bill, it is announced, will provide that each individual creation shall have a tunnel capable of carrying a specific amount of air. The pure cabbage bill will provide that 98 per cent of cabbage seeds shall bear fruit.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The **First National Bank**
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and Interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
E. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, E. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Real Estate Bargains

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND MD

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county. W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

SPLITTING HAIRS.

Hon. Murray Vandiver, who as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is supposed to be its oracle, has spoken. He has declared that there shall be no backsliding by Democrats, that they must work for and vote for the suffrage amendment if they desire to retain their party standing and to share in the party's emoluments. General Vandiver is somewhat inconsistent in his demand for party loyalty. While calling upon all Democrats to support the pet disfranchising scheme of his party, he says many Republicans will vote for it. According to his own conception, therefore, the amendment extends beyond the domain of party politics.

But can General Vandiver and his associates in the management of the Democratic party afford to outlaw those Democrats, who, by refusing to bend the knee, vote against the amendment? Suppose he had issued the same edict four years ago when the Poe disfranchising amendment was defeated by about 33,000 majority? Suppose that edict had been obeyed? Where would the Democratic party have been two years ago, when it elected its candidates for governor, attorney general, comptroller, clerk of the Court of Appeals, and retained its control of the two branches of the General Assembly? What would be the standing of the Democratic party in the coming campaign if this policy of exclusion is to hold good?

Democratic bosses may try to draw nice distinctions between the Poe amendment of 1905 and the Straus amendment of 1909, but the underlying principle is the same, says the Baltimore American. The principle is the disfranchisement of a sufficient number of voters to make Maryland a one-party state. That is the scheme in the background. The pill has not been sufficiently sugar-coated to destroy its bad taste. It cannot be swallowed by the intelligent voters of Maryland.

SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE

It is for the public interest that the President should swing round the circle of states. No President of the United States has set foot on Alaska. If President Taft can find time to make personal observation of that still neglected part of the national domain he will perform a public service by making the trip. It is desirable that the President should attend the encampment of the Grand Army, the Trans-Mississippi conference, the National Irrigation Council, the Alaska-Yukon exposition. It is desirable that he should see and be seen by the people in various sections of the country. And the expenses of public service of this nature should be met from the public funds, as provision is made for any other expenditure in the service. There has been a lot of foolishness about the Presidential traveling expenses which is not to the credit of the public or of those who thus appeal to its opinion.

BAD ROADS ARE COSTLY.

To market a crop production worth seven and a half billions of dollars the farmers of the United States paid more than a billion dollars last year. It is estimated by experts that had America the good roads of France that cost could have been kept within 400 millions. Thus the agriculturists of this country pay an annual assessment in excess of 650 million dollars for the price of poor highways. A rather expensive luxury.

Good roads mean a hunderd things besides a saving in the marketing of farm products—increase in valuations, knitting of farm communities, facilities for communication, closer connections with town, with the doctor, the repair shops, the mail and the world in general. When one considers what losses in comfort, in the pleasures of neighborly communion, in instruction and in temper the farmers in certain sections suffer in the course of a year on account of fathomless roads, it is easier to understand why President Roosevelt appointed a commission to examine into the welfare of the most important members of the American social structure.

The Republican for Job Work.

AN UNFAIR LAW.

The ways and means of the trick election laws schemed for the purpose of making Republican votes in this state fewer and Democratic votes more numerous are wonderfully conceived and various. That statutory provision, for instance, which requires a citizen to make a declaration before leaving the state that he intends to return and retain his citizenship seem to have been effective in working the one-sided injustice which it was undoubtedly designed to accomplish. As a result of this ingeniously contrived election juggling statue it seems that many citizens having families, owning homes and paying taxes in this state, but who, because of the nature of their business were compelled to be out of the state at certain periods, have been turned down as voters. Even of those who, before departing, declared their intention to return many have found to their surprise that by some interpretation of the law which fitted their particular cases that they had lost the right to vote.

This specially devised trick election law has resulted in disfranchising several thousand citizens who are taxpayers in Maryland and who have never thought of claiming any other home. The man who goes out of the state for pleasure or recreation escapes disfranchisement. But he who travels across the boundaries and goes to work to earn his daily bread is assumed to have permanently changed his habitation. The scheme was conceived in a spirit of outrageous unfairness, and it is outrageously unfair in its practical results.

SPRING CLEANING.

The arrival of spring and the approach of summer puts in motion the duster and the dustpan, the broom and the swabbing cloth of every good housekeeper. Dirt and dust, which accumulates even in the best kept homes, are cleaned up and swept away. There is a purer, more wholesome atmosphere in the homes after the spring cleaning. The municipal authorities ought to follow the examples of good and worthy housekeepers and give the city a thorough cleaning this spring, removing the dirt, dust and filth which accumulates during the winter in the streets, alleys, highways, byways and gutters. A thorough cleaning in April and May will mean a clean and healthy city during the summer. It will also mean the lessening of the fly and other insect pests. In cleaning the city there should be co-operation between the police and other municipal departments, with the aid and encouragement of all good citizens, including all good housewives. The city cleaning should extend beyond the streets and alleys. It should penetrate the back yards, the drains, in certain sections of the town. In the interests of health and cleanliness, householders should free their back yards and cellars of dirt and dust, tin cans and other accumulations. Indeed, why should not the average back yard be kept as neat and tidy as the front yard? The police can aid in this matter by keeping well informed of the condition of the streets, even before that condition arrives at the odoriferous stage. By co-operation among its municipal authorities and its citizens, Oakland ought to witness a most lively and energetic campaign against dirt and filth. With its hills and copious showers, this is naturally a cleanly city. It becomes dirty only when the householders will not perform their duties and when the civic authorities become indifferent.

TURKEY'S CRISIS.

Strict censorship over Turkish dispatches makes it difficult for the world to reason intelligently concerning conditions in that troubled country. Apparently the nation is on the verge of civil war. Lawlessness on the part of official troops and unofficial mobs is terrorizing communities and enacting horrors worse than those of war. Responsibility for these conditions is not easily fixed. The outcome must also be a matter of speculation in the lack of accurate knowledge of the situation. Opinions may differ whether this revolution marks the failure of the Constitution under the influence of the Young Turk party, or puts the reform party to its severest test, which, to many minds, should have been met at the beginning. In the opinion of many, the deposition of Abdul Hamid is the essential beginning of any effective reform in Turkey. More complete information which may escape the censor is likely to strengthen that opinion as to the need of the present hour.

WHY NOT SUFFRAGE?

Lovely woman has been clamoring for the ballot for many years. In some states this privilege has been given to the sex. They have refuted every argument of the opponents of the movement and have shown that they can act in every respect just as the lords of creation act when they are exercising this right, so sacredly regarded by those who have no interest at stake and so indifferently considered by those who have most to gain or lose through the exercise of the franchise

One of the most recent cases in point presented by women as to why they should have the right to vote is exemplified in the D. A. R. congress which has just adjourned at Washington. They have shown that they can resort to every method known to the most expert ward politician to carry their needs. Charges have been bruited about that even after the ballots were cast the counters changed the result. What more could the expert election officers of some Maryland counties do?

They ostracised each other during the campaign and in this showed an ability to properly grasp the amenities of political campaigns as practiced by the men for many years. There were no election brawls. It would not have been good form to have fought with fists and nails. But the delegates resorted to these peculiarly feminine and exasperating substitutes of cutting each other in public and refusing to attend social functions given by the opposition.

What more is needed to show that lovely woman can act in as reprehensible manner as men ever dared to act in any election? The ability to grasp the finer points of the game having been displayed by the most representative body of women in the country, nothing is left but to give them the right to vote in all elections.

In case they are allowed to vote the state should at once pass a most rigid hat pin law modeled after the lines of the celebrated law enacted at the last session of the legislature to cope with the pistol toting habit.

THE COMPTON FAMILY

Comparatively Few Left of a Once Large Connection.

Mr. Jacob Brown, of Cumberland, wrote the following communication for this paper on April 15th, a week after the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth, which was fittingly celebrated by the members of the Allegany County Bar Association on Wednesday, the 7th inst., a full account of the celebration appearing in another column of THE REPUBLICAN to-day. Mr. Brown's remarkable memory, his clearness of vision and the cleverness with which he uses the pen indicates that he is still a remarkably preserved man both in mind and body. That this is true of our highly esteemed correspondent will be patent to all who read the following lines penned by his own hand, being a history of the Compton Family, at one time a family of large connection and of considerable influence in the Grantsville region, but now none remaining there and few elsewhere. Mr. Brown, in discussing this family, says:

To the Editor of The Republican:

It has been quite a while since I have written up any of the good old families of Garrett county. It has been suggested that the Compton family would be a suitable subject for a paper of the kind.

Robert Compton was the ancestor of the family in this region, having been born in 1767 in New Jersey. He claimed that he was a messenger for Washington during the War of the Revolution. By trade he was a tailor. He was married to Lydia Brown in New Jersey and died in Grantsville in the year 1856, and his wife died in Somerset county, Pa., in 1847.

Some years after starting in life Robert moved to Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., where he went into business, following his trade—that of tailoring, where he brought up a family of twelve children, all of whom, except one, are dead. The members of the family became scattered, only three passed away in the nome county—Somerset. The surviving members drifted over into Maryland.

The faithful old family bible record shows the names of the children with the dates and places of their births as follows:

Archie, born in New Jersey in 1802 and was married but had no children; died a number of years age.

Phineas, born in New Jersey in 1804; died July 4, 1858; his wife was Adaline Glotfelty. They had three children—Samuel, Lucretia, wife of Isaiah Boucher, both dead, and Lydia, wife of Dr. H. Stewart.

Eliza Z., born in 1807; she became the wife of Daniel Durst; both dead a number of years ago; left many children, many of them now dead, but some still living. One of of the deceased sons was Elisha, tax collector of old Allegany county.

Sallie A. Compton was born in 1809. She was the wife of Joseph Glotfelty, a prominent citizen of the county. He died in 1864 and she in 1863. Dr. E. H. Glotfelty, of Accident, was a son; once a member of the Maryland Legislature. The oldest daughter, Lydia, was the wife of Perry Shultz, sheriff of Allegany county in 1853; both dead many years ago. Another daughter is Martha, wife of W. H. Swauger, a lumber manufacturer, of Garrett county. She is in her middle sixties; bright and intelligent, and can write matter fit for the type. She had a helping hand in getting up this account of her family.

Catherine was born in 1811; wife of John Davis; both died in Somerset county many years since.

David Compton, the last of the Jersey births, was born July 8, 1814, and died in 1866 from an accident due to the breaking of a threshing machine. He was a blacksmith but later became a prosperous farmer. His wife was Elizabeth Brown, sister of the writer, allow me to say. She died in 1895. The product of this happy union was five sons and one daughter, Armada, who is still living as the Widow Glotfelty in Iowa. The sons were J. L., a physician who died in early life; Ross, for most of his life a prominent citizen of Garrett county, but of late years a resident of Ohio; George, with his family is in the remote state of Washington, comfortably fixed and enjoying a quiet life; lastly, Charles and David, both for many years residents of Webster, South Dakota, where through enterprise and energy they have been very successful and prosperous in general lines of business. One of them is rated at a figure in wealth of over $100,000. They started out young but not penniless. These two young men were not only lucky but wise and judicious in their movements and dealings.

Lydia, born July 21, 1816. About 1835 she became the wife of George Matthews, a well known young man. He was prominent in the two counties and died a number of years ago at a great age; she following a few years ago, very aged. They left no living children.

William Compton was born in 1818 and died in 1823 in Berlin, Pa., the new Compton home.

Robert, born January 25, 1821, in Somerset county, Pa., came to a mysterious death on the night of the Presidential election of 1856 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. His wife was Mary Yeast, who died only a few years ago in her eighties, leaving children.

Charles Compton, born 1823 at Berlin. Went to Grantsville and became a carpenter. From there he went South many years ago; never married; died in Mobile, Alabama, only a few years since.

Henry Compton was born in 1825 at Berlin, but in his early years went to Grantsville where he remained for a long time and then moved to Cumberland, near which city he married Ruth Hardman. His next move was to Grafton, W. Va., where he remains as the last survivor and a memorial of the twelve Compton children. He was once a preacher. He has a wife and a number of children and is a prominent man of his city.

Lastly, Alfred, born in 1828. He died at Salisbury, Pa., while quite a young man; was never married.

The name of this large and worthy family has vanished from our two counties—may say it is extinct—but there is considerable of the Compton blood in the veins of a number of good people in Garrett. In Somerset county, Pa., it still exists in one case, that of Samuel Compton's children. He was a son of Phineas, the gunsmith.

It is almost with sadness when we think of the old-time families which have become extinct in name in our two kindred counties—the work of Providence and of time. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., April 13, 1909.

In Memoriam.

A coincidence in the death of Mr. James H. Jarboe, is the fact that he died on his eighty-second birthday, Thursday, April 15. He was a widely known man and had lived an honorable, upright and christian life. He was born on April 15, 1827, at Harpers Ferry Virginia, (now West Virginia) In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Moreland, of Romney, W. Va., who died in August, 1865, leaving five children, Mr. John H. Jarboe, of De Kalb, Illinois; Mr. Millard F. Jarboe, of Lonaconing; Mrs. Alice Thomson Waugh, of Lewis county, W. Va. (deceased); Mrs. Fannie R. Dawnmiller, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Amelia S. Thomas, of Wheeling W. Va. In 1866 he was married to Miss Julia A. Snyder, of Newburg, W. Va., who survives him together with the following children: Mrs. Hellice Read, of Clarksburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Veda Crane, and Mrs. Annie Rathbun, of Mt. Lake Park Mrs. Adelia Hedges, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Mr. James G. Jarboe, of Mt. Lake Park.

Deceased was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company O, Sixth West Virginia Volunteers. He was honorably discharged on June 10, 1965, and resumed his trade, that of carpenter and cabinet maker, following that accupation until within a year of his death. By his death, through paralysis on Thursday of last week, Mt. Lake Park loses one of its oldest and most highly respected citizens.

The funeral was held on Saturday from the Jarboe residence in Mt. Lake Park, under the auspices of Oakland Post, G. A. R., of which Post deceased was a member. Services were conducted by Rev. Hudson, of the Mt. Lake Baptist Church, and interment was made in Oakland cemetery. All the surviving children were present, with the exception of Mrs. Fannie Dawnmiller, of Pittsburg.

The deceased is also survived by thirty-seven grand children and two great grand children.—Lonaconing Star.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

This is to give notice that the co-partnership heretofore existing between E. F. Ringer, W. M. Bishop and D. W. Frazee, under the firm name of Ringer & Co., carrying on a general mercantile business at Kitzmillerville, Garrett county, Md., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. Bishop and Frazee retiring from the firm. Mr. Ringer will continue the business and assumes all the liabilities of the old firm.

E. F. RINGER,
W. M. BISHOP,
D. W. FRAZEE,
Trading as Ringer & Co.

8-3t.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CONNECTICUT Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD.

JANUARY 1, 1909.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance,	3,597,498.83
Reserve for all Outstanding Claims,	305,638.53
Net Surplus,	1,462,739.04
Total Assets,	$5,365,876

J. E. BROWNE, President.

W. T. HOWE, Sec'y. JOHN A. COMUS, Ass't Sec'y.

FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent, Oakland, Md.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

OF MONTREAL.

DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Total Income during the year		$ 7,247,833.51
Total Disbursements during the year		4,665,139.51
ASSETS		
Real Estate owned by Company	$ 735,209.64	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,641,649.74	
Loans secured by Collateral	207,750.00	
Loans to Policyholders on the Company's Policies	3,234,313.14	
Premium notes on Policies in force	280.20	
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	20,695,461.25	
Cash in Office and in Banks and Trust Companies	1,057,837.10	
Agents' Balances	26,422.60	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	286,285.44	
Net Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	626,462.38	
Market Value of Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	714,626.62	
Ground Rents	38,640.00	
Gross Assets		29,264,948.12
ASSETS NOT ADMITTED		
Agents' Balances more than three months due		26,422.60
Total Admitted Assets		$29,238,525.51
LIABILITIES		
Net Reserve	$25,944,101.36	
Present value of amounts not yet due on Supplementary Contracts	158,313.58	
Total Policy Claims	243,254.87	
Due and Unpaid on Supplementary Contracts	135.82	
Premiums Paid in Advance	23,563.28	
Commissions due to Agents	10,541.20	
State, County and Municipal Taxes due or accrued	45,665.28	
Dividends due Policyholders	72,639.34	
Medical and legal fees	1,115.67	
Other liabilities	37,881.15	
Capital Stock paid up	105,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (surplus)	2,596,303.95	
Total Liabilities		$29,238,525.51
Amount at Risk in United States December 31, 1908		$117,503,407.00
Amount Written in Maryland during 1908		386,543.00
Premiums Collected in Maryland in 1908		43,340.65
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1908		11,000.00
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1908		1,000.00

E. C. PEED, Manager State of Maryland.

F. W. CLAYBROOK, JR., District Manager, Western Maryland Agency.

W. H. BOWERS, Special Representative, Oakland, Md

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the Insurance Department.
Baltimore, February 1, 1909.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for the year ending December 31, 1908, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Administration c. t. a., on the personal estate of

DAVID LIVENGOOD,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

LYDIA BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM S. YODER,
Executor,
Grantsville, Md.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Renders the food more wholesome and superior in lightness and flavor.

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Miss Myrtle Lantz, of Aurora, is here as the guest of Miss Ora Bush.

Mr. Eugene Baumgartner went to Friendsville Monday on business.

See E. S. West, the real estate man, if you wish to buy, sell or rent property.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Mr. John Harned, who is at present residing in Terra Alta, spent Tuesday in Oakland.

Mr. D. J. Swartzentruber, of near Sunnyside, was a business visitor to this office Tuesday.

Mr. Cloyd C. Crane, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Tuesday on business before the Orphans' Court.

Mr. and Mr. A. D. Hance, of Piqua, Ohio, were guests at the Frantz Hotel in Oakland Sunday and Monday of this week.

Mrs. James L. Pollock, who visited friends in Philadelphia a week or more, returned to her home in Oakland last Friday.

HELBIG & WEST

HAVE HOME-GROUND

Corn, Oats

AND

Barley Chop,

and all other kinds of

Feed & Flour

Get Prices Before Buying Elsewhere

Are now prepared to Crush Your Ear Corn.

CITY ROLLER MILLS.

Attorneys John T. Mitchell, Fred A. Thayer and E. H. Sincell went to Grantsville Monday on professional business.

Mr. James Grimes, of Pittsburg and Deer Park, was in Oakland Monday evening, going from here to Philadelphia on business.

Mr. Frank Byrd, telegraph operator at Pinto, Allegany county, spent Tuesday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Byrd.

Messrs. Henry and George Beitzell, of the Bittinger community, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday when they called at this office.

Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell and her aunt Miss Julia Byrne will go to Kingwood this afternoon to spend a week or two with relatives and friends.

Senator R. T. Browning, member of the Democratic Committee for Garrett county, went to Baltimore Tuesday night to attend a meeting of the State Committee held there yesterday.

Prof. W. E. Bishoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bishoff, who went to Mexico immediately after the close of the public schools in this county, returned to his home near Oakland Tuesday morning.

Call and see E. S. West in the Ravenscroft building. He desires to meet you.

Mr. George VanZandt, superintendent of the Western Maryland Coal Company at Friendsville, was a guest at the Frantz Hotel Sunday and Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Campbell, owners of the Virginia Home at Mountain Lake Park, arrived at that place from Norfolk, their winter home, Monday of this week.

Rev. W. M. Lister, formerly pastor of the Friendsville M. E. church, but now stationed at Webster Springs, W. Va., spent a few days in Oakland and vicinity last week.

Mr. John Close, recently of near Mountain Lake Park, but now a resident of Brosius, W. Va., spent a few days with friends in and near Oakland last and this week.

J. C. Dunham, Clerk, will be at the Town Council Chamber on Monday, May 3, 1909, from 1 o'clock to 5 p. m. for the purpose of issuing licenses to all parties required to take out the same.

Miss Cleo Krantz was summoned to her home near Frederick Monday night by a message apprising her of the serious illness of her father, who was taken suddenly sick Monday afternoon.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek is expected to be at Deer Park at her summer home next Sunday, to remain until fall. She is very popular with the younger set at Deer Park and equally so in Baltimore city.

Rev. J. B. Workman left Oakland yesterday afternoon for Wheeling, W. Va., where he went to attend a meeting of the Bishops of the M. E. church. He expects to return to Oakland Friday or Saturday.

Mr. William A. Smith, of Hoyes, and Mr. Clarence V. Guard, of Friendsville, drove up to Oakland yesterday where they spent the afternoon on business connected with the Garrett County Telephone Company.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bishoff, who were residents for many years of the Hoyes community, have completed the removal of their household effects from their late home to the Casteel farm near Oakland where Mr. Bishoff completed the erection of a modern dwelling house which will be their future home.

Monday the annual inspection of the streets, walks, etc., of Oakland was made by the members of Conncil who found things generally in fair condition. Some spots, however, they report as unsanitary and an effort will be made on the part of the officials to impress property owners and tenants with the great necessity of maintaining healthful surroundings about their premises.

County Commissioners' Clerk A. G. Ross, who accompanied the Board of Commissioners to Baltimore last week, returned to Oakland on Friday morning. Mr. Ross states that he became acquainted with a number of the clerks of Commissioners from other counties in the state and the exchange of views and opinions in the conduct of the business of the office were of mutual benefit.

Mr. Walter Ravenscroft, of Ridgeway, Pa., arrived in Oakland yesterday morning to remain a few days as the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft. The arrival of his younger brother, Mr. William Ravenscroft, of Denver, Col., is expected today who will also be the guest of his parents for a day or two, and then go from here to New York on business.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — **THE** — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

OAKLAND'S NEW REAL ESTATE MAN



LIEUT. EMORY S. WEST, U. S. A., RETIRED.

NEW REAL ESTATE AGENCY

Lieut. E. S. West Will Open an Office for the Handling of Real Estate.

Lieut. Emory S. West, who was retired from active service in the army last November, and who later came to Oakland and purchased the Lambert property, will open a real estate office in the room recently vacated by F. E. Gonder in the Ravenscroft building, where he will handle both town and country real estate on a commission basis. He will also act as agent in renting property and collecting rents for the owners. Lieut. West, by reason of his service in the army, is in touch with many people of influence and wealth who are more or less interested in summer homes and these he hopes to get into communication with and place before them the great advantage of this remarkable mountain top as a place of residence both for pleasure and profit. He has had experience heretofore in the real estate business and hopes to be able to promote the interests of all classes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord left Oakland Monday for a week's visit to Baltimore and points in Howard county, Md., where Mr. Peddicord was born and resided until he came to Garrett county many years ago.

Dr. R. B. Ward left Oakland Monday morning for Columbus, Ohio, where he met in conference with the Bishops of his church and the District Superintendents of Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. The meeting between the bishops and ministers will continue throughout the greater part of the week, its object being to plan extensions of the church and improve methods and means of accomplishing greater good.

Prof. Morris K. Turner, formerly principal of the Oakland High Schnol, but who is at present in Harvard University, after visiting the home of Prof. Schuyler Matthews, who will deliver a series of lectures to the Oakland Normal school, says, in a recent letter to Mr. Jos. E. Harned: "There is waiting for you such a treat as you have rarely, if ever, had in Oakland. If you fail to hear him you will miss hearing some of the best lectures ever delivered in this country."

The Rev. George C. Shaw, rector of Holy Cross Episcopal Church and assistant at Emmanuel Church, this city, has accepted a call to become rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Mt. Savage. He will take charge of the latter parish on May 1st. His Cumberland parishioners are loath to see him go as he is universally beloved throughout both the city parishes, where he has proved a most zealous and earnest worker and a most sympathetic pastor. —Cumberland Times.

A Large Class Confirmed.

On Tuesday morning Archbishop Corrigan, of Baltimore, who arrived in Oakland the evening previous and was the guest of Rev. James E. Connell at the parochial residence, confirmed a class of forty boys and girls as members of St. Peter's Catholic church at a special service held for the purpose. The beautiful edifice was crowded to the doors. The confirmation services were deeply impressive. Many were present from points at some distance from Oakland.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A PACING BULL.

Garrett County Product Will Go On The Track.

Last fall a Durham bull, four years old, broken to harness and also the saddle by a son of Charles Savage, of Deer Park, who had raised the animal from a calf, caught the eye of John H. Ross, of Waynesburg, Pa., a dealer in trotting horses and a turfman of local reputation. Mr. Ross happened to be at Deer Park on business and seeing the possibilities of putting the animal on the track in competition for prizes against horses, he purchased the animal and had it taken to his home where he harnessed it to a sulky and drove out on the race course. Here the bull developed wonderful speed, pacing a mile in 2.30. With this record made Mr. Ross issued a challenge to all owners of horses of the 2.30 class to enter into competition against his bull and the probabilities are that the Western Pennsylvania race courses this fall will witness many novel races between the Garrett county bull and some of the finest horses in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The price received by young Savage for his bull was considered a good one until after the above record was made by his new owner when the former owner realized too late the mistake he had made in parting with his property.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Porter's Pain King.

Mr. J. W. Gephart is now the representative in Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties for Porter's Pain King. We thank our costumers for past patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.

THE GEO. H. RUNDLE CO.,
10-2t* Piqua, Ohio.

Postoffice Discontinued.

The postoffice at Fike, Garrett county, has been ordered discontinued after May 1st at which time a rural route will be established from the Selbysport postoffice to supply the patrons of the Fike office.

Opening.

Justice West will remove his office from our room on Monday, April 12th, on which date we will have our twelve thousand roll stock of wall paper open and ready for business. The immense stock will be disposed of at the lowest prices yet offered.

3t HELBIG & MATTHEWS.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A Meritorious Institution

Established as a State Bank in 1888 with a capital of $25,000.00; changed to a National Bank in 1903 and capital increased to $50,000.00; TODAY with a capital and surplus of $85,000.00 and total resources of over $500,000.00 we are

BETTER, BIGGER AND STRONGER

than ever. During the 20 years of our existence, our aim has been to extend to our patrons the best possible service. Our steady growth is evidence that the banking institution, which throws the greatest safeguards around its business in order to protect its depositors merits the confidence of the public. If you are not a customer of this Bank let this be your invitation to become one; our relations will be mutually profitable.

Garrett National Bank

Of Oakland, Maryland.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,

Window Shades,

Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS WASS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JAMES GUARD,
Administrator,
Guard Md.

LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or public, who may be required to take out LICENSES, that they must obtain the same or renew the same on or before

May 1st, 1909.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assetts	$20,434,816.61
Total Liabilities	18,373,224.23
Surplus to Policy holders	7,061,592.38

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.

BALTIMORE, January 22, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1908, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

FRED. A. THAYER, AGENT,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Zephaniah Duckworth et al., vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 942 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 22nd day of March in the year 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of April, 1909, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of April, 1909.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE SALE OF

Municipal Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland until

Tuesday, May 18th, 1909,

until two o'clock p. m. for the purchase of forty-five thousand dollars of Oakland, Maryland, water works and sewerage bonds.

These bonds will be in denominations of $1,000.00 each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year, and dated on the first day of June, 1909; they will be numbered serially, and bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from the date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers.

The Mayor and Town Council of Oakland to have the right to redeem any or all outstanding bonds, at par, twenty-five years from date of issue.

All of said bonds are exempt from municipal and county taxation.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

For the law authorizing the issue of these bonds, see Chapter 677, of the Acts of 1908.

Address Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Each bid to be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check for 5 per cent of the amount of bonds subscribed for.

By order of Council.

TRUMAN WEST, Esq., Mayor.
J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL

BY RANDALL PARRISH

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

brilliant light overhead flooding her dark hair, and it was not in young human nature to refrain from gazing at her through the invitingly open window. Finally they all pushed back their chairs to retire, and, as she glanced up while rising to her feet, our eyes met fairly, and a warm wave of color swept across the uplifted, sensitive face. The next instant, yielding apparently to some sudden impulse of gratitude, she stepped through the open window, and stood beside me with extended hand.

"Senor," she said, speaking a broken Spanish very prettily "it was extremely kind of you to assist in removing that horrible man, and I cannot leave without some expression of my gratitude."

I was upon my feet instantly, bowing before her as to a queen, yet feeling a strange embarrassment.

"That incident was nothing, senorita," I insisted, yet venturing to look directly into the depths of those dark gray eyes, so intensely studying my face under the dim light of the lanterns. "I did no more than any man would consider a privilege. I realized you had no younger protector at hand."

She glanced around toward the others of her party, now also upon their feet, and gazing out at us in undisguised amazement.

"No," she explained, as though in unwilling apology; "he has passed the age where he can safely measure strength with rufflanism. It is not lack of courage, senor, but of bodily vigor."

"A time of life which must come to all of us," I returned, hastily, "and prudence is not necessarily disgrace. Yet believe me, senorita, I already feel amply repaid for my little part in this comedy of errors by your smile of recognition and words of thanks. You are English?"

Her eyes fell slightly, the long lashes clearly outlined against the white flesh.

"Yes, senor," she replied, softly, "we are English travelers for pleasure. Our yacht lies anchored in the harbor below."

I imagined she was tempted to inquire who I might be, but, while she stood hesitating, uncertain of the propriety of so personal a question, the spare, stiff figure of the Englishman appeared suddenly in the open casement. For a moment of silence his cold eyes surveyed us both with manifest disapproval.

"Doris," he spoke at last, his words cold and stern, "it would have been proper to permit me to express our natural gratitude to this young gentleman."

She drew aside quietly, making no response, and he stood directly facing me, bowing slightly with a stateliness of manner scarcely courteous, his language immediately changing to Spanish, doubtless assuming that to be my native tongue.

"The gallant action of the senor was greatly appreciated by all of us," he began formally; "the more so because I was so astounded by the fellow's unparalleled impudence as to be, for the moment, helpless to resist insult. I trust the senor has not suffered during the encounter?"

"Not in the slightest."

"That is most gratifying," the calm stateliness of his features slightly relieved by the flicker of a smile, as he drew forth a gold-mounted case and extended toward me an engraved card. "Permit me, senor; and we shall feel greatly honored to receive you at any time on board our yacht in the harbor. The length of our stay at this post is uncertain, yet we shall surely remain for several days. And let me add," he concluded, drawing himself up with an air that compelled my admiration, "that I hold myself personally answerable for any consequences which may follow upon your timely interference. I shall so inform him by a special letter immediately."

I bowed, giving utterance to a word or two of formal thanks, believing I read a far more cordial invitation in the depths of the suddenly uplifted gray eyes behind his shoulder. But he yielded her no further opportunity for expression, and I remained there alone, watching them move slowly across the brightly illumined dining room, instantly the cynosure of all eyes at the numerous tables, my heart pulsing to a new emotion as she turned swiftly, beneath the half-concealing shadow of the portieres, and cast one quick, sweeping glance backward. "Doris"—the name lingered softly pleasant upon my lips in memory, seeming to bring before me the haunting vision of her face. I held the card up to the light and read:

THE EARL OF DARLINGTON.
THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

CHAPTER III.

In Which Opportunity Comes.

A period of decided depression followed, the earlier vision of youth fading swiftly as I realized what the message of this card plainly meant, and contemplated the social gulf yawning between myself and this woman of the English aristocracy. A cat may look at a king, and a South American adventurer might venture to gaze admiringly upon this beautiful gentlewoman, yet vaulting ambition should have a care lest it o'erleap itself. Oh, well, it was not much I had to overcome—merely an impression, a fugitive admiration which would early perish, for it was hardly probable we should ever meet again, in spite of his lordship's stiff invitation, and her exceeding warm glance secretly seconding it.

I smiled grimly at thought of so insane a dream of love at such a time and place. Here was I, alone, unable to change my environment, every movement bringing new danger, almost certain of early detection, the result imprisonment or death; yet turning aside to quarrel with one only too glad to denounce me should he discover the truth, and totally forgetting every caution in sudden admiration for a girl never seen before, probably never to be seen again. But a smile can leave a deeper wound than a sword, and my mind would recur, in spite of other intervening thoughts, to the pleasant mystery behind her gracious words and action. I was thus lingering over the nuts and wine, dreaming a fool's dream, and idly wondering at the cause of that endless racket in the streets below, with the chorus of vivas arising from the crowded plaza, when the open window facing my table became suddenly darkened by a burly figure. Before I could push back my chair, the unwelcome intruder on my privacy was politely bowing before me, one hand pressed upon his heart.

"Pardon, senor, my so abrupt appearance"—and I gazed curiously into a round, bronzed face, guarded by closely clipped side-whiskers, and illumined by steady black eyes—"but the waiter said I should certainly find you alone here, and my need was most urgent. I address the Senor West?"

It was the name I had assumed, and, with closely pressed lips, I bowed in silent acknowledgment of my identity, feeling little doubt about the man's mission. The round, rather complacent face broke into a genial smile of relife.

"Must fortunate I am thus to discover you with such facility," he continued fluently, using both hands in gesticulation. "Senor, it is now a great favor I would ask. Could you yield me the honor of a private interview in my own room?" pointing upward impressively. "It is upon the floor above."

"If your mission is in regard to the Sanchez affair, senor," I returned somewhat coldly, "privacy is hardly necessary. The preliminary details can all be arranged here."

He gazed at me in surprise, rubbing his hands together swiftly.

"The Sanchez affair! I know not as to that, senor. The matter on which I come is most delicate, most secret; it is not for other ears. 'Tis because of what I would communicate that I seek private audience."

I remained motionless, looking straight at him, my teeth clenched on my cigar, my mind busy with expedients. If his call had nothing whatever to do with my quarrel with Sanchez, it must be an arrest. Yet why was the fellow so mysterious? What did he require of me in private audience? Ah! a bribe, probably—he desired to learn first what amount I would give for an opportunity to escape. I arose to my feet, the whole affair settled within my own mind, and cool enough to take advantage of every opening thus presented.

"Very well, senor; lead the way and I will follow."

"Bueno!" He laid one hand upon my shoulder, his eyes darkening with delight. "You have the courage, senor, the audacity of the brave soul. 'Tis in the face, the eye, and gives me hope of my mission already. We will go by the outside stairway, so as to be unobserved by those within."

I followed him silently up the steep iron steps and along the narrow, dimly lighted hall. He paused finally, unlocking a door, and stood politely aside while I entered. A moment he lingered outside, peering suspiciously up and down the deserted hallway, and, stepping within, closed and bolted the door, even carefully lowering the transom before turning up the gas lights. He hastily crossed the room, shut down the single window, and drew closer the heavy shade. I watched these evidences of excessive caution with considerable amusement—undoubtedly bribery of the Valparaiso secret police was considered a most serious affair. A table occupied the center of the room, and with a wave of his rather fat hand my mysterious companion invited me to occupy a chair beside it. The perplexity exhibited by his troubled face caused me to smile again.

"So, senor, to you it was all fun," he said, gravely, gesticulating with vigor. "But I appreciate the danger, the peril of discovery. Everywhere lurk the spies, and what I have to say is not for other ears. Senor, I have addressed you as the Senor West, for so I was bidden; but the man I really seek is not in truth of any such name," his voice sinking to the merest whisper, as he leaned impressively toward me across the table. "It is Senor Estevan."

I crossed my legs in apparently careless indifference, my fingers resting on the butt of the revolver in my pocket, undecided yet whether this was to be war or peace, but prepared for a bold play in either case.

"I am Jack Stephens; so you may proceed, senor."

"Ah! 'Tis as I was told!" his face brightening instantly, his hands delving within an inside pocket of his coat. "This card—see; it is written in the English—it will tell you if I be trusted, if I be all right. You know the handwriting, senor, the man who wrote it?"

I accepted the bit of pasteboard curiously. It was the business card of a well-known sugar firm, and I ran my eyes hastily over the few lines dimly traced on the back: "Bearer is all he represents himself to be; you may do business with him safely.—G. P. L." I glanced upward at the anxious face of the man opposite; he was evidently tingling with excitement.

"You know him, senor? You know the handwriting? You believe him? What is it he says? I read not the English."

"Yes; we are acquainted. He is George Loring, a friend of mine. He says you are what you represent yourself to be, and that I may transact business with you in perfect safety. Now, then, what are you—an agent of the police?"

He shrugged his broad shoulders, spreading his hands deprecatingly.

"No, no; Cielo, no! Does he not tell you my name?"

I shook my head negatively, my interest already deeply increased.

"No! He was most cautious. It was best so; but now I tell you, and you believe." Again he leaned forward, his voice sinking to a mere whisper. "I am Don Emilio de Castillo."

My face must have expressed no familiarity with the name, for he sprang briskly to his feet, shaking a fat, official-looking envelope before my eyes.

"What! you recognize it not? Caramba! then I shall show you, senor. You read Spanish, si? This will tell why I speak with the authority of my nation. See—I am admiral of the Peruvian navy. I have the power, the right, the authority, to say what I now speak to you. You believe that, senor?"

"Yes," I replied, soberly, by now fully awakened to the fact that this was to be no ordinary meeting. "I believe all you say; more, now I remember your name, Don Emilio; but what are you doing here? What is it you desire of me?"

"You know not! You know not what all this means?" he questioned, pointing with trembling finger toward the window. Before I could answer he burst forth vehemently: "It is war, senor; war, disgracefully declared this very day between Chile and my country—the pigs! the cowards! the bul



"Sangre de Cristo! But We Will Show Them What War Means!"

lies!" He sprang to his feet as if crazed with sudden excitement, and began pacing the room, waving his hands with wild gesticulations. "They think to fright us, senor, but they will learn a lession. We will fight, senor; fight to the knife. It will not be vivas they will shout—these Chilean dogs—when the Peruvians come to their country. Then they will be begging on their knees for mercy. Sangre de Cristo! but we will show them what war means!"

I watched him earnestly, already beginning dimly to perceive in all this a possible opening for my own escape.

"War?" I repeated. "And declared to-day? It has come suddenly, although I am aware there have been months of controversy. Did Peru expect such a result? Is she prepared?"

He paused in his nervous walk, his hands outspread on the table, his dark eyes glowing into mine.

"Both yes and no, senor. We knew well that nothing save war could ever wipe out the Chilean insults to our country. Yet we hoped for more time in which to prepare. Cielo! it is not lack of men—no! no! the army is strong, valiant, senor; it will fight to the death. But the navy! Dios de Dios! we have not the ships, senor. They come not yet, those we have bought in Europe. 'Tis that which has brought me here in disguise to Valparaiso; 'tis that which brings me now to you."

I watched him closely without venturing response, and he sank into a chair, his elbows on the table.

"Si, now I explain it all to you," his voice falling so low I could scarcely follow. "We know for two weeks past war was to come. We have only a few warships, one, two, three; not enough to fight Chile, or even guard our own coast. We have the men sufficient, but not the ships, senor. What could I do? I, the admiral? There was but one hope—the audacity of surprise. They must be taken from the enemy; we must strike the first blow, and at the very heart of the Chilean navy. I come here incognito; I come before war has been declared; I study and observe. To a brave man chances for action come, senor, and so I found what I sought. You know about the Esmeralda, senor?"

I sat up suddenly in my chair, gripping my cigar between my teeth.

"The Esmeralda! You mean that steam yacht the Chilean government purchased from Brazil?"

"Si," his eyes glowing eagerly; "you are a sailor, and so would know of her. She is beautiful, strong, swift, a most dangerous vessel if well handled. Have you ever seen her, senor?"

"Only through field-glasses from the balcony of the hotel. She rode at anchor well off the government mole in the roadstead the last I remember."

He clasped his fingers on my arm, leaning eagerly forward until his face was pressed close to mine.

"She lies there yet, senor, but only for to-night—Dios de Dios! only for to-night! To-morrow they warp her in beside the quay, her crew comes aboard, her armament, her provisions, and she is made ready for sea. Holy mother, such a chance, and only for to-night! Think of it, senor, and wonder no longer if I seemed crazed. She lies out there now in the darkness, swinging to a single anchor chain, her steam up, the nearest battery a quarter of a mile away, and not a half dozen men aboard her. It is as a gift of heaven. Yet, sangre de Cristo! he who should lead the venture lies delirious from fever. Was there ever such cursed luck before!" He gripped his head between his two hands, but I was already upon my feet, my mind instantly grasping the situation.

"Don Emilio," I exclaimed, eagerly, gripping his shoulder, and compelling him to look up, "let me understand this clearly. You had perfected plans to capture and run off this Esmeralda the moment war was formally declared? You have organized a crew for the work, and they are waiting the word here now in Valparaiso? Their leader is suddenly stricken ill, and you have no one capable of taking his place—is that why you have come to me?"

"Si, si, senor."

"How did you learn about me?"

"From Senor Loring. He has lived in Peru. I have known him long."

"But you must have other officers in your party; what of them?"

He spread his hands in a gesture of utter helplessness.

"Senor, I brought with me only the one. It was not safe to bring more. Besides, what need? This Valparaiso is a great seaport; here we may always find the scum of the seven seas; here ever are plenty of men glad enough to fight and plunder—'tis their trade. Cielo! we could enroll 100 devils in an hour along the waterfront, hell-hounds of the ocean, caring nothing for the flag above them if the pay be good."

"True; and you have them ready at hand. Where are they?"

"At the wine shop of Rodrigues beyond the plaza. You know the place?"

I nodded, my memory instantly recalling the foul den.

"How many?"

"Twenty—it is enough for a surprise, and they are sea-rats, senor."

"But they are under officers?"

"Of their own kind, yes, but not of our navy. The first officer is a Yankee whaleman; the second I know not what, only he is a deep-water sailor."

"I see." I acknowledged, taking a long breath, yet continuing to stare at him. "What you need is some one able to command such an outfit, one who can operate a steamship."

Like a flash the official envelope came forth again.

"Si, si, and you can do that, senor I know; I have been told. You hate this Chile; you fight her already in the hills; you hide here now for your life. I come to give you a chance to get away free. But I not stop even with that; no, no, my country not stop with that. See! here I possess the commission, all signed and sealed by my government, of a captain in the Peruvian navy. Only is the name left blank for me to write in. I write in your name; that makes you an officer of the Peruvian navy. See you what it means? Chile dare not touch you except as prisoner of war. Is that not right, senor? But I not stop even with that—no, no! When the Esmeralda comes safely to Peru, the government pays you five thousand American dollars in gold. I pledge you that, I, Emilio de Castillo, admiral."

I walked the floor twice from wall to wall, thinking swiftly, the sodden cigar clinched tightly between my teeth. I could perceive no reason why the deed might not be accomplished if luck favored, and I was sufficiently young so that the danger rather appealed than repelled. Suddenly I wheeled and faced him, still seated at the table.

"You may fill out the blank, senor," I announced, quietly. "I will try a throw of the dice."

TO BE CONTINUED

Where Salmon Thrives.

Chinook salmon, introduced to New Zealand waters from the United States, grow about five times the size they attain in their native haunts.

NOVELTY ON BREAKFAST TABLE.

Hasty Pudding Recommended by Gastronomic Authority.

The national food magazine, What to Eat, says that hasty pudding, properly made and cooked at a low temperature for five or six hours, or over night in a fireless cooker is one of the most delicious, highly nutritious breakfast foods which can be served; the six generous portions prepared by this recipe served with thin or "berry cream" will not exceed in cost 16 cents; and it contains every element to support life, promote growth and repair waste, at a minimum cost. If milk is substituted for the cream the cost will be still less, with little change in the food value—the fat content only being reduced.

Put one quart of boiling water in top of the double boiler, add one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt, mix two cups yellow or white corn meal with two cups of cold milk, stir this slowly into the boiling water, boil five minutes, stirring constantly, then place vessel over hot water, let cook three hours, stirring occasionally to prevent mush from lumping. The longer it steams the more delicious the flavor; serve with milk or cream.

If white and yellow corn meal is made into hasty pudding in separate vessels, then packed in alternate layers in a brick-shaped mold, then sliced cold and served with cream, it makes a very attractive dish.

The Home.

When blowing out a candle hold it high and blow upward to keep the grease from running about.

Table linen, in order to bring out the bright gloss that makes it attractive, should be dampened considerably before being ironed.

Pieces of old velveteen should be washed and used for polishing. They are an excellent substitute for chamois leather and may be washed as easily as an ordinary duster.

Candle ends melted with an equal quantity of turpentine added make an excellent polish for floors, oilcloths, etc. This polish costs almost nothing and is often considered superior to beeswax and turpentine.

Every housekeeper knows how difficult it is to clean under cabinets and dressers when you have waxed floors and do not want to move the furniture and leave marks from the rollers. By taking out the bottom drawers one can clean the floors perfectly.

To clean painted walls dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water and add one tablespoonful of ammonia. Use half this quantity to each bucket of water; do not use soap. Wash a small amount of the paint at a time and rub dry with a clean cloth.

Checkerboard Cake.

Light Part—One and one-half cups of white sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two teaspoonfuls baking powder in two cups of white flour. Dark Part—One cup of brown sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, yolks of four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in two cups of white flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half nutmeg. Mix the dry spices, baking powder and flour together. Now place a spoonful of dark in the center of your jelly pan, then a ring of white, then dark again, so on, till pan is filled. Next pan out a light center, a dark ring, then light again, so on, till the pan is filled, then alternate layers.

Somerset Salad.

Mince as finely as possible a few slices of roast beef or mutton, adding a very little sweet cream, then mixing with a silver fork, stir in gradually half a cupful of cold cooked rice, half a chopped onion, a tiny sprig of shredded mint, and a large cupful of cooked peas; moisten the ingredients from time to time with a good boiled dressing, having the salad of the consistency of whipped cream, and serve decorated with hearts of celery, capers, and chopped hard-boiled eggs. This recipe is capable of a number of variations. Chicken or veal may be substituted for the lamb or mutton, and instead of the boiled dressing a cold mayonnaise may be used.

Dried Peach Butter.

Take a pound or two of dried peaches, wash in a couple of waters, and let stand awhile in cold water to swell. Then drain and add enough hot water to cook. Be sure you cook in a stone jar or crock for a couple of hours; now add sugar to taste, a little dash of nutmeg, take from the fire and beat into a smooth, perfect butter, and then turn back into the jar and allow to cool. Beat up again and you will have as fine a peach butter as you could wish and a cheap spreading for the children's bread.

Apple and Grape Butter.

One basket of Concord grapes, one peck of sour apples. Cut up the apples, cook soft and rub through a sieve. Pinch the pulp from the grapes, cook this and rub through a sieve. Cook the grapes and apples together, add brown sugar, vinegar and spices to taste. Cook until thick like apple butter. This need not be sealed, as it will keep well. It is good with cold meats.

Popular Luncheon Dish.

A luncheon dish very popular in Mexico is made by warming large square salted crackers in the oven and placing on each cracker a large tablespoonful or two of baked beans and catsup, heated with butter and highly seasoned.

PAUL AT CYPRUS

Sunday School Lesson for May 2, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 13:1-12. Memory verses 2, 3.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."—Mark 16:15.

TIME.—Probably in the spring and summer of A. D. 47.

PLACE.—Antioch in Syria, and the island of Cyprus.

RULERS.—Claudius Caesar, emperor of Rome, 41-54. Cuspius Fadus, governor of Judea. The Romans are in Britain, seeking to subjugate the country.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

"The church at Antioch, from which Paul's missionary journey started. Jerusalem had before been the center of influence, its heat and light radiating to Samaria, Joppa, Ethiopia, Cyrene, Damascus, Tarsus, Antioch. The ray that reached Antioch kindled, as it were, a new sun, which became a center of radiation for Asia Minor and Europe.

It was a small and struggling church. Paul and Barnabas were the strongest men in it, the leaders. How could they be spared? Our modern churches and Christians need to learn that it is not keeping, but giving away, that enriches and strengthens.

Missionaries Are Your Representatives.—Those whom you have commissioned, the official heads of the church, have sent the missionaries forth for you. They are your proxies. When you joined the church, you made its enterprises yours, and assumed responsibility for them. You became a partner in a business, the greatest business in the world. If the missions of your denomination fail or grow weak through your neglect, it is as great a disgrace as for you to become bankrupt in any other business to which you have made yourself a partner.

Lessons for Our Work.—1. Paul and Barnabas went first to Cyprus, where they would find a beginning easiest. Wise workers always work along lines of least resistance.

2. They worked in the center of influence, a large city, where they could reach the most people. The church must never neglect the city.

3. They based their work upon the word of God. We shall fail if we do not do the same.

4. They did not try to do their work alone, but utilized John Mark, and doubtless all the other helpers they could find. The most useful workers are those that know how to set others to work.

5. They were ignorant, as yet, that their great work was to be for the Gentiles, but they followed along the line of providence. "A flower will often remain furled for days till a sunbeam touches it, when instantly it will expand."—Baring-Gould. Their mission was preparing for a full unfolding.

V. 8. "Elymas," not necessarily a proper name, being merely Aramaic for magician. He was a Jew; a false prophet, an impostor pretending to a knowledge of the future and teaching untrue doctrines; and he was a "sorcerer," magician or sage, the name given to the wise men from the East, the Magi of Matt. 2: 1, 7, 16. In those days superstition and science were commingled, and the scholar did not consider beneath him the arts of the fortune-teller and the magician.

"There stood before the proconsul the apostle of truth and the emissary of falsehood, like Moses and the magicians before Pharaoh."—Dean Vaughan. Victory over the opposition of the sorcerer was a specimen of all the missionary victories that have been won since, in countless numbers, all over the world. It was won by three means:

1. By the power of the spirit (v. 9). "Saul, (who also is called Paul"—and henceforth, to mark his change of labors, the history drops his Jewish name, Saul, and uses the Gentile name solely) was filled with the Holy Ghost." "The tense of the Greek participle implies a sudden access of spiritual power, showing itself at once in insight into character, righteous indignation, and prevision of the divine chastisement."—Ellicott.

2. By bold speech (v. 10). Paul never minced matters. He spoke out his full heart. Thoughts were made for words, with him! With a stern face, his eyes fixed intently upon the sneering sorcerer (v. 9), he burst out with stern words: "O full of all subtility" (R. V. "guile," receit) "and all mischief" (the Greek word implies the easy doing of villainy), "thou child of the devil" (though named, alas, Bar-Jesus, child of Jesus!) "thou enemy of all righteousness" (for the Greek word devil, means slanderer, false accuser, and therefore enemy of the truth and right), "wilt thou not cease to pervert," ("distort, turn aside) "the right (straight) ways of the Lord?" It was frankness and truth rebuking craftiness and lies, and doubtless every one within hearing—and perhaps the wretch's own conscience—recognized the justice of the condemnation.

Minds Obedient Unto Christ.

Our minds are dominated constantly by one interest or another; with some, it is material things of different sorts; with others, it is intellectual interests, social interests, physical activities, and so on. But possessed and controlled, the mind is bound to be, by something; and it is for us to choose that something, if we will. Happy is he who chooses and persistently cultivates interests that are inexhaustible in their richness, and that grow better and more interesting as he is the more completely possessed by them.

THE REPUBLICAN
Job Printing Department

WITHIN the past year the increased made upon the Job Printing Department of The Republican necessitated many improvements, and to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing business an addition of considerable proportions to our present building is in contemplation; new type and improved machinery must be purchased—but in the meantime all orders will be executed in a most satisfactory manner.

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THE REPUBLICAN
Job Printing Departm't
OAKI AND, MARYLAND.

ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA

Hunting the Cape Buffalo-Other Game



By Frederick R. Toombs

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AFRICAN hunters are continually impressed by the remarkable, even profligate, variety of game provided for the disposal of their rifles by forest, plain, jungle and waterside. Satiated with pursuit of lions, elephants, rhinos, hippos and panthers, they can at will turn to the chase of the magnificent Cape buffalo that roams from Cape Colony as far north as Abyssinia, or chevrotains (sometimes called mouse deers, or seek various kinds of antelopes, or hunt wild hogs and the bright red wild pigs, the African wild dogs, or kill the cruel awed crocodile or colobi (fur monkeys) or any other animals which the hunter's license allows him to seek, if, like Mr. Roosevelt, he ventures into British East Africa. As for birds of high and low degree there is no end, and for jungle trackers of especially strong nerves the poisonous African snakes hooded adders, puffed cobras, ringhals, black cambas eight feet long, pythons over twenty feet long, etc., can be found with less trouble than is absolutely comfortable. These latter are another menace against which the Roosevelt party must exercise pronounced caution.

In the northern and southern reaches of his territory the Cape buffalo (Bos caffer), big of body, strong of leg, curved horned and shaggy eared, is facing rapid extermination, but in British East Africa he is found in large numbers. Largest and fiercest of all African members of his family, the Cape buffalo is blackish in color and characterized by the massiveness of his horns. That he is a foe of the highest mettle and indomitable fearlessness no one who has encountered him in mortal fray will deny.

Sir Robert Harvey, Bart., has traveled three times from his vast English country seat at Langley Park, Slough, to hunt African big game and relates particularly sensational adventures with lions and Cape buffaloes, the latter considered by him as among the most dangerous combatants he has ever confronted.

"If a rhinoceros charges you and misses," declares Sir Robert Harvey, "he will probably continue on madly in the direction he is headed without turning to attack you again, whereas the African buffalo will actually hunt you, and hunt you tirelessly and most persistently."

Sir Robert encountered the largest buffalo he has ever killed in a grassy country, and his first shot (at thirty yards) broke its ribs. The brute immediately charged and received the contents of another barrel. After this the buffalo, mad with pain, chased Sir Robert around and around, getting so close at last that the baronet gave himself up for lost and instinctively clutched at the beast's huge horns. He also smote his enemy on the nose with the butt end of his rifle. The great animal tossed its head, however, and jerked Sir Robert some yards away. His rifle flew out of his hands, leaving him utterly defenseless.

"I crawled away in the long grass," said Sir Robert, "and when I thought I was at a respectful distance I rose up and ran to the camp for another rifle."

In the meantime the buffalo had turned its attention to Sir Robert's gun bearer, whom it gored horribly through the stomach and then trampled savagely underfoot. The unfortunate man was quite dead when his master returned to finish off the dying animal, which already had enough lead in it to settle two or three ordinary buffaloes.

While these buffaloes are usually found in reedy swamps by huntsmen, it is not infrequently that they are met in forests. They habitually travel in herds of from 50 to 200 or 300, those found alone usually proving to be old bulls. When small herds, from eight to fifteen members, are discovered they must be approached very warily indeed, as the lesser groups for some reason are invariably more scary than large bodies. The buffalo's fleetness of foot is shown by the manner in which he frequently outdistances horses on the open plains.

Cape buffaloes sleep during the day, especially when the sun is hot, so early, at sunrise, they travel to a body of water to drink enough to last until evening. They then seek their sleeping places, in summer high, breezy spots, in winter thick, secluded portions of the jungle. At sundown they go for a bath and a drink and graze during the first part of the night, then take a rest and chew the cud.

While the buffaloes have but two enemies, man and the lion, the irritable bulls frequently fight among themselves. Off in some remote thicket two enraged bulls will stand and face each other a few yards apart, swinging their heads threateningly, and then, lowering them, will charge and crash their skulls and horns together with the noise of a lightning bolt splitting wide some great tree. Their horns gash their necks, blood drips from their withers, and, suddenly interlocking horns, one tries to force the other backward. Finally one will begin to weaken, probably the older of the two. He yields, going slowly backward, then with a final effort to conquer or die makes a sudden lunge forward, straining every nerve and muscle. But it is of no use. Spent and weak, he falls to his knees, and the other with a wrench disengages his horns. Stepping backward a few yards, the conqueror makes an irresistible rush forward, turning his head dexterously so that his horn does not strike the loser's head, but instead cuts into his neck, inflicting a deep wound, from which the blood gushes forth in a fatal stream.

For an animal of his bulk the Cape buffalo exercises a degree of cunning usually found in smaller and more versatile animals, and thus it is a particularly hazardous matter to stalk him persistently when he is wounded, for it is then that he exercises his generalship most effectively. For instance, he will seem to flee from the hunter and disappear in a dense thicket. The hunter follows, only to be met and perhaps killed by an unexpected rush from the beast, which on entering the thicket has turned, hidden craftily and awaited the oncoming of his assailant to catch him unawares or in such cramped quarters that he cannot handle his gun with any rapidity or aim with certainty.

Very little is required to arouse the ire of a buffalo cow when with her young, but she can be more readily killed than a bull owing to the comparative thinness of her head bones, but the bull's skull is practically bullet proof, though a lucky shot that hits the narrow crease in the forehead between the horns and above the eyes will kill.



SKINNING AN ELAND.

Crocodiles are found in many of the waters of Uganda, but Mr. Roosevelt will find them in especially large numbers when he reaches the upper courses of the Nile and down which they are found as far as Beni Hassan. The Nile crocodile makes sand banks his favorite haunts, where the current is not too strong to put the lazy monster to hard work in swimming about.

The boldness of crocodiles is proverbial among hunters of them, and they attack men, horses and cattle with deadly vigor. Another characteristic is their remarkable tenacity of life—such, in fact, that there are only two shots that prove instantly fatal to them, one that penetrates the brain and one that severs the spinal cord in the neck. Some sportsmen recommend shoulder shots; but, while these will ultimately cause the reptile's death, it is able to escape into the water, where it immediately sinks. Regarding the brain shot, it should be made by hitting the crocodile behind the aperture of the ear.

The crocodile's boldness is well shown by a story told by a correspondent of the London Times. A man named Williams was fording a branch of the upper Nile on horseback. An enormous crocodile about twenty-five feet in length (the record length is about thirty-three feet) reached upward with its cavernous jaws and dragged Mr. Williams from his horse's back, chewing his leg dreadfully. As the reptile let go its hold the man managed to reach a small island. A companion started to cross to the aid of the victim when the crocodile attacked horse and rider, breaking the horse's neck and cutting the would be rescuer deeply with its sharp pointed, grisly claws.

"The fiendish brute almost stifled me with its horrible breath, and its claws felt like the grip of some misshapen submarine devil who coveted me for his nether place of torment," later said the rider after Williams was got to camp, where he (Williams) soon died. The disturbance roused scores of crocodiles to the surface, and it seemed possible to walk from the island to the mainland on their backs.

Many sportsmen experienced in Africa state that the best mode of killing them is to approach their sunning spots carefully and shoot them while asleep. The creatures sleep with their mouths wide open and in and out of which the black backed plover walks and hops with marked unconcern. Shots at the body of the crocodile should be aimed at as close to a right angle as possible or in such a way that the bullet strikes the hide squarely, for a bullet is easily deflected by the scaly surface otherwise.

Chevrotains are handsome little animals, often said to belong to the musk deer family, but scientists claim that, examined anatomically, they are shown to have no such relationship.

A dainty, shapely, truly graceful little animal, the fine quality of his flesh leads to his undoing by hungry hunters and carnivorous beasts of prey. Weighing from five to seven pounds and about a foot and a half high, Mr. Roosevelt will find him a welcome addition to his African bill of camp fare.

Extremely arduous work is frequently undergone in bringing down antelopes of the African woods and plains. Sure scented, farseeing, fleet footed and inveterate overcomers of natural obstacles that halt native and white men, they coyly prick up their ears when the hunter gets within gunshot and gayly skip out of reach like flirtatious debutantes at a smart cotillion. The eland is the largest of all antelopes, and owing to his indiscriminate slaughter the officials in British East Africa have forbidden the shooting of him.

Captain James Forsyth describes a male panther that, getting a craze for human blood, actually killed a hundred natives, countless cattle, etc. Finally a native, an askari, whose family had lost members through the beast was detailed to go into the jungle and bring back that panther's skin or else never to appear again. After days and nights of dangerous exposure the askari finally located the panther near a pool where animals came to drink. Lying almost all night in the bushes, the askari saw the beast come down to the water's edge and, obtaining a good side shot at him, emptied a muzzle loading shotgun half full of lead slugs and pieces of iron into the brute. After several minutes of indescribable contortions, leaping and twisting the panther lay dead. "When the askari returned with the head of the leopard," said Captain Forsyth, "there were much feasting and dissipation."

In some sections of Africa the panther is held in such terror that he is made a part of the crude machinery of native justice. A native who has committed some offense, stealing, assault, etc., is condemned to go into the jungle and kill a panther. If the native returns with the head and hide of a freshly killed beast he is immediately pardoned.

A theory of various experts on African fauna is that many curious animals exist as yet unseen by white men because these animals only venture forth from their hiding places at night, when hunters and explorers are either asleep or engaged in seeking particular kinds of game. Mr. Roosevelt's plan is to do considerable still hunting at night as a possible means of securing specimens of these unknown beasts and thus becoming a further contributor to the world's store of wild animal knowledge.

As an aid to this end was Mr. Roosevelt's conference in Washington with Sir Harry Johnston, governor of East Africa and a celebrated explorer. Though the discoverer of the unique okapi, Sir Harry could not secure a live specimen. Mr. Roosevelt is confident of obtaining a live okapi, as he will cross the heart of the region where the animal is found in Uganda.

The okapi is the wonderful new beast that looks like a cross between a giraffe, an antelope and a zebra, though such hybridization does not actually occur. Scientists have found the geologic remains of a creature like the okapi in Greece, but supposed it long extinct. Henry M. Stanley heard of it among the central African pygmies, but was content to call it a "donkey." It remained for Sir Harry to explore the almost impenetrable forests of the Uganda, and he succeeded in shooting an okapi, the skin and skeleton of which he sent back to England. It has proved the most important zoological find in recent times. The okapi has a grayish tan skin, longer front legs than hind legs and a small head without horns. Sir Harry also discovered a five horned giraffe, which is taller than the common variety; a singing ostrich, a white whiskered chimpanzee, and new species of the ant bear and the chameleon.

The okapi is striped in part like a zebra, and its flesh is edible, but the similarity to the zebra does not extend to many other parts of the body. It eats herbs, grass and tree twigs and is rarely ever seen, even by the explorers of the innermost depths of the Uganda wildernesses, where human life is held so cheap.

LAWYERS' ADDRESS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Democrats and Republicans Of Baltimore Issue An Address to Voters of Maryland.

Lawyers of Baltimore City have started an organized effort to defeat the Democratic disfranchisement amendment in the State this fall, and they have held several meetings which have been attended by Democrats as well as Repuolicans in the profession. At a meeting held at the Union League, Baltimore, recently, it was decided to to call the organization the "Lawyers' Anti-amendment League," without any reference to the politics of those desiring to become members of the organization, whose only mission is to concentrate its efforts to defeat the proposed amendment.

The reasons for opposing it were incorporated in an address, which explains in detail all of the objectionable features and discusses these at length. It is probably the strongest docket that could have been framed, a number of the points raised being new, and all of them appealing to the justice and fairness of the voter who has the welfare of the State at heart. One of the strongest arguments is that affecting the foreign-born voter, whom the Democrats are endeavoring to delude into the belief that his and his people's rights are not affected.

The address to the voters, which is entitled "Briefs for the People Against the Straus Suffrage Amendment," begins with the declaration that the amendment is unconstitutional because it does not apply alike to all persons entitled to vote.

The various qualifications which established preferred classes of voters are then described and the unfairness, as well as unconstitutionality of each commented upon. It is set forth that even with the provision for an appeal to the courts the rights of the applicants for registration are not properly protected.

The address then goes on to say:

"Much stress has been laid by those who formulated the proposed measure upon the protection it affords to the right of suffrage of the foreign-born citizens, yet a large class of those who have come from abroad to make this country their permanent home are put in precisely the same class as the negroes. During the last four and a-half years thousands of foreigners have landed at the port of Baltimore and many of them have taken up their abode in this city. None of them can be naturalized before the amendment goes into effect, it it shall pass. All of them are classed with the negro in its provisions. In like fashion are classified all foreigners who shall hereafter come to the United States, unless they be lineal descendants of persons naturalized before the election in November. Unless discrimination against foreign-born persons was intended, it is impossible to account for these restrictions upon the privilege of enfranchisement accorded them.

"The native-born citizens themselves cannot be certain under the provisions of the amendment of an unrestricted right to vote. This right depends as to each person over 61 years of age upon his abiiity to show that he was entitled to vote on or before January 1, 1869, and as to each person under 61 years upon his aoility to show that he had an ancestor who had the right to vote on or before January 1, 1869. The right to vote on that date depended not only upon citizenship, but also upon registration as a voter. The Constitution of the State of Maryland of 1867 provided that only such persons should be entitled to vote as were registered upon a list of qualified voters. It would be extremely difficulty today for any person claiming his right to vote through an ancestor to swear that such ancestor was, as a matter of fact, a registered voter on or before a particular date, even though he may believe that his ancestor was qualified to vote and had the right to register if he saw fit.

In this respect the native-born population is much more at the mercy of the board of registration under the proposed amendment than the foreign-born population, because the question as to whether a foreigner or his ancestor was naturalized between certain dates is a matter of court record that can be readily established, whilst the question as to whether or not a man was registered as a voter more than 40 years ago is a matter that in most cases cannot be proved by any record in existence or any living witness."

Of the alleged purposes of the amendment to elevate the electorate the address says:

"If ignorance and shiftlessness and poverty are not found in company with those qualities which enable a man to vote with benefit to himself and the community, all ignorant, poor and shiftless men should be disfranchised; but this amendment disqualifies the poor illiterate only if he be black, while the white man similarly deficient or unfortunate may freely vote. This discrimination stamps the amendment not only as unconstitutional and unfair, but discloses the insincerity of its advocates, who would take away the right of suffrage from the illiterates of the party of their opponents and at the same time retain it for the illiterate of their own persuasion.

"Moreover, the amendment, so far from elevating the class which it seeks to disfranchise puts the stamp of approval upon that mixture of races which the law of Maryland condemn and most of its people abhor. In order to disfranchise the colored man by the adoption of the grandfather clause, it is provided that all the male descendents of persons entitled to vote on or before January 1, 1869, and all male descendants of foreign-born persons naturalized since that date may hereafter vote without further qualifications. It does not limit this inheritance to lawful descendants and consequently all colored men of mixed blood descended no matter how remotely from such native-born or naturalized white men will be entitled to vote under the proposed amendment. This oversight merely serves to emphasize the mischief bound to follow any attempt to accomplish by devious methods what cannot be lawfully done in a straightforward way.

"We believe that the alleged fear of negro dominatiou has no existence in fact, and that the expressed desire to eliminate the negro vote in order to purify elections and elevate and cleanse the electorate is but a hypocritical pretense under cover of which lurks the genuine motive to fortify and intrench the party in power at the expense of the minority. This result will so inevitably follow the adoption of the amendment that it must have been intended by the authors of the measure.

"The point is next made that the negro question will not be eliminated from politics should the amendment be adopted, as similar amendments in the Southern States has had no such effect.

"Every attempt in the future to displace the Democratic party from power, no matter how good its purposes may be, would be met with the outcry that the success of the Republican party will mean the repeal of the constitutional amendment and the re-enfranchisement of the negro. The negro would be as vital an issue in politics as ever before. The difference would be that the independent element of the community would have lost a vantage ground which it will be impossible to recover."

In conclusion the address sets forth:

"A vote for the consittutional amendment is not only a vote to disfranchise the colored man, but in effect a vote to disfranchise the white Republican, and a vote to deprive the white independent voter of his political strength.

"If Maryland becomes a one-party State, it must take its place with the solid South, and to a large extent lose its influence in National affairs. It will record its vote for the National Democratic party, whatever measures it advocates. If some political heresy, such as free silver, is advanced, the electoral vote of the State will be cast for its adoption if it bears the Democratic label, whatever may be the real opinion of the people."

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last repoit:

James Morris Davis and Clara Lewis, both of Johnstown, W. Va.

Thomas Curtis Chalin and Bessie H. Crouser, both of Connellsville, Pa.

William Douglas Stowe and Ethel M. Stevenson, both of Parkersburg, W. Va.

George Thomas and Ida Blanche Savage, both of Markleysburg, Pa.

Henry Marshal Stevenson, of Tunnelton, W. Va., and Mary Gordon, of Hiorra, W. Va.

William Feather, of Crellin, and Nellie Buncutter, of Sunnyside.

George Fulk, of Crellin, and Margaret Charlotte Buncutter, of Sunnyside.

Joseph Herman Sappington and Cora Mabel Hickman, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Walter Guy Keener, of Grace Flats, W. Va., and Essie Hoult, of New Central, W. Va.

Daniel Jesse King and Laura Isabelle Fike, both of Aurora, W. Va.

John Owen Ritter and Edna V. Junkins, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Melchoir Kolb and Catherine Harriman, both of Cove, Garrett county.

Claud Albert Post and Pauline Marie Myers, both of Jarvisville, W. Va.

George Henry Whitehair, of Breedlove, W. Va., and Ida Snyder, of Aurora, W. Va.

Harley William Harvey and Ivy White, both of Elk Garden, W. Va.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Notice to the Public.

Notice is hereby given to all parties not to harbor William Boyer, our relative, as we will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. We or either of us are prepared to care for said Boyer at our homes and have proposed to him that he live with us, but this he refuses to do.

Chauncey Glass,
Truman Pysell.

April 6, 1909.

THE FAMOUS TEMPERANCE ORATOR

Hon. Oliver W. Stewart Will Speak in Terra Alta, Thursday Afternoon, May 6

Hon. Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, who is considered by many to be the ablest Prohibition orator in the United States, will speak in the M. E. Church, Terra Alta, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, May, 6th.

Mr. Stewart is an ex-member of the Illinois Legislature, and is a speaker of commanding ability. His work in that state last winter did more to create sentiment in favor of constitutional prohibition, than that of any other man. He has so far delivered not less than 175 addresses in West Virginia.

A rare treat is in store for people of Terra Alta and vicinity. A delegation is expected from Mt. Lake Park at which place Mr. Stewart has often spoken to the great delight of his hearers.

Women as well as men, are invited to hear Mr. Stewart. Admission will be free.

Tells About Deer Park.

Manager Burwell of the B. & O.'s widely known hostelry at Deer Park in the glades of the Alleganies, is in the forefront of resort contemporaries in indicating the rapidly approaching season of rest and recuperation through timely publicatiou of where such is to be assured. It's form is an exceptionally attractive little book new throughout both as to matter and illustrations. As a specimen of the art typographical it is well worth the pocket space into which it fits for carrying home where the style followed in telling of the comforts, delights and advantages of recreation in the mountains is sure to afford more than a passing interest within the family circle.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Orphans' Court was in session Tuesday morning with Judges G. Semmes Hamill, Henry Kamp and Thomas Moon on the bench and Register Friend in attendance, when the following business was transacted:

Enoch E. Kesner was appointed administrator of the personal estate of Charles W. Moore, late of Garrett county, deceased.

A copy of the will of the late John C. Crane of near Terra Alta, was filed and a petition presented praying for the appointment of Cloyd C. Crane as administrator with the will annexed.

A petition was also filed asking for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of the late James Broadwater said administrator to perform specific acts set forth in the petition.

Nearly Killed by Big Bowlder.

One of the biggest slides in recent years occurred on the seventeen-mile grade, east of Everett's tunnel, on the B. & O., Thursday. The mass of earth and stone pushed the north track clear over the bank.

While a large gang of men were cleaning up the slide, a large bowlder on the hill above became loosened rolled down with incrasing velocity, and striking another large rock, burst in several pieces. One huge piece of rock struck an Italian laborer named John Antonicci, with such force as to knock him several feet. The poor fellow suffered fearfully from his injury, and he was hurried to Hoffman Hospital, at Keyser, for treatment, and it is thought that his injuries may prove fatal. Following out a custom of the foreign workmen, the entire gang of fellow Italians quit work for the rest of the day, and the work of removing the debris was seriously handicapped.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.,
10-8t

A Bank Deposit?

No! Our Black Minorcas and White Wyandottes give more interest than a bank deposit and purely standard bred. They are the greatest egg machines in America. Twelve Minorca eggs weigh 33 ounces. Eggs, from select pens, $1 for 15 or $5 per hundred.

ASA MOON.
Deer Park, R. F. D., No. 2. 8-3*

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Emily Hays Bush, wife of Mr. Frank Bush, of Rowan, a small saw mill town on the W. M. R. R., two miles west of the W. Va. Junction, died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. Mrs. Bush had been housecleaning and was in the act of hanging a piece of carpet on a line in the back yard, when she complained of feeling giddy. Her daughter took her into the house and put her to bed, where in a few minutes she became unconscious, rapidly grew worse and died in a few hours. She was 51 years old and leaves six children, three sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Brown, is the wife of the head of the Brown Lumber Co., operating the plant at Rowan. Her remains were taken to Stoddardsville, Pa., the permanent home of the family, on Friday for burial.

The typhoid fever situation at Bond has improved wonderfully in the last ten days. The last one of the ten cases sent to the Western Maryland Hospital for treatment a month ago, returned this week and the town can now be said to be free from the disease. The company is sparing no effort or expense to prevent a further outbreak of the trouble; the use of water from poluted wells is strictly prohibited and every suspicious hole and corner either limed or fumigated.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Gerstell, of Grafton, are visiting relatives at Barnum.

Mr. Wm. Moody, the oldest merchant in town, was a visitor to Oakland on Monday.

Mr. John Raley left for East Liverpool on last Monday morning to line up with the baseball team of that place at the opening of the season of the O. & P. League. His brother, Mr. Ross Raley, of Blaine, who signed a contract with the Charleroi team, left the same day to take part in the opening game at Charleroi.

Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane, who has been visiting his brother at Barnum, left for Audenreid, Pa., this week, to accept a position with the Dodson Coal Co. His work will be in line of his profession, that of civil engineer, and will deal with the rebuilding of the Morea breakers, which were recently destroyed by fire.

A landslide on the W. M. R. R., yesterday one mile west of Hampshire, tied up the road completely for about three hours. No. 2 the vestibule limited, pulled into the Junction three hours behind schedule time.

BITTINGER.

Rain, snow, sunshine and freezing weather marked the weather conditions in this section last week and this week begins with rather cool conditions and sufficient moisture on the surface of the earth to delay the farmers in their spring preparations.

Rev. Alvin Yugel spent part of last week in Oakland, Cumberland and Frostburg purchasing materials and making preparations to begin the erection of a new Lutheran church at Jennings, this county.

W. A. Althers is at work painting the exterior of the Lutheran parsonage in this village.

Messrs. J. J. Bender, of Grantsville, and Mr. Lichliter, of Salisbury, Pa., were in this section last week buying up maple sugar.

Truman Bittinger, of Negro Mountain, was a caller in this village last Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Orendorf spent last Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Christian Schrock.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Snyder was buried in the village cemetery last Friday afternoon.

While a party of young people were searching for early spring flowers, near the summit of Meadow Mountain, last Sunday afternoon, they came upon a colony of rattle snakes. Two of the reptiles were quickly dispatched by one of the young gentlemen and the remaining three snakes escaped to the rocks amid the screams of the terrified young ladies.

SWANTON.

Do not, Mr. Editor, permit such a sudden shock of surprise as to produce a faint at a whisper of the fact that Swanton, gay Swanton, is very calm, very! But her somber colors are gone and this morning her dress is trippingly bright and fresh, with her valleys and her highlands suggestive of spring and buds, plants and flowers.

Up to date, fruit generally has shown decided prudence by keeping within safe fortifications while winter wages its closing battles over fields of departed snows.

Farmers are already crowding to the front in their vernal lamentations as to all agricultural pursuits and expectations more backward this year than ever before in the memory of man or the record of events. Notwithstanding these deploring declarations, much plowing has been done, oats seeded and many gardens freshened for the season.

Postmaster Sweet continues too complaining to resume his customary place in business duties or in the many other activities in which he was prominent for community betterment.

Either fluctuating weather or sudden visits of winter flurries, may be chargable as a cause for no little sickness, some of it of a grave aspect, close about us. In quite a limited radius today there are not less than seven cases of acute pneumonia, and not resident physician to administer pill or potion—strange that so wide a field does not attract some good doctor well established in the profession. This prevalence of pneumonia is by no means indicative of a sickness breeding locality, convincing proofs to the contrary are at hand. One of the mentioned pneumonia patients, a man sixty-six years of age, lived here all his life, told me yesterday that he had the day before taken his first dose of medicine either administered or prescribed by a physician. Now, look over the entire scope of our mouniain salubrity and point out a "rising thimble" to equal this—Oakland, Mountain Lake and Deer Park will drop their heads and say nothing.

RELLIM.

The "Pied Piper."

A New York normal school examination had among its questions: "What is the educational value of 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin?'" A would-be teacher answered: "'A Pied Piper' teaches children to be kind to animals, especially rats."

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 396, Acts of 1900, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

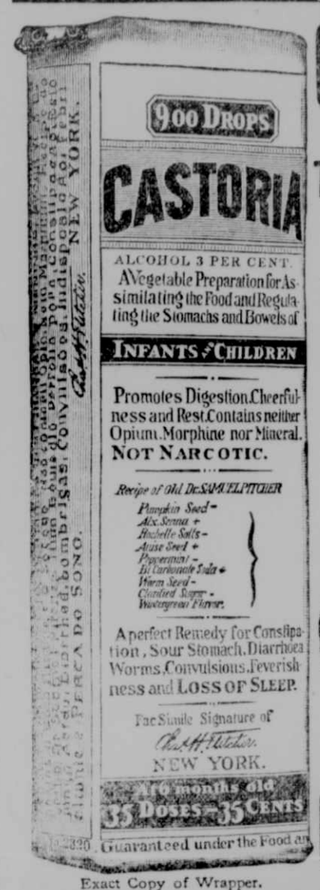
The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "**Wood's Crop Special**" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

STATEMENT of the condition of The Continental Insurance Co., of New York, Dec. 31, 1908.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000.00
Total Assets	18,314,690.83
Total Amount of all Liabilities	7,067,948.33
Surplus as regards policy holders	11,246,750.48
Bonds and Stocks owned by the company	16,092,665.00

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept. Baltimore, February 1, 1909.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Timber Right of Kletus McKenzie, deceased.

No. 712 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, that the sale of the timber on the land of Kletus McKenzie, made by James E. McKenzie, the Executor of said deceased, in pursuance of the laws of Maryland, vesting the Orphans' Court of said State with the power to order the sale of such property, and this day reported to this Court by said James E. McKenzie, Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of May, next; provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1500.00.

E. E. FRIEND,
Register of Wills.

True Copy, Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register of Wills.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 22, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 11, 1909,

as required by law, for the purpose of appointing District Assessors for 1910.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF Farming Land

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County at the suit of Phillip F. Smith vs. John W. Carroll et ux, to me directed and delivered and duly levied on the hereinafter described land, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett County, have seized and taken in execution, and in front of the Post Office at Oakland, Garrett county in Maryland, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, the 29th Day of May,

1909, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder all the right and title and interest of the said John W. Carroll and wife in and to that tract of land in Garrett County, lying about one half mile west of Frankville, and embracing about twenty four acres and thirty perches, improved with some cherry, plum and apple trees.

Beginning at a stake standing on the East margin of the B. & O. R. R. Co. above Frankville station, and running thence South 45 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake and chestnut tree marked as pointers, South 21 degrees East, 106 perches to a chestnut and birch tree marked as pointers; North 40 degrees East, 40 perches to a stake with a hickory and ironwood tree marked as pointers; North 21 degrees West, 106 perches to the beginning. Being the same property inherited by said Carroll as sole child of Mary Sulser who obtaineds ald land by deed from Joseph R. Anderson et al. August 31, 1883, recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 8, folio 76, of the land records of Garrett county.

TERMS—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

David J. Lewis, Cumberland, Md., Attorney.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JASPER FRAZEE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1909.

ELIZABESH FRAZEE,
Administratrix,
Selbysport, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909. NUMBER 10

THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF OAKLAND AND VICINITY

What the Washington Herald Contained in Special Southern Edition.

Last Sunday's issue of the Washington Herald was a special edition devoted to the South, its development and the future of that portion of the United States. Concerning Oakland and Garrett county was an article prepared by Mr. Samuel Lawton, secretary of the Oakland Board of Trade, which is reproduced, as follows:

"Owing to the stringency in the money market for the last year the progress of improvement in this section has been rather slow.

"During the last year we have erected a new court house at a cost of about $80,000, which is said to be the finest court house in the State outside of Baltimore city.

"The prospects for the coming year are very bright. Our town has recently paved a number of the principal streets and during the next few months will install a complete system of water works and sewerage, at a cost of about $60,000. The water will be obtained from artesian wells and is absolutely pure.

"Contracts have been signed and franchises granted by which we expect the West Virginia & Maryland Gas Co. to pipe natural gas into Oakland within the next few months. With cheap gas as fuel and with an unlimited supply of high grade glass sand (98 per cent. silica) at our door, we expect to induce a number of glass manufacturers to locate with us in the near future. We have also vast deposits of coal, fire-clay, kaolin, limestone, iron ore, and glass sand within a few miles of Oakland, which is practically undeveloped, but which is destined to make this section the richest in the State within the next few years.

"In the way of farm lands we can offer the best land in the United States for the least money. Crops have never been known to be an entire failure in this section, and an average yield of from twenty-eight to thirty bushels of wheat per acre is a common occurrence. The principal crops are wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat and corn. The land and climate are especially adapted to apples and plums and all varieties of small fruits, which, coming into the market after the eastern fruits are gone, command a ready sale at the very best prices.

"Garrett county, of which Oakland is the county seat, is destined to become the richest county in the State, owing to its immense deposits of minerals and its fine farming lands."

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

MEETING OF BOARD OF TRADE.

Election of Board of Directors Occurred Tueseay Night.

Tuesday evening in the Council Chamber, which has been placed at the disposal of the Oakland Board of Trade by the Mayor and Council, the annual meeting of the Board for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year was held and was well attended by members of the organization.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, the retiring president, who addressed the members, stating the purpose of the meeting and intimated that he would no longer accept the position of president of the body.

Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill also addressed the meeting and laid before the members a plan for the development of this portion of Garrett county which, if carried into effect, will bring excellent results and add to the wealth and convenience of all residents and property owners not only in Oakland but the whole country surrounding it.

The election of a Board of Directors by ballot was called for resulting in the selection of the following: D. M. Dixon, H. C. Sincell, Austin Brown, D. E. Offutt, Jr., D. M. Moson, B. H. Sincell, E. W. Helbig, J. D. Hamill, J. E. Harned and R. E. Sliger.

The directors will meet on Tuesday evening next for the purpose of chosing the president and other officers of the Board.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK

Average Cost of Roads More Than $3,000, It is Said

The Maryland Geological Survey Monday discussed suggestions concerning the cost of the new state roads.

It was said that while in Maryland and in other States good roads have been built for $3,000 a mile and even less, the average cost in this state and in all States by far exceeds that amount.

Statistics showing the cost of roads in other States were examined, and, it was stated that their average is about the same as in Maryland.

A report was submitted by the highways division showing that the survey will spend about $250,000 this year under the State Aid act in constructing roads. This means that the State will spend $125,000 and the counties the same. That is about the same amount that was expended by the survey last summer.

Dr. William Bullock Clark's report contained a number of surveys showing the iron ore and limestone deposits in the State. He also explained the plans of the survey. The recent survey of the Mason and Dixon's Line was shown

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis and family, of Oakland, were here Sunday visiting Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wilburn.—Preston Republican.

NEW MEMBER GARRETT COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. Chauncey E. Ellithorp Has been Appointed to Succeed Mr. Wm. Miller.

On last Thursday while in Baltimore at a meeting of the State Democratic Committee, Mr. William Miller, of Accident, tendered his resignation to Governor Crothers as a member of the Garrett County School Board, much to the surprise of nearly every resident of the county as no intimation had been given out that such a step had been contemplated by Mr. Miller.

A report was current several weeks ago that some friction had developed between the members of the Board, but this report could not be confirmed and it was presumed that it was without foundation.

When Mr. Miller resigned he requested the appointment of Mr. Chauncey E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, to succeed him, and this request on Mr. Miller's part had weight with the Governor and Mr. Ellithorp was accordingly appointed but has not yet qualified. Mr. Ellithorp was a member of the Board until the beginning of Governor Crothers' administration when the present executive appointed Mr. Miller.

ASHER GLADE.

If the old saying be true that the last Friday of each month rules at least half of the next month, we can surely expect that part of May will be very wet.

Mr. Charles C. Fike, our mail carrier, was in this section one day last week on business.

Mrs. Harriett Umbel, who has been very ill, is on the mend at this time.

All those who have been receiving mail at Fike, are now served by the rural mail route from Selbysport, the Fike post office having been discontinued.

Mr. Clarence Miller, who has been suffering with an attack of pneumonia fever, is now on the mend.

Wm. H. Thomas made a business trip to Markleysburg, Pa., one day last week.

Mr. George F. Wass was seen passing through this section last week driving some young cattle to pasture.

Mr. Lincoln was around leasing more coal land.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Carl Browning, Croft Lumber Co., Miss Mary Cunningham, Wm. N. Johnson, Master John Kearns, Erwin Mace, Mr. Mc Merroney, Chum Tasker, Mrs. Louvania Thomas, Mr. Andy Tusing, Miss Lucy Wear.

BRIDGE ON NATIONAL ROAD WRECKED BY VANDALS

A Portion of the Structure Spanning Savage River Wantonly Demolished.

A report has reached Oakland of the wanton demolition of a portion of the stone arch bridge spanning Savage River on the old National Road between Johnson's and Frostburg, the vandals guilty of the crime hiding their identity up to the present time but an effort will be made to bring them to justice by an outraged public.

The portion of the bridge destroyed includes about six feet of the northern exposure of the arch and takes in the keystone at the top, the implements used in the work of the vandals being pike poles and other materials which naturally drift with streams running through a lumbering region.

The bridge was erected many years ago, about the year 1825 or a little later and its dimensions are from the water to the top of the arch 18 feet.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet on Tuesday and that body will be called upon to take some action looking to the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of the outrage.

Mt. Lake Park Summer Program For Season 1909

Dates have been arranged as follows for conferences, etc., to be held this summer at Mountain Lake Park:

June 25—July 5. Young Woman's Christian Association, East Central College Section.

June 29—July 2. Maryland State Teachers' Association.

July 6—15. Interdenomination Camp Meeting.

July 16—19. Home Missionary and Church Extension Conference.

July 17—19. Woman's Home Missionary Society Anniversary.

July 24—26. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Anniversary.

July 31—Aug. 2. Maryland State Horticultural Society.

August. The Mountain Chautauqua. Exact dates to be announced later

Other prospective conferences to be announced later.

Dedication.

The new English Lutheran church of the Cove, Garrett county, will be dedicated May 23rd, 1909. All are cordially invited.

FALSE ENTRIES CAUSE DOWNFALL

F. B. Wood, Clarksburg Bank Cashier, Confesses to Shortage of $20,000.

On the verge of a nervous collapse, Fred B. Wood, cashier of the West Virginia Bank, a state institution at Clarksburg, is in jail at Clarksburg, charged with falsifying the books and being short in his accounts.

The specific incident on which the warrant for his arrest was issued Monday was an alleged false entry upon the general ledger of the bank, showing a deposit by the bank in the Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburg, of $5,000, as an asset of the West Virginia Bank, which, the officers of the bank assert, is false, and was made by him for the purpose of defrauding the bank and converting the money to his own use.

Officers of the bank say that the defalcation of Wood is a trifle more than $20,000. They also say that Wood has confessed to a shortage of $20,000 and to making false entries to conceal his transactions from the board of directors. His explanation is that he loaned money to friends on paper that afterward proved to be worthless. The bank authorizes the statement that Wood has not accounted satisfactorily that all the money went that way.

Wood declares that he did not gamble nor speculate in stocks, nor use any of the money for his own benefit.

The bank officials demanded a bond of $25,000, which as yet Wood has not been able to furnish. While the bank has not a large capitalization, some of the wealthiest men of the state are behind it, and it is solvent. Mr. G. L. Duncan is its president, and the stock is held by R. T. Lowndes, the Lowndes estate, Dr. W. D. Goff and other wealthy residents. The solvency of the bank will be in no wise effected by the Wood embezzlement.

Wood is a young married man and has three children, one of whom is only two days old.

One of the attendants at the county jail says that Wood has lost his reason. He is raving like a maniac and his condition is deplorable. It is feared that the affair will kill him before many hours.

Two brothers who arrived in Clarksburg from Wheeling, say that every loss will be made good. It is not believed that Wood will be prosecuted.

Prize Corn Sent Garrett County Farmers.

Senator W. McCulloh Brown was in Oakland Tuesday and distributed from this point some specimens of Leaming corn to farmers in a number of the Districts of the county, the corn being accompanied by a request from Senator Brown to those receiving it to plant and make a report. This corn is from the same lot which took first prize at the cereal exhibit in Baltimore last fall and is exceptionally valuable to the farmers of this county as it matures early in the season.

RIGHTS OF WAY BEING SECURED FOR GAS LINE

By Representatives of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company.

Representatives of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company started Monday morning to secure rights of way for the gas line from Gorman to Oakland, on the route determined upon by General Manager Northrup after several lines had been run by the Company's engineer.

Whether any opposition on the part of property owners has been met by the right of way men has not been given out, but it is thought that the land owners will grant all reasonable requests of the gas company and that work on the construction of the line will not be delayed on this account.

The people of Oakland and other towns to be served by the gas company have lent every assistance toward having the gas brought here and now that it is almost an accomplished fact all feel it is due the communities to be served that everyone through whose lands the gas line is to pass should render every possible and reasonable aid.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. SIMON BAKER.

Mrs. Simon Baker, aged 37 years, died at her home near Grantsville Saturday afternoon. She is survived by her husband. The funeral took place Monday afternoon with interment at Johnson's, about four miles west of Frostburg.

WILLIAM W. SWEET.

Mr. William W. Sweet, postmaster and merchant of Swanton, Garrett county, died at his home in that place Tuesday at midnight, aged fifty-four years, leaving surviving him his wife and two children. Mr. Sweet's illness dated several months back, he having been a sufferer from bright's disease. His funeral will occur from the M. E. church in Swanton Friday afternoon of this week. A more extended notice of Mr. Sweet's life and death will appear in a later issue of this paper.

J. INSKIP KELLER.

Mr. J. Inskip Keller, of Romney, well known to many Garrett countians, a brother of Mrs. Edward E. Sollars, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon as a result of heart failure. There had been a railroad wreck near Mr. Keller's home in which several residents of Romney were more or less injured, and in the excitement resultant therefrom Mr. Keller was attacked with the disease which brought about his death. He was fifty-seven years of age and is survived by his wife and two children and his aged mother.

DIXON & KELSO

Now is your chance to buy Shoes a about half price. Our Annual Shoe Sale will commence Saturday, May 1st, and if you don't get Bargains it will be your own fault.

These Shoes are all new and up-to-date goods, but just have one or two pair left of a kind. We do this in order to keep our stock in good shape. Will have them all marked, so come early and get first choice.

We also have a complete line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Oxfords. Inspect our American Lady Oxfords before buying eslewhere.

The Crossett Shoes for men are stronger and better than ever. Oxfords in all Shapes and Leather.

We have the most complete line of Shoes in town, and for the next two weeks, we will reduce the entire stock.

Yours to please,
DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. Mr. Poling will be at our store Saturday with a full line of wash suits, skirts and petticoats.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.



H. C. SINCELL, THE FAMILY OUTFITTER



When a man invests his money in Clothing he usually looks for the best he can procure for his money. While it is wise economy to buy everything of the best you can make no mistake in buying such Clothes as Hart, Shaffner & Marx, or the Collegian kind. While these are the best Clothes, they do not cost any more than the ordinary kind you buy in other stores. This season we are showing a stronger line than ever before, embracing all the new shades of Green as well as the standard Blue and Black, made in twenty different models.

THE SUNSHINE SUITS for Women have given satisfaction for 10 years, and this season they are far in advance of any we have ever before shown. We have many suits the same style as this cut at $12.

We show every imageable color and style of Hat for Men and Boys at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.

Our store was never so attractive as now. Every department is well stocked with the new and stylish wearing apparel for Men, Women and Children.

We show every imaginable color and style Hat for Men and Boys, at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.

We would be pleased at any time to show you through this enormous stock of Clothing, and at the same time make you acquainted with the new styles that will be worn for the coming season.

We are agents for Queen Quality Shoes for Women.
We are agents for Educator Shoes for Children.
We are agents for Bion Shoes for Men.
We are agents for All America Shoes for Men.
We are agents for Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Collegian Clothing for Young Men.
We are agents for Kuppenngimer Clothing for Men.
We are agents for International Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Sunshine Suits for Women.
We aae agents for Star Skirts for Women.
We are agents for Hawes Hats for men.
We are agents for Faultless Shirts for Men.



We are agents for Waldorf Shirt waists and wash Suits for Women.

A few minutes spent in this the greatest store within a day's travel will convince you that this is the best place to buy dependable merchandise.

H. C. SINCELL.

ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1909.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 16th day of April, 1909, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

(Levied as per Act of last Legislature)

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 906 13
" No. 2, Selbysport	1,097 41
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,203 79
" No. 4, Bloomington	551 01
" No. 5, Accident	834 98
" No. 6, Sang Run	535 98
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,676 30
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,022 24
" No. 9, Johnson's	368 86
" No. 10, Deer Park	882 03
" No. 11, Elbow	356 92
" No. 12 Bittinger	451 52
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	392 45
District No. 14, Oakland	1,856 91
General Road Fund	1,000 00
James A. Sincell, Road Engineer, salary for one year	800 00
	$13,936 53

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$800 00
" " " " DeerPark	100 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville (subject to order)	150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$1,800 00

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower $1,805 40

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1909, and March Terms, 1910 ..... $3,557 50

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$403 20
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	208 00
	$611 20

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Austin Brown, bal. due for 1908 salary, &c	$1,761 02
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, &c., for 1909, subject to order	4,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, for 1909, subject to order	900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, for 1909, subject to order	300 00
W. J. Purnell, nursing C. C. Michaels in jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	24 00
	$6,985 02

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of schools $24,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, use Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1909. $4,448 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1909. $1,000 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimates to pay same for 1909. $250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1909 ..... $2,800 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1909 ..... $1,050 00

Estimate to pay State witnesses before J. P $100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$ 800 00
A. G. Ross, clerk, balance	600 00
Estimate for Attorney's fees	150 00
	$1,550 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 194.

Jno. W. Harvey, examiner 1 Day	$ 2 00
P. J. Lohr, examiner 1 Day	2 00
Andrew Shartzer, examiner 2 Day	4 00
C. A. Miller, chainman 1 Day	1 50
P. Hamill, " 1 Day	1 50
Jas. A. Sincell, surveyor	15 00
Abel DeWitt, damages	10 00

Road Case No. 193.

C. J. Otto, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
P. J. Stephen, examiner 1½ Days	3 00
Stanley M. Jacobs, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
Geo. Brown, chainman 2 Days	3 00
Wm. Jacobs, " 2 Days	3 00
Thos. Weir, axeman 2 Days	3 00
J. D. Miller, surveyor	15 00

Road Case No. 188.

Mrs. Ellen Murphy, damages	20 00
	$93 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of D. E. Offuft, A. D. Naylor and J. M. Falkenstine—	
J. M. Falkenstine	$5 00
Walter Falkenstine	2 40
For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon, Abe. Moon and Isaac Wilderson—	
J. W. Beckman	3 00
G. D. Lee	2 00
David Ridder	2 00
C. W. Moore	2 60
H. B. Bosley	2 00
D. M. Lower	2 00
H. L. Upole	5 00
Grover Lee	2 00
M. E. Lee	1 00
G. R. Beckman	3 00
William Mason	2 40
W. E. Sims	3 00
J. W. Lower	4 00
E. Wonderly	4 00
A. C. Riley	2 00
J. T. Beckman	4 00
Lee Ridder	2 00
James H. Sims	8 75
For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon and Abe. Moon—	
J. A. Fulmer	2 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of D. W. Wilson—	
Arthur Jack	80
G. P. Lipscomb	40
Geo. Montgomery	1 20
Isaac Arnold	1 20
A. H. Arnold	1 20
Silas Arnold	1 00
T. B. Arnold	1 00
M. P. Jack	80
D. W. Wilson	2 00
John Kitzmiller	80
Arthur Jack	80
A. H. Arnold	2 00
George Montgomery	6 00
Silas Arnold	8 00
A. H. Simons	6 00
O. H. Simons	5 60
Isaac Arnold	2 00
J. R. Lipscomb	5 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
M. P. Jack	4 00
G. P. Lipscomb	5 20
Frank Childs	6 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Company—	
E. Stanton	4 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., Garrett Lumber Co., and Sampson Butler—	
Harry Leatham	4 25
For extinguishing fires on lands of Jno. Miller and William Hutzell—	
C. E. Stanton	1 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Bonig, Jno. Butler and S. D. Yoder—	
C. E. Stanton	2 00
For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., and E. Sincell—	
C. E. Stanton	1 25
Henry Durst and son	1 60
Frank Phillippi	1 00
Richard Durst	1 00
Charles Platter	80
Harvey Durst	70
Jason Wilburn	70
Patrick Durst	70
Grant Bittinger	60
Charles Patton	60
Eli Durst	40
Harvey Bittinger	40
For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co. and W. T. Steyer—	
John Melvin	1 80
W. T. Steyer	2 25
Virgil Steyer	1 80
James Melvin	1 80
W. W. Steyer	1 80
For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co., W. T. Steyer, et al—	
Edward Melvin	1 80
Thomas Wilson	1 80
Charles W. Kidd	1 00
Isaac Steyer	1 80
For extinguishing fires on lands of John Rolf—	
Charles Janoski	75
William Deaver	60
Walker Janoski	50
John Rolf	50
Greeley Janoski	50
Lafayette Sisler	25
Andrew Rolf	50
John H. Rolf	50
Hanson Sisler	20
For extinguishing fires on lands of Blue Jay Lumber Co.—	
Albert Bolden	5 50
William McKenzie	4 20
Joseph McKenzie	2 40
George McKenzie	1 00
Roy Crow	1 00
Leonard Crow	1 00
John Werner	1 00
James Werner	1 00
Milton Werner	1 00
Philip Baker	2 00
John Knepp	1 00
Harry Knepp	1 00
Frank C. Graham	1 00
Oscar McKenzie	1 50
Jacob Baker	40
Silas Knepp	1 40
Jes. Robinson	2 80
James Brown	1 00
William Brown	3 20
John Finzel	1 00
Nelson Finzel	1 00
Howard Finzel	1 00
George Finzel	1 00
Peter McKenzie	1 00
George Caton	2 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
Lloyd Crow	1 00
John Layton	1 00
Howard Layton	1 00
Adam Paul	1 00
Albert Dress	1 00
Howard Dress	1 00
James Carey	1 00
George Donius	1 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Meadow Mountain Lumber Company—	
C. E. Ellithorp	1 50
For extinguishing fires on the lands of James Bowser—	
C. E. Ellithorp	1 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Jennings Bros—	
C. E. Ellithorp	75
A. J. Orendorf	1 20
For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder—	
J. J. Garrett	4 20
R. Montgomery	3 80
E. S. Wilson	5 80
John Markley	4 30
For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—	
E. H. Male	3 60
Jacob Kisner	2 80
A. J. Chisholm	2 40
Ellsworth Male	4 60
John Kisner	4 60
For extinguishing fires on the lands of C. F. Kimmell—	
John Rodeheaver	1 40
W. F. Rodeheaver	1 40
Taylor Lewis	1 20
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Western Maryland R. R. Co.—	
D. W. Wilson	75
Arthur Jack	60
O. H. Simmons	60
For extinguishing fires on the lands of Johnson Bros—	
James Baker	40
James McKenzie	40
Joseph McKenzie	40
George McKenzie	40
Oscar McKenzie	40
Urias McKenzie	40
Albert Bolden	75
For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve and Mr. Vandersall—	
N. C. Browning	5 50
John Sines	2 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands on Yoder & Vandersall, D. E. Offutt, Frick, Henry Krug and Dol. Kimmell—	
J. M. Falkenstine	14 50
Walter Falkenstine	12 00
Dol. Kimmell	4 00
Dave Reams	1 00
O. R. Leighton	9 00
W. T. Sines	11 00
For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve, A. D. Naylor, J. M. Falkenstine, J. M. Browning and Alex. Bittinger—	
Alex. Bittinger	2 80
A. S. Kimmell	2 20
Clarence Bittinger	2 80
A. C. Rodeheaver	70

$337 46

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Charles Lee, District No. 1, use Garrett National Bank	$ 6 69
Garrett V. Dixon, District No. 2	32 99
J. L. Durst, District No. 3	3 42
Henry Barnard, District No. 4	18 38
Henry Kolb, District No. 5	6 98
John Sines, District No. 6	6 21
C. J. Rathbun, District No 7	9 26
E. C. Harvey, District No. 8	3 26
Thomas H. Layman, District No. 9	7 26
William Pine, District No. 10	6 19
William H. Jacobs, District No. 11	5 30
Amos Reckner, District No. 12	2 93
L. C. Bray, District No. 13	62 20
A. L. Sines, District No. 14	21 67
	$192 74

SHEEP ACCOUNT.

H. P. Miller	$15 51
Chester Green	7 00
B. A. Sharpless	9 00
John Meese	7 00
Francis Fike	7 08
Noah Newman	9 81
Jno. A. Kimble	7 85
	$63 25

ATTORNEYS' FEES

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$1,254 99
F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	22 50
Thomas J. Peddicord, 6 misdemeanors, 2 felonies	50 00
Wm. R. Offutt, T. J. Peddicord and G. S. Hamill, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and R. T. Semmes, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 7 misdemeanors, 1 felony	45 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
	$1,417 49

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

A. S. Teats, District No. 7, use First National Bank of Oakland	$ 71 35
Same, District No. 7, balance	36 35
J. L. McRobie District No. 1	3 40
J. B. Emory, District No. 12	1 75
A. L. Lee, District No. 13	5 40
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	10 60
W. D. Hoye, District No. 10	18 45
E. I. West, District No. 14	16 89
A. B. Gonder Estate, District No. 14	25 45
Thos. J. Crowe, District No. 9	3 80
	$193 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Patrick Doolen, District No. 2	$ 8 06
A. J. Miller, District No. 8, use Owen Tracy	30 40
D. W. Forsey, special, District No. 3	14 10
Silas Teats, District No. 5	10 20
W. A. Maffett, District No. 7	484 24
Homer D. Custer, District No. 6	9 30
E. G Miller, District No. 10	16 00
Jos. R. Glass, District No. 1	8 60
W. R. Browning, special, District No. 14	23 40
B. B. Nethkin, special, District No. 14	25 10
Jno. Dishong, District No. 11	9 35
L. D. Junkins, District No. 13	73 10
Wm. Newman, special, District No. 14	4 50
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	2 25
J. F. Lee, District No. 8	1 50
Lloyd Robeson, District No. 11	18 00
James Bowser, District No. 12	10 75
	$748 85

OUT SIDE PENSIONERS.

Jno. Kanada, for support of Francis Cooper, subject to order	$ 50 00
Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. I. Ringer, for support of Jno. R. Ringer, subject to order	120 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
Jno. W. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
Wm. R. Fike, for support of Wesley Fike, subject to order	60 00
Estimate to pay others	200 00
	$1,181 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of A. F. George—	
Wade H. Lohr, juror	$ 1 00
Jno. W. McRobie, juror	1 00
H. B. Weimer, juror	1 00
W. W. Cunningham, juror	1 00
Jos. Cunningham, juror	1 00
J. A. Wright, juror	1 00
Charles Sweitzer, juror	1 00
Jacob Hershberger, juror	1 00
Charles Lee, juror	1 00
Herman Steiding, juror	1 00
Jerry Mankis, juror	1 00
Lawson Wright, juror	1 00
Dr. J. A. Hurley	10 00
J. L. McRobie, Coroner	5 00
On body of Tony Lustic—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
Jos. W. Marville, juror	1 00
Layman Harvey, juror	1 00
Grant Pew, juror	1 00
C. E. Rafter, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
Jno. Bishop, juror	1 00
Thomas Evert, juror	1 00
James Campbell, juror	1 00
J. W. Brock, juror	1 00
M. V. Grimm, juror	1 00
Dr. H. P. Copeland	10 00
John Amtower, witness	33
Geo. Henline, witness	33
Urina Lustic, witness	33
Frank Lustic, witness	33
Charles Pospeschel, witness	33
Frank Kavacic, witness	33
John Zora, witness	33
On body of Mike Zido—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
James W. Junkins, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
George Plum, juror	1 00
John Long, juror	1 00
Wm. M. Price, juror	1 00
Harry J. Barnard, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
James Paugh, juror	1 00
Thomas Harvey, juror	1 00
Patrick Wallace, juror	1 00
William Meyers, juror	1 00
Dr T. L. Giles	10 00
On body of A. D. Broadwater—	
Dr. Thomas W. Moon, autopsy	10 00
On body of Amanda Moore—	
Dr. J. E. Hurley, autopsy	5 00
	$88 31

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 11 to 20	$5,000 00
To pay Interest from Aug. 1, 1909, to July 31, 1910	2,800 00
	$7,800 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, vital statistican, 1906, 1907 and part of 1908, use Dixon & Kelso	$ 183 61
Wm. Callis & Son, repairing road machines, use Garrett National Bank	11 75
A. D. Naylor & Co., extra boiler capacity at Court House	679 98
Henry M. Casteel, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	52 42
Same, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	90 90
Same, coal for Court House, and unloading car	16 35
F. A. Thayer, insurance on Court House	200 00
Renninger & Offutt, insurance on Court House, use Garrett National Bank	200 00
Matthews & Hamill, insurance on Court House	200 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, health officer	100 00
Same, physician to Jail	100 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
Junkins & Sharpless, coffin, etc., for Mike Zido	20 00
Henry Kahl, burial permits	1 60
David Merrill, burial permits	1 00
Hamill, Matthews & Bolden, kindling for jail	5 00
John G. Knauer, burial permits	2 40
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, repairing platforms, etc	6 60
Geo. C. Pattison, for two cars of coal	88 05
W. McCulloh Brown, typewriting and cuts for Road Red Book	9 00
Benj. H. Sincell, printing Road Red Book	37 00
E. W. Helbig, hanging paper at jail	15 00
Thomas Harne, hauling	26 00
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for jail and paupers	59 90
L. J. Brown, repairs on road machines, etc	9 75
Garrett County Telephone Co., 'Phone rent for Sheriff, Clerk Court and County Commissioners, for year 1909	30 00
Dr. J. E. Legge, examination of insane at jail	5 00
J. P. & C. C. Miller, coffin, etc., for paupers	20 50
Corlies, Macy & Company, blank books, etc	278 35
E. G Naylor, repairs for road machines, etc	29 40
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine for jail, etc	55 80
E. J. Frantz, boarding jurors on Lustic case	61 00
C. E. Ellithorp, taking Jacob Fazenbaker to asylum	10 00
Baltimore Office Supply Company, supplies for Clerk Court and Register Wills	80 50
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at Jail, brass railing, etc	307 15
D. E. Bolden, linoleum, etc., for Court House, supplies for Jail, coffins for paupers, etc	440 17
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Jail and Court House	75 89
W. G. Hinebaugh, supper for jurors and Sheriff	6 50
The Oakland Electric Co., light for Jail and Court House, etc	321 90
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co., blank books for Clerk Court	30 00
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	6 40
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	4 05
J. M. Stanton, hauling	6 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., of Sedalia, Mo., disinfectant for Jail	52 50
G. A. Shirer & Co., repairs and supplies for Jail	10 80
The Falconer Company, stationery, etc	39 64
James D. Hamill, stationery, etc	14 05
Arthur Townshend, supplies for Jail	40 64
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for Jail	86 41
Geo. Geissman, coal for Jail	111 20
Harry Helbig, wood for Jail	6 00
	$4,703 00

COUNTY TREASURER.

Wm. E. Hollinger, commission on county tax	$1,299 12
Same, commission on state tax	186 30
	$1,485 42

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimates for discounts, etc $3,569 07

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,936 53
Corporations	1,800 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,805 40
Court Fund	3,557 50
Orphans' Court	611 20
Sheriff Office	6,985 02
Public Schools	24,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,448 00
Bridge Account	1,000 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,800 00
Maryland Hospital	1,050 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
New Roads	93 00
Forest Fire Account	337 45
District Assessors	192 74
Sheep Fund	63 25
Attorneys' Fees	1,417 49
Constables' Fees	748 85
Magistrates' Fees	193 44
Outside Pensioners	1,181 00
Coroners Inquests	88 31
Court House Bonds	7,800 00
Miscellaneous Account	4,703 00
County Treasurer	1,485 42
Contingent Fund	3,569 07
	$86,608 32

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $8,491,012, which at $1.02 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes; $86,608.32.

Deducting $728,314 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer, leaves the basis $7,762,698 at 16 cents on each $100, makes $12,420.32, and this added make the taxes for state and county purposes $99,028.64.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.



FIGHTING RUM.

It Is No Dress Parade—Every One Can Help.

There is a fascination about reform work which attracts earnest souls who want to do some great thing to overthrow the saloon. Whenever I talk with people of that kind, writes Rev. Albert Sidney Gregg, in Christian Work, I always show them the seamy side of the undertaking. Fighting rum or any other evil is not all dress parade, or mass meetings or big crowds. There is much to dishearten, aside from the intrenchments of the enemy. So when we engage in this warfare we must know ourselves, count the cost, and then go ahead. The foolhardy man rushes in without counting the cost while the really brave man looks danger in the face and then makes the attack.

The name of Ethan Allen, commander of the Green mountain boys, is inseparably associated with that of old fort, Ticonderoga. On May 10, 1776, he captured the fort with a little band of 83 men, and then captured Crown Point, gaining a large supply of cannons and ammunition which were afterward used by the continental army. Just as Allen and his men were about to make the attack, Allen addressed them thus:

"Friends and Fellow Soldiers: You have for a number of years been a scourge and a terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad and acknowledged, as appears by the advice and orders to me from the general assembly of Connecticut to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you and in person conduct you through the wicket gate, for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress in a few minutes. And inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest of men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any one contrary to his will. You that will undertake, voluntarily, poise your firelocks."

It is almost needless to say that every firelock was instantly poised. His speech was the kind that would turn a coward into a hero. We need more of that quality in our speaking on temperance questions—the quality that will stir the indifferent to action.

The great batteries of the temperance army are the pulpit, the platform and the press. Then we have companies of sharp-shooters who write letters. Every man has some weapon that he can use if he will look around and he can use that weapon better than anybody else. David used a sling; Gideon planned a clever stratagem and Carrie Nation swung a hatchet.

I have heard of women who could turn a hatpin into a deadly weapon. One man or woman going about a community talking a person up or down will do a great deal of good or a great deal of harm in the course of a year. Very few of us realize the extent of our influence. We hesitate to act because we are not always to trace out the effects. In the very nature of the case it is impossible—physically impossible—to trace out the effects of our acts. But rest assured as sure as we say or do anything in the interest of a better social order, results will be sure to follow. If we could convince the friends of reforms that it was worth while to send letters and petitions to the legislature or congress touching reform legislation, it would be possible to get a larger number of reform bills passed. Letters and petitions are the most powerful weapons we can use next to the ballot-box.



COST OF KEEPING A COW.

The Results Obtained by One Man Who Kept a Record.

The expense of keeping a cow is the cost of labor and feed. As a rule the labor is not included, but I think that is the most serious question, declares C. O. Carlson, in Dairy Record. When we hire help to milk and care for the cow, we pay good wages, and even at that, it is hard to secure a man that will do the work satisfactorily. It costs to do the milking, whether the hired man or anyone else does it, as a cow that gives milk during ten months out of a year must be milked 600 times. This will take about ten minutes each time, or a total of 100 hours.

The stable must be cleaned during the stabling season and that season should be about eight months. This will take about four minutes a day, or 16 hours a year. Feeding the cow hay, silage and grain will take about seven minutes a day, or 26 hours a year. To water the cow will take about five hours a year. Separating and caring for the cream, 14 hours; hauling cream to creamery, five hours. This will make a total of 166 hours per year.

Now what does that labor cost us when we hire a man? If we want a good one we must pay him $25 or $30 a month, together with board, lodging and washing. It will amount to about 15 cents an hour, and 166 hours at this price per hour would be $24.90. But when there is help enough in the family to do the most of this work, one does not consider their time worth as much. Of course, these figures may vary in some instances, as in some places it is much more convenient and it may not take as much time to care for the cow, but I consider that it costs about $25 to keep a cow, and this covers the roughage, etc. Farmers that have no silage will necessarily have to feed corn fodder, and of this, together with the hay, a cow will need four tons during the winter. Hay at four dollars a ton and silage at two dollars a ton. The roughage will amount to $14, including pasturage. The grain at last year's price will amount to about $21. If a good cow is given good care, together with the above feed, she will produce about 6,000 pounds of milk and 240 pounds of fat. Figure this at 25 cents and it will be $60 for the fat; 5,000 pounds of skim milk at 20 cents will be $10. Total income, $70; labor, $25; feed, $35; net profit, $10.

Now figuring on the profits from a cow that is cheaply kept—$15 worth of feed, and the cost will still be $20 and the labor $25, which will bring a total of $45. The best she could possibly do would be 3,500 pounds of milk, 140 pounds of fat, which would bring a total of $41, or a net loss of four dollars directly and more indirectly. Why do we have so many unsatisfied dairymen? I do not think there is any profit for a man who does not give his cows good care as she figures upon it.

Be True to Thyself.

How much time he gains who does not look to see what his neighbor says or does or thinks, but only at what he does himself, to make it just and holy.—Marcus Aurelius.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

Story of an Old Scotchman Who Gave Up Drink.

"Freens, 15 years syne I was a pir sodden drnkard in the clutches of Satan. An' whit did he dae for me? He put me in a madhouse and telt me there was nae hope for me," the War Cry reports an old Scot as testifying.

"'Aye,' he said, 'Andra, gang an' lay yer heid on the rails when the train's comin', an' it will be all richt with ye, just like yer ain brither.'

"I hadna' a decent rag tae ma back. Noo I'm clad like a gentleman in guid claith (he always wears a full uniform), a guid shirt tae ma back, and anither yin tae cheenge wi' at hame.

"Fifteen years syne ther wasna' a decent stick in the hoose; noo I've a guid hame and three beds in it.

"Mony a day there wisna' as muckle as wad feed a moose; this morning ma lassie says: 'Faither, will ye ha'e ham an' eggs for breakfast?' Glory! that's what the Lord has done for Andra. He has pitten my feet on the rock Christ Jesus, and made a new creature of me, and brocht me tae ma sens, and what the Lord has done for Andra, he can dae for ye."

A Work Against the Saloons.

The army branch of the Y. M. C. A. of New York is closing an excellent year of work. Its work is located at the very heart of Forts Wadsworth, Wood, Jay, Schuyler and Slocum. Not only by introducing entertainments, games, athletics, social and educational clubs and classes, Bible classes and meetings, but especially by the presence and friendship of the secretaries who live with the men, they are drawn back to worthy and high ideals.

FROM FORT SUMPTER TO APPOMATTOX

Lessons of the Great Civil War Will Never be Forgotten.

It was on an April day in the year of 1861, that the first shot was fired in Charleston harbor against Fort Sumpter and the American Flag. It was the first shot of the great Rebellion that followed, which reverberated around the world, which finally culminated after four long years of fratricidal war in which tens of thousands of patriotic American fathers and sons gave up their lives in defence of their beloved country and the Star Spangled Banner, which they followed. Rivers of blood ran thick throughout this vast and beautiful land of ours to save it for the land of the free and home of the brave.

After four years of terrible war and strife, the last faint echo of the Charleston shot at Fort Sumpter died away on an April day in 1865, at Appomattox under an apple tree, now famous in history, for at Appomattox this nation was born anew from a slave country to a free country throughout her vast domains. The American people can now truthfully say we have a free country, prosperous, happy and reunited, and,

"Then asked what state he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be,
He comes from Appomattox
And its famous apple tree."

Mike O. Rielly these lines made famous by the imperious Roscoe Conklin in his speech nominating Grant for third term, have a wider meaning, now a broader range and application.

Appomattox no longer means a Virginia cross roads, but a mark on the line of march of nations, nor does it merely indicate the closing incident of a four year fratricidal war, but rather the beginning of a new era in the history of this country, and incidentally great changes in political conditions throughout the world. Appomattox brought the United States into the limelight so clearly that the world powers saw and realized they had a new element to reckon with. A world awakener in the following lines:

By the river bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April breeze unfurled,
There once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard around the world.

It was an April day that the patriots stood at Concord bridge and fired mortal defiance to tyrants, thereby declaring for freedom and indepencence — Emerson. The world heard the shot but did not tremble nor did they fear any disturbance of world power. It was on an April day (as recited above) that a shot was fired from a battery in Charleston harbor that was heard around the world that aroused more or less apprehension in the minds of the ruling powers. In most countries, especially Great Britian or the British Government, it meant the destruction of our government and the establishment of slavery, while in most others it meant the destruction of Republican form of government, but as the United States was not then rated as a world power, and only allowed through courtesy to take part in world affairs, there was little danger of seriously disturbing the equilibrim of the political world. A keynote was sounded a long time ago when Patrick Henry exclaimed, "I am not a Virginian, but an American in the Continental Congress." He then thought he was speaking for himself alone, but instead he spoke for the million that followed him, and for the untold millions yet to come.

That note of peace that rang out from Appomattox on an April day two score and four years ago was heard the world over, and is still ringing in the ears of all the ruling powers and has caused more consternation among those interested in world affairs than had any of the shots announcing the commencement of this fratricidal war. The result was disappointing to the dominating powers generally and served rather to complicate the problems than to solve it.

John Bright, England's foremost political economist, and standing high in the estimation of the powers, had predicted the failure of this government to restore the union and who had often urged his government to acknowledge the South by granting beleagers rights, he was sorely disappointed. Coming with his disappointment came an awakening to the fact expressed by Patrick Henry, that the people are not merely statesmen but Americans, and a world power to reckon with. In an addressed delivered after the official announcement of the close of the war, John Bright acknowledged his disappointment, but said a more difficult task had been forced on the national government than that of fighing down the South, to-wit: The establishment of a union of all the states, but if it succeeds in this it will not be 40 years until there can be no great International War, nor material changes of the political map of the world without first consulting the United States of America.

Forty years had not elapsed until this government had been counseled in international affairs, had solved the vexatious Spanish problem, and had practically dictated the terms of settlement between Japan and Russia. John Bright had prophesied better than the world thought, or than he had realized. But from the April day on which the swelling notes of peace rang out from Appomattox, the United States of America has steadily grown in magnitude in the eves of the world until now it ranks equal to the best and its star is still in the ascendent, and the bright and shining light of all the nations. Peace hath her victories no less renouned than war wrote Milton to Cornwell. From Appomattox day to this hour peace has had victories that have astonished the wise ones who can recall the anti-bellum days clearly enough to compare them with the present. Personal enmity has dwindled almost to a cipher politi- differences have lost much of their sectionality, plantations have been divided into farms; school houses like beacon lights are guiding the people out of ignorance into the broad light of the present day and prosperity seems to have gathered the states under her wing, and the people north and south are fattening and flourishing as never before, no even dreamed of before. The good name of the United States is on the tongue of every ruler, statesman, soldier, trader and citizen in all the world, and no more highly respected flag floats on the turret or mast head of the greatest battleships and men of war that plow the deep blue sea and circled the globe honored in all the ports of the world; that floats in the breeze all over this grand and glorious country of ours, with stars and stripes floating over us we can now truly as we live in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and all since the famous Appomattox April day. F. H.

WRONGS IN THE FARM HOME.

Publicity has been given by the government to the results of a part of its inquiry as to what is wrong in American farm life. The following statements are condensations of inquiries made by a hundred farmers of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. They may suggest to other farm homes as means of relief.

All these fathers had in mind, certainly, the fact that, when they left the scene of their labors, the farm would go to the boys. But this, it was just as certain, did not satisfy the boys. Twenty-two farmers in four counties of central Kansas admitted that they never had allowed their sons any pocket money, and they had run away between the ages of fourteen and seventeen.

Thirty-three farmers lived so far from towns, in fertile parts of Kansas and Oklahoma, that their families had no chance to go to church —the most exciting diversion usually presented — except about once a month, when a circuit preacher came along.

A mother of one family of fifteen had never had time to be lonesome, she said; never had time to read the magazines or the papers that were received regularly; never had time to do anything except work and take care of the babies and go to bed. She was always ready to go to bed, she said, and usually she was tired, especially in harvest time. "But I am not discontented," she said in a thin voice. "I'm not lonesome. But the children complain."

Everywhere practically the same reply was heard: "The boys and girls complain." The spirit of unrest manifested itself, usually, when the children were in high-school; it was developed more strongly in the state universities and the colleges.

"Until they begin to see how others live away from the farms they're satisfied," a farmer said. "If they get two years in an agricultural college they come home changed, with new notions; they want all sorts of labor-saving machinery; they want books and papers, they want to quit work at sunset or sooner; they want to go to town every day. We either have to give them what they want or they leave. Young folks are not what they used to be."

"Doesn't that apply chiefly to the boys?" was suggested. "Have you found any labor-saving devices to help the women in their work?"

"No," he admitted. "I guess they are doing their work as well as they always did it. I believe that much of the trouble on farms is caused by the lack of proper system; too many hours of labor. After one of my girls ran away and became a stenographer, we put in a schedule here. We go to supper at six o'clock and do the chores afterward. In that way the women can clear up things by seven o'clock. For many years we didn't get our chores done until nine o'clock and often an hour later. We'd work in the fields till the last minute and that kept supper waiting. That was what drove the girl away. Two of my boys left me, too, but I caught them at Chicago, and they came back on the promise of an allowance. I had never let them have any money. I made an agreement with them, and now they share in the profits after the home expenses are paid."

U. S. NAVY WAS WRECKED

By Trip Around the World According to Story Published in New York World.

The New York World printed the following from its special correspondent in Washington a few days ago:

"The navy department today announced that the sixteen battleships which made a trip around the world are to be remodeled, thus practically confirming the reports that have been current since the return of the fleet that the voyage practically wrecked the navy.

"Since the return of the fleet it has been reported at various times that masts had been sprung, that plates were loosened, that the intricate electrical machinery, including the fire control, was hopelessly out of order, and that other things had happened. Nevertheless the navy department insists that the ships stood the voyage better than expected, which leaves to the imagination what the original expectation or fear had been.

"That sixteen battleships have been laid up for repairs and that sixteen battleships are to be remodeled are facts admitted by the navy department and these facts seem to bear out the reports that the United States navy today is practically useless and out of commission.

"If the plans of the navy department are carried out it is proposed to go back to first principles. In other words, it is proposed to make of the sixteen battleships a type something like the the old Monitor, save that the new type will have more free board. All the cumbersome superstructure which at present adorns the battleships and which affords a splendid mark for the enemy's guns will be taken off.

"All that will appear above the decks will be a turret fore and aft and the funnels of the boilers and a wire 'waste basket' type of mast which will be used for the lookouts.

"It is assured by those who criticise the navy department that this remodeling is an admission that the armor belt on the battleships was misplaced. The innovation raises the armor belt to a point where it will be more effective, because taking off the superstructure will, it is calculated, raise the ships one foot higher in the water and consequently the armor belt will be in the desired position. The ships could not have been raised otherwise without danger of turning turtle or becoming unseaworthy. The fighting masts are to be dispensed with. They have not only proved useless, but cumbersome and easily put out of commission. On the other hand it has been proved that the wire basket type of mast is practically invulnerable and may be punctured many times without danger of collapse."

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For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
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For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

TO MAKE THE MACHINE MORE POWERFUL.

If anything were needed to show how little the demand there is in this State for a disfranchising amendment—except on the part of the political leaders and their followers who wish to disfranchise the negro vote for reasons that are perfectly plain—it is furnished by the effort made at every meeting of the politicians to arouse the voters to the importance of the issue. Thursday's meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was devoted entirely to trying to make the people understand how terribly they suffer by reason of the fact that one-sixth of the voters in this State are negroes and urging them to demonstrate that they are alive to the fact that they do actually suffer. If the evil which they direct so forcibly were really to be attributed to this cause, it would not be necessary to go to so much trouble to make the public sensible of it.

It was the custom of the Indians before they went to war to have a war dance, inflaming their passion by the violence of their physical contortions and inciting their young men to deeds of daring by mimic warfare. So Chairman Vandiver and his valiant assistants think it necessary to inflame the public mind by reciting mischiefs from which the State suffers—with which the negro has as little to do as his brother in Central Africa—and laying the blame upon the negro's shoulder.

There are many indications of the insincerity of the bosses who conceived the amendment and who are urging its adoption, but none so obvious as the answer to the charge made by many leading Democrats to the effect that the adoption of the amendment will give the Democratic machine so strong a hold on the State that only a political revolution will break it. They are forced to admit that it is unwise so to strengthen the hands of the party at the expense of the other. They are, therefore, compelled to resort to as bald a subterfuge as was ever advanced in political argument. They have the effrontery to say that one of the reasons for disfranchising the negro is that it will so divide the white vote as to equalize parties and thus compel both to be on their good behavior! In other words, we are asked to believe that the Democratic machine is actuated in this fight by a desire to make the Republican party stronger.

Even if we believed this to be its purpose, it would remain to determine whether its view of the outcome is better than that which our common sense teaches us to expect when we are fortified in our anticipation by the views of men and of organizations whose good faith we have no reason to suspect. At a meeting held last evening the Reform League, which has done as much as any other body in the State to promote the cause of good government, an association which is absolutely non-partisan, adopted resolutions denouncing the amendment and saying upon the point we are now discussing:

This committee feels that if this amendment were adopted the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore, instead of being almost evenly divided between the two leading political parties, with the independent voters holding the balance of power, would be turned over to one political party which would have such absolute control that it would require a revolution to dislodge it. Maryland would be a one-party State during the next generation, with the attendant political evils that always result from this condition of affairs, no matter which party is in power, and many of the political reforms which have already been accomplished would be lost.

As between the views of the Democratic State Central Committee and the Reform League on what an amendment will actually accomplish, we do not think the independent voters of the State will hesitate which to accept.

GOOD SOCIETIES.

In some of the cities of the east Removal Societies or Get-Back-to-the-Farm Associations have been formed to help those in the tenement districts and to relieve the congested conditions that effect labor as well as the health of the poor. Such societies would be good for the towns. There are a good many able-bodied idlers there as well as in the cities, some of them idlers not from choice, but because there are too many applicants for the number of places, with the result that there is always sharp competition for the jobs obtainable and reduced wages.

There are 7,000 vacant farms in Pennsylvania alone. The city and town idlers could find profitable employment on these in agricultural pursuits and get away from the disease-breeding tenements into the sunshine and fresh air. It may be said that these people are not farmers and for that reason the farm life does not appeal to them. But a great many people who are living in health and comfort on farms are not real farmers, and many of those who eke out a miserable existence in the cities and towns have no special knowledge of any other occupation, and by study they could become intelligent and successful tillers of the soil as easily as they could master any other calling. Farming is one of the few occupations in which more people are needed at present. The supply of good farmers doesn't equal the demand Too many people have quit the business and that in a large measure accounts for the extravagant prices of farm products. One of the careful students of conditions in Western Canada makes the statement in one of the May magazines that 500,000 farmers from our northwestern states have gone into Canada within the past six years, and that the average amount of money taken by each farmer was $2,000. That is a great loss to the United States. The places of these people must be filled on the farms. More farmers are needed, and if the societies which are being organized shall succeed in turning those who need work in the congested districts to the farms, they will have done something worth while for them and for the country at large.

RAISING STATESMEN.

The proud mother who wants her son to grow up and become a statesman can gain valuable information as to the procedure by consulting the Congressional Record. The biographies of the representatives of the people give the clue.

In the first place, the aspiring parent ought to choose the honest, rugged name of William. There are more congressmen with this cognomen to the square inch in the House of Representatives, than any other—50 out of the total of 393. John is also a favorite, with 37 bearing that front name in the present membership. But William is better. "Bill" sounds good with the masses.

Thirty-one members answer to the name of Charles; 28 to that of James; 17 were baptized Joseph; 15 bear the surname of George; there are 11 Henrys, 10 Thomases, 7 Roberts, and the same number of Franks, 5 Edwards, 4 with the historic "George Washington" as their first two names, and 1 who scorns adornment and calls himself plain "Jack"—Beall of Texas.

Then, too, the far-sighted parent should carefully choose an occupation for the child destined for congressional fame. By all means he should be a lawyer—there are 245 legal lights in the present House, which is away and above every other profession. Second choice is newspaper work. Twenty graduates of journalism or proprietors of newspapers are members. There are 19 who confess to farming in their biographies, 14 bankers, and 9 lumbermen or manufacturers of forest products. There are three telegraphers, two practicing physicians (who by the way always get well advertised whenever anyone is suddenly taken sick around the House chamber, as "Dr. So-and-so, a member from Such-and-such-a-state, attended the patient.") and one actor—Julius Kahn, of California, who still affects a poetic flowing tie and is given to gestures. Of course, it's possible for men with other professions to break into Congress—John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, a professional baseball player at one time, for instance, achieved the feat. And so did Representative Anderson, of Ohio, who, like the heroes in Oliver Optic's books, arose from the humble walk of newsboy and bootblack. Murphy, of Missouri, and Cushman of Washington, both are proud to write in their little biographies that they were at one time railroad section hands. There are quite a number who declare they were cowboys and punchers.

To be a real representative of the people, however—especially if one comes from a rural district—it sounds best to be able to state in a biography that "he was born and reared on the farm." Exactly 54 representatives claim this distinction in the latest edition of the Congressional Directory. Two others—Webb, of North Carolina, and Carter, of Oklahrma,—however have this "beat to a frazzle," when they proudly include the fact that they first saw light in a log cabin. That is a master stroke. Needham, of California, has a distinction, which he makes much of in his biography—he was born on an emigrant wagon enroute to the great state of California.

When an aspirant for congressional honors is able to tack a war record on his career, it undeniably helps. The longest biography in the Directory of congressmen—that of Representative Keifer, of Ohio, who tells about himself in a matter of seven hundred and eighty words—has a whole lot about services in the Civil and Spanish-American wars. Keifer, however, is the only ex-speaker now a member of the House, so he is entitled to devote a little more space to himself than any one else. The nearest approach to this is Southwick, of New York, with four hundred and fifty words, and Southwick wasn't even a war veteran, let alone an ex-speaker.

The parent from the other side of the water who has the hope of his son becoming a congressman should not despair. A member doesn't necessarily have to be a native of the United States. There are 15 in the present House who were born abroad. Of these, four were from Germany; one from England proper, and one each from Wales, Canada and Nova Scotia; two from Ireland; two from Scotland, two from Sweden, and one from Bohemia.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

Henry Harry Hauser, of Hauser, and Julia Enlow, of near Hoyes.

William Fenton, of Kidwell, W. Va., and Lucinca Myrtle Farrell, Inka, W. Va.

Vernie Simon Schlager, and Bessie May Giles, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Anthony Oliver, of Berrybury, W. Va., and Mary Magro, of Opekiska, W. Va.

William Donald McLean and Lucinda Alferretta Glotfelty, both of McHenry.

Basie Marion Moreland, of Ridgely, W. Va., and Sophia Wilson, of Cumberland, Md.

Two with request not to publish.

A Mean Thief.

Silas Crow, who resides in Garrett county, not far from Lonaconing, and who is very poor, had a bunch of shingles stolen from him the other night. Silas shaved the shingles because he needed a sack of flour. Silas says he knows the thief, but can't prove it, and he avers that the man who took that bunch of shingles took the bread out of his children's mouths.

Porter's Pain King.

Mr. J. W. Gephart is now the representative in Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties for Porter's Pain King. We thank our costumers for past patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.

THE GEO. H. RUNDLE CO.,
10-2t* Piqua, Ohio.

Master Bakers Take Hand.

Mr. Henry Lauer, of Oakland, a member of the National Association of Master Bakers, is in receipt of a letter and copies of a resolution and petition to Congress requesting that body to enact a law prohibiting the cornering of food stuffs. A section of the resolution is herewith published by request of the Association:

Resolved, That the National Association of Master Bakers, believing that it is the right of all men to purchase their daily food at prices dictated solely by the laws of supply and demand, and viewing with alarm the growing tendency and oft recurring attempts to corner or control the markets on staple food supplies, such as wheat, corn, etc., by the buying and selling of options or futures, on margins, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to absolutely prohibit by the law all such gambling in food supplies.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Mr. Geo. Shultz spent last Thursday and Friday with his family.

Mr. Van Zandt accompanied by Mrs. Gray and Mr. Shirk made a flying trip to Addison, Pa., Sunday.

The social given by the ladies of the Disciple church was a decided success.

Clarence McKlon is back again to his old work at the Crawford hotel.

John Steele returned home Friday from Damascus where he has been employed the last six months.

Geo. D. Browning was in town last Sunday, returning to Swallow Falls today.

Mr. J. A. Sincell, road supervisor, was looking after the roads in our section last week.

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250

Opening.

Justice West will remove his office from our room on Monday, April 12th, on which date we will have our twelve thousand roll stock of wall paper open and ready for business. The immense stock will be disposed of at the lowest prices yet offered.

3t HELBIG & MATTHEWS.

Notice to the Public.

Notice is hereby given to all parties not to harbor William Boyer, our relative, as we will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. We or either of us are prepared to care for said Boyer at our homes and have proposed to him that he live with us, but this he refuses to do.

Chauncey Glass,
April 6, 1909. Truman Pysell.

WASHINGTON COUNTIAN IN FIELD FOR CHIEF JUDGE

Candidacy of Charles D. Wagaman of Hagerstown Is Announced.

The following appeared in the Hagerstown Herald of last Friday:

One of the most important duties that the voters of Allegany, Washington and Garrett counties will have to discharge in November next will be the selection of a chief judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, to succeed Judge A. Hunter Boyd, whose term will expire at that time.

In naming a candidate for this high office it is incumbent upon the Republicans of this Circuit to chose a man who will not only worthily represent the best traditions and sentiment of the Republican party, but who is also possessed of those qualifications which are recognized as being essential to a proper and satisfactory performance of the manifold duties of a judge.

Mental vigor and alertness, capacity for work, combined with industry; power to analyze and differentiate in the application of principles—all these are necessary qualities; but above all else in importance, is the quality of fair-mindedness, the faculty of giving due consideration to all sides of questions, and impartially reaching a conclusion. This is what is known as a "judicial temperament" and no man can be a good judge unless he posesses it.

Washington county has a citizen who in an eminent degree has the qualifications herein enumerated and especially is he gifted with the quality of fair-mindedness. We might say that this is his distinguishing characteristic. In addition to this, by reason of his close application to the study of his cases and the experience gained in twenty years of active practice as a lawyer, he is thoroughly versed in the underlying principles of the law, as well as the modes of procedure and practice. In mental training and equipment he fully measures up to the requirements of the office.

His life and record in this community are as an open book. As a man, a citizen, and lawyer he stands in the foremost ranks, and has the respect, esteem and confidence of all our people. Recognizing the existence in this county, and indeed throughout the Fourth Judicial Circuit, of a wide-spread sentiment favorable to the nomination of this citizen, and in response to the popular demand created the Herald is happy to be able to announce that Mr. Charles D. Wagaman will be a canaidate before the Republican Judicial convention for the nomination to the office of chief judge of this circuit. In making this announcement the Herald wishes to say that it heartily endorses the candidacy of Mr. Wagaman and congratulates the Republicans of the county upon the fact that they will be able to present his name to the convention. Mr. Wagaman has been a lifelong Republican and willing and active in the support of Republican measures and policies.

Not as a partisan, but because, he believes that the enforcement of those measures and policies best conserved the welfare of the people. He is in close touch with the Republican sentiment in Western Maryland, and as a candidate for judge will be altogether acceptable to all Republicans, in the circuit, and also to all of those citizens who are advocates of the non partisanship in the judiciary of the state. Mr. Wagaman's nomination and election will be a credit to the Republican party, to the people of Washington county, and of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. As a judge he will vindicate the confidences of his friends and supporters in his ability and his character, and will worthily fill that important and highly responsible office. The Herald is greatly pleased to be able to make this anuouncement and will use every honorable and legitimate means to secure the nomination and election of Mr. Wagaman to the high office to which he aspires, and which he is so well qualified to fill.

OPERA HOUSE
SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
PEABODY GRADUATE,
and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

During the term ending May 1st 431 music lessons have been given by its capable teachers at the above School of Music to the following efficient young pupils:

Bernedette Hart, Eleanor Maroney, Nellie Compton, Amelia Burgee, Katie Lauer, Ethel Naylor, Elizabeth Walters, Kathleen Helbig, V. Liller, Mary Flannagan, Birdie Turney, Emma Miller, Margaret Chase, Ethel Kitzmiller, Florence Flannagan, S. Chase, Edna Goss, Robert Browning Garrett, Ernest Liller, D. Browning, Romanus Pendergast, N. Liller, Joseph Pendergast, Morgan Hinebaugh, Ira Beckwith, Edward Pendergast.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CONNECTICUT
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD.
JANUARY 1, 1909.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance,	3,597,498.83
Reserve for all Outstanding Claims,	305,638.53
Net Surplus,	1,462,739.91
Total Assets,	$5,365,877.27

J. E. BROWNE, President.
W. T. HOWE, Sec'y. JOHN A. COMUS, Ass't Sec'y.
FRED. A. THAYER, Resident Agent, Oakland, Md.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
OF MONTREAL.
DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Total Income during the year		$ 7,247,833.51
Total Disbursements during the year		4,665,139.51
ASSETS		
Real Estate owned by Company	$ 735,209.64	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	1,641,649.74	
Loans secured by Collateral	207,750.00	
Loans to Policyholders on the Company's Policies	3,234,313.14	
Premium notes on Policies in force	290.20	
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	20,695,461.25	
Cash in Office and in Banks and Trust Companies	1,057,837.10	
Agents' Balances	26,422.60	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	286,285.44	
Net Uncollected and Deferred Premiums	626,462.38	
Market Value of Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	714,626.62	
Ground Rents	38,640.00	
Gross Assets		29,264,948.11
ASSETS NOT ADMITTED		
Agents' Balances more than three months due		26,422.60
Total Admitted Assets		$29,238,525.51
LIABILITIES.		
Net Reserve	$25,944,101.36	
Present value of amounts not yet due on Supplementary Contracts	158,313.58	
Total Policy Claims	243,254.87	
Due and Unpaid on Supplementary Contracts	135.82	
Premiums Paid in Advance	23,563.28	
Commissions due to Agents	10,541.20	
State, County and Municipal Taxes due or accrued	45,665.28	
Dividends due Policyholders	72,639.34	
Medical and legal fees	1,115.67	
Other liabilities	37,881.15	
Capital Stock paid up	105,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (surplus)	2,596,303.95	
Total Liabilities		$29,238,525.51
Amount at Risk in United States December 31, 1908		$117,503,407.00
Amount Written in Maryland during 1908		386,543.00
Premiums Collected in Maryland in 1908		43,340.65
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1908		11,000.00
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1908		1,000.00

E. C. PEED, Manager State of Maryland.
F. W. CLAYBROOK, JR., District Manager, Western Maryland Agency.
W. H. BOWERS, Special Representative, Oakland, Md

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the Insurance Department.
Baltimore, February 1, 1909.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract, taken from the Annual Statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for the year ending December 31, 1908, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Insurance Commissioner.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Administration c. t. a., on the personal estate of

DAVID LIVENGOOD,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

LYDIA BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM S. YODER,
Executor,
Grantsville, Md.

Food is more tasteful, healthful and nutritious when raised with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Made from Grapes

Absolutely PURE

Mr. Silas C. Beachy, of near Bittinger was in the city last Thursday.

Money to loan on mortgage or real estate. BOWIE JOHNSON, Oakland, Md. 3t

Mr. Louis Littman, of Swanton, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with his family.

Mrs. J. N. Robinson is on a visit for a short time to friends and relavives at Paw Paw, W. Va.

Mr. J. M. Crane, of Kingwood, spent Sunday afternoon and Monday in Oakland as the guest of the editor.

Mrs. D. H. Loar returned on Saturday from a visit of a week to friends and relatives in Piedmont, W. Va.

Mr. M. F. Crawford and Mr. W. B. Nolan, of Baltimore, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford in Oakland a few days this week.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

HELBIG & WEST

HAVE HOME-GROUND

Corn, Oats

AND

Barley Chop,

and all other kinds of

Feed & Flour

Get Prices Before Buying Elsewhere

Are now prepared to Crush Your Ear Corn.

CITY ROLLER MILLS.

Rev. R. B. Ward and son, LeMark, of Oakland, were here Saturday preparing to open their cottage at Terra Alta lake for the summer.—Preston Republican.

Messrs. R. T. Browning, William Miller and G. Semmes Hamill, who were in Baltimore a day or two last week at meeting of the Democratic State Committee, returned to Oakland Friday morning.

Rev. J. A. McClelland, former pastor of the Oakland Presbyterian church, but now stationed at Grafton where he occupies the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, spent last Thursday afternoon and Friday in Oakland.

Mr. N. U. Bond, on his way home from Alexander, the seat of the new operations of the Croft Lumber Company, in which Mr. Bond is a large stockholder, stopped off in Oakland for an hour or two last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Joseph Rembold, of Preston county, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business and called at this office. During the winter Mr. Rembold suffered with a combination of diseases and was bedfast for upwards of four months.

D. E. Offutt, the well known Oakland merchant, and member of the firm of Offutt & Lakin, was here as the guest of James S. Lakin Tuesday. It was Mr. Offutt's first visit to Terra Alta for more than two years.—Terra Alta Republican.

Mr. John W. Davis, of Oakland, accompanied his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ralph Wilburn, of Terra Alta, to Baltimore, last Monday night where Mrs. Wilburn will receive surgical treatment for an ailment with which she has been suffering some months.

Mrs. J. I. Hawkes and daughter, Miss Sallie, of London, England, who were at Friendsville a few days recently visiting Mrs. Hawkes' brother, Mr. R. C. McCandlish, came to Oakland yesterday afternoon and from here went to Chicago, where they will be the guests of relatives before returning to London.

A bad freight wreck occurred at Bloomington last Saturday. One train, with Mr. J. E. Howell as conductor, which was flagged had stopped at Bloomington; another train coming east with Mr. William Smith as engineer and Mr. C. Glover as conductor, ran away, running into the rear end of the train which was standing there and turned over the engine. Fortunately no one was hurt, but traffic was delayed for several hours.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wight and their daughter, Miss Anna, will again occupy a Deer Park Hotel cottage this summer. Indeed before the close of the last season, the Wights engaged the same dwelling for this year. They were greatly benefitted by their sojourn in the mountains, and are looking forward to a renewal of health benefits this summer. Mr. Wight is the manager of freight traffic of the B. and O. R. R. Company with offices in Baltimore City.

About June first a new postage stamp of special design will be issued by the department to commemorate the development of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific territory. This stamp will be rectangular in shape, and of the 2-cent denomination only, printed in red. At the top and bottom are panels containing respectively the words "U. S. Postage" and "Two Cents." In the center the larger part of a circle rests on the lower panel and incloses a ribbon bearing the words "Alaska-Yukon-Pacific 1909," and in the center of the circle appears a portrait of William H. Seward, who as Secretary of State, conducted the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska from Russia. The name "William H. Seward" appears under the portrait. On either side is an elipse containing the Arabic Numeral 2 with laurel branches as a background.

About two weeks ago, a man was in this city claiming to represent Dr. S. T. Burch & Co., specialist-chiropodist, of Washington D. C. Among other things he claimed to cure corns in five days or pay $100. We understand he did quite an extensive business here. A business man of Meyersdale wrote to the chief of police in Washington, giving the address given on the cards as the office of Dr. Burch & Co., and asked if there was such a party there. The reply from the chief of Police reads: "There is no physician, druggist or firm by the name of S. T. Burch. Would suggest that you consult with the chief of police of your town with a view to having a warrant issued and his arrest caused." Of course the "corn doctor" has moved on to new pastures, but this is one more warning to people to patronize home people and leave strangers alone.—Meyersdale Republican.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 **THE** SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

AN EXPLODING COOKING STOVE INJURES CHILDREN

John Methey's Boy and Girl Painfully Cut---Wife Fainted from Excitement.

Today's Preston (Terra Alta) Republican will print the following account of a remarkable occurrence:

"With a roar and a crash a cooking stove in the kitchen of John Metheny, who lives at Hoye's Run, on rural route No. 1 out of Terra Alta, blew up the other evening, painfully injuring two of Mr. Metheny's children and so exciting his wife that she fainted and was with difficulty restored to consciousness.

"What caused the explosion is a mystery. Mr. Metheny and his injured son, Arley, fourteen years old, were in town Monday, and though the father had made many attempts to find out the cause of the accident, he said he had utterly failed. He agreed that it may have been the result of water in the wood becoming heated into steam, or of some peculiar chemical combination in the fuel. But this was only conjecture.

"It was a week ago Friday, in the evening, that young Arley took some recently hatched ducks to the kitchen to warm them. They were in a box which the lad was holding by the stove. Mrs. Metheny and the six-year-old daughter, Zena, were there and all were looking at the little ducklings when the explosion, without warning, occurred. The whole top was hurled from the stove. Pieces of a broken lid struck the two children about the faces and bodies, and they ran screaming from the house, just as Mr. Metheny, who had heard the noise of the blast while working in the yard, rushed in. He subdued the fire quickly to save the house and then gave his attention to his unconscious wife, who had fainted when the crash came, and the wounded boy and girl. Neighbors were called in. The hurts of the children were not serious and were given home treatment and bandaged up.

"For a long time Mrs. Metheny remained unconscious. Water was dashed in her face and many other ways of restoring her were resorted to before she came to.

"The ducklings were destroyed by the explosion."

The Tax Rate in Garrett County.

The Garrett County Commissioners have fixed the county tax rate for this year at $1.02 on the $100. This is 4 cents lower than last year. It was stated the other day by one of the officials of Garrett county that much property in the mountain county is grossly under valued, the official declaring that coal lands which are selling at $100 an acre are assessed at only $4. That such a condition as this exists is the fault of the County Commissioners, who have ample authority under the law to appoint clerks and assessors and to make a new assessment. Such undervaluation of any particular class of property is a wrong to the owners of other property, putting double burdens upon them.

The assessable basis in Garrett for 1908 was $7,673,348. If there is any large area of lands so greatly undervalued as certain coal lands are said to be, then by a re-assessment the basis would be vastly increased, possibly doubled. In that case the tax rate would be probably only about one-half the present rate if the appropriations were the same. The Commissioners made an increase of $4000 for public schools, appropriating $24,000 for that purpose. The amount levied for the public roads was $13,936.53. A new item in the levy was an appropriation for extinguishing forest fires. That appropriation is dedicated to an excellent use. In the mountains of Garrett there are extensive forests containing a great wealth of fine timber. Much of it is destroyed each year by fire, and it is a wise act of the County Commissioners to take steps to prevent this destruction.—Baltimore Sun.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

New Postmaster at Sang Run.

On Saturday last Milton W. Lytle was appointed postmaster at Sang Run, this county, vice L. F. Cuppett, resigned.

OPERATOR IS ROBBED

Week's Pay Taken from His Pocket by Highwayman.

Mont Harris, night operator on the Western Maryland Railroad at Harrison, W. Va., son of D. Harris, a merchant of Elk Garden, was assualted and robbed at midnight Saturday after he had received his pay.

Harris had started for his boarding-house when he was attacked and thrown to the ground, a pistol held in his face, and his pockets rifled of $25. The thief then, at the point of a pistol, marched him up the railroad beyond Dodson bridge, told him to remain there until the east freight passed, and then escaped.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.15 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching, Saturday at 8 p. m., subject "The World that is to Come."
Everybody invited to be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Card of Thank.

Mrs. Wm. W. Sweet of Swanton, requests this paper to extend her thanks to the many kind friends who lent their aid and assistance during the long continued illness of her late husband, Mr. W. W. Sweet.

Contract to Build a Church.

Charles F. Engle, of Frostburg, has received the contract for building the Lutheran church at Jennings, Garrett county. This will be a handsome structure, and willl be built of concrete blocks.

Married.

BUTLER—DURST.—Mr. Abram Melvin Butler and Miss Mintie Catherine Durst, both of Grantsville, Garrett county, were married at the English Lutheran parsonage at Frostburg, on Friday, April 30, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., by Rev. F. R. Wagner, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Injured By a Horse.

Yesterday afternoon Frederick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, was painfully hurt by a horse he had ridden to Mr. Thayer's farm near Hutton when the animal with the boy on its back attempted to lay down in a plowed field and roll. Seeing the danger his son was in Mr. Thayer called to the horse and it jumped up and in so doing unseated the boy who fell to the ground with one foot in the stirrup. This frightened the animal and it ran backward for a considerable distance when fortunately the lad's foot was released and he fell out of harm's way. In the effort made by the boy to free himself from the stirrup his leg was painfully bruised and sprained and as a result he suffered intensely for a number of hours.

Prof. F. S. Matthews' Lectures.

The visit of a scientist to Oakland is an event of such a rare occurrence that no one should fail to see and hear Prof. F. S. Matthews, of Cambridge, Mass., who speaks at the school house Thursday (today) at 8 p. m., and Friday at 3:30 p. m. and again at 8 p. m. He is a popular lecturer on two branches of natural science, viz: "Birds" and "Flowers" and has the national reputation of presenting these subjects in a graphic and interesting manner to the unscientific mind. These lectures are given under the auspices of the Normal School and we hope the people of this vicinity will show their appreciation by extending a liberal patronage. The admission to the three lectures is 50 cents or 25 cents for a single lecture. Tickets on sale at the Oakland Pharmacy.

In Healthy Condition.

At the Oakland M. E. Sunday school a monthly report is submitted covering the attendance and offerings for the preceding month. The following report for the month of April was submited to the school last Sunday by Mr James W. White, the secretary:

Total offering	$114.42
Average offering each Sunday	28.60½
Average enrollment for month	223
Average attendence	190
Percentage attendance of enrollment	81

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer is the superintendent and maintains the interest of teachers by weekly meetings when the lesson for the following Sabbath is gone over and discussed.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A Meritorious Institution

Established as a State Bank in 1888 with a capital of $25,000.00; changed to a National Bank in 1903 and capital increased to $50,000.00; TODAY with a capital and surplus of $85,000.00 and total resources of over $500,000.00 we are

BETTER, BIGGER AND STRONGER

than ever. During the 20 years of our existence, our aim has been to extend to our patrons the best possible service. Our steady growth is evidence that the banking institution, which throws the greatest safeguards around its business in order to protect its depositors merits the confidence of the public. If you are not a customer of this Bank let this be your invitation to become one; our relations will be mutually profitable.

Garrett National Bank

Of Oakland, Maryland.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS WASS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JAMES GUARD,
Administrator.
Guard Md.

LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or public, who may be required to take out LICENSES, that they must obtain the same or renew the same on or before

May 1st, 1909.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or pront, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assetts	$30,434,816.61
Total Liabilities	18,373 224.23
Surplus to Policy holders	7,061,592.38

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.

BALTIMORE, January 22, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1908, now on file in the Department.

BENJ. F. CROOKE,
Insurance Commissioner.

FRED. A. THAYER, AGENT,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Zephaniah Duckworth et al., vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 1942 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 22nd day of March in the year 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of April, 1909, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of April, 1909.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE SALE OF

Municipal Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland until

Tuesday, May 18th, 1909,

until two o'clock p. m. for the purchase of forty-five thousand dollars of Oakland, Maryland, water works and sewerage bonds.

These bonds will be in denominations of $1,000.00 each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year, and dated on the first day of June, 1909; they will be numbered serially, and bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from the date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers.

The Mayor and Town Council of Oakland to have the right to redeem any or all outstanding bonds, at par, twenty-five years from date of issue.

All of said bonds are exempt from municipal and county taxation.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

For the law authorizing the issue of these bonds, see Chapter 67, of the Acts of 1908.

Address Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Each bid to be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check for 5 per cent of the amount of bonds subscribed for.

By order of Council.

TRUMAN WEST, Esq., Mayor.
J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL

BY RANDALL PARRISH

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

AUTHOR OF "BOB HAMPTON OF PLACER," ETC. COPYRIGHT, A. C. MCCLURG & CO., 1908

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man marooned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.

In Which I Meet My Crew.

The polite hotel clerk halted me as I passed his desk on the way out with information that a drunken naval officer—evidently Sanchez—had been there twice already seeking me, had also asked for Lord Darlington, and would return again at ten o'clock. I thanked him, smiling to myself, wondering if the English nobleman was to be challenged also, and promptly disappeared into the night without. The unfortunate affair with the aggrieved lieutenant had become a small matter no longer troubling me.

I have wandered by night through most of the seaports of the world, knowing well the intricacies and dark places of Port Said, Melbourne and Calcutta, but I doubt if even the unspeakable orient can equal for dirt, squalor, crime and peril those narrow, crooked alleyways where sailors most do congregate against the Valparaiso water-front. Here gather in bestial rioting the scum of the South seas, and here flourish their parasites. Any night a trip alone through those foul lanes is of the kind to test strong nerves; but on this special occasion, the way filled with pandemonium and drunkenness, the entire city a riot of noisy violence, the populace aroused to fierce hate toward all foreigners, the passage was one of constantly recurring danger. The street lights, few and far between, were mere blotches of color winking feebly at the surrounding darkness, the rough cobblestone pavement underfoot was irregular and deceitful, while drunken crowds, either quarrelsome or maudlingly affectionate, surged aimlessly about, gesticulating and yelling with Latin fervor. However, I knew the way well, and kept myself hidden from observation by hovering close beneath the protecting shadows of the buildings, drawing well back within doorways to permit the noiser parties of revelers to pass, and then hurrying forward along the deserted streets. I stumbled over the body of more than one drunken man, while sounds of quarreling were borne to me through the open door of every low taproom I passed. The scum of Valparaiso had come to the top, the fires of hell burning fiercely.

Pedro Rodrigues' den stood somewhat back from the narrow lane it fronted, flanked and concealed by taller buildings on either side. It was a ramshackle, wooden affair, sagging sadly at one corner, the half dozen steps leading to the open door being only dimly lighted. As it was a well-known resort, frequented almost entirely by foreign seamen who would scarcely be safe on the streets such a night as this, it was no surprise to discover the taproom densely crowded with sailor-men, and to distinguish a voice singing lustily in vigorous English, to an accompaniment of glasses pounding upon the rough tables. Indeed, a wild, hilarious mob greeted me loudly as I pressed aside the heavy curtain and stepped within. I cast a quick, comprehensive glance over the faces, upturned through the enveloping haze—Swedes and Finns from the North sea, Dutchmen of the Baltic, hairy Englishmen from the channel, Yankees of the West Atlantic, beach-combers from out of the South seas, with here and there a negro or brown-faced Kanaka to add to the variety. Faith, it was a choice collection, as though the wide waters of the world had been skimmed to bring together that rare crew of beauties. Perched high upon a table, his long legs encased in sea boots, seated astride a chair, sat the singer, his mop of coarse red hair standing erect, his jaw that of a bulldog, the scar of a recent knife wound showing ghastly across one cheek, his blue shirt open at the throat to reveal a hairy chest; beneath thatched brows his eyes glinted and gleamed in a ferocious attempt at good humor.

"Sing, ye bullies!" he roared, after one inquiring glance toward me, bringing his heavy glass down on the back of the chair. "Lay it out fer the gent, whut has just come callin' on ye. Tune up, ye sea dogs. I'm no hopera hartist here to entertain ye. Give us a swing to the chorus now, or I'll shy this mug into yer bloomin' faces. Lift the tune, my hearties, and show the dagoes outside whut ye can do. Now at it:

The captain's bride was fair to see;
Swing hard! bend low!
She mocked at him, she smiled at me;
Swing hard! bend low!

"Oh, to hell wid that sorter love-sick stuff," cried a protesting voice, hoarsely. "That's no good sailor song, Bill. Give us somethin' to start our pipes."

The giant in the chair scowled.

"Ye're a lot o' dubs, an' not fit sailor-men," he retorted, savagely, draining his glass; "but I've got a chorus ye'll sing or fight me, an' dam' if I care much which. Now take a grip at this:

A mighty man was Pat McCann,
Who sailed upon the sea;
Within his hold he hid the gold,
He stole in Barbaree.
In Barbaree, in Barbaree
The men lie mute,
He has the loot,
He found in Barbaree.

They were still at it, the motley, mongrel crew, their bohrse, drink-thickened voices roaring out lines full of the fierce swing of the deep sea, their glasses pounding in unison on the tables, as I pushed my way through them up to the sloppy bar and faced the fellow standing behind.

"Is there a Yankee whaleman here by the name of Tuttle?" I asked.

He stared at me, his eyes squinting, while the wild chorus began to die away like a clock run down.

"Bill, whar's Cap' Tut'?" he called out finally. "Here's a cove wants him."

The red-headed giant, perched aloft on the chair, flung one hand indifferently across his shoulder toward the rear of the room.

"Come on again, mates," he roared. "Another drink, and another song. Spit it out this time—Swing hard! Bend low!'"

"He's yonder in the back room; through that door, mate," said the bartender, shortly. "Better not tread on any of the lads' feet goin' in, unless maybe ye're here to-night huntin' trouble. They're just 'bout drunk enough now to be ready to start a row."

I picked my way with caution, the fierce lilt of that devils' chorus stunning my ears, the hairy faces confronting me scowlingly suggestive of any crime. Saint Andrew! I thought soberly, if this was still the day of pirates here was a brood ready for hatching. With a feeling of positive relief I pressed open the heavy wooden door, stepped within and closed it carefully behind me. So tightly fitting and solid the wood it instantly shut out completely the mad riot of the barroom. It was like coming into a new world. Two men sat alone at a small, round table smoking, between them a short-necked black bottle with glasses, and a scattered deck of greasy cards. The one nearest where I stood, tall, long-limbed, angular, his face thin and made to appear more so from a sandy chin-whisker, had his knees swung over the arm of his chair, a bald spot on the top of his head shining conspicuously beneath the rays of the lamp. His companion was considerably younger, somewhat trim of build, with black, curling hair, and small mustaches curled upward at the tips. He was of a complexion to make me think him either a creole or quadroon, but with smiling lips and a light in his merry eyes bespeaking a temperament of good humor.

"Capt. Eli Tuttle?" I questioned, doubtfully.

The older man slowly deposited his feet on the floor and stood up. He was a trifle round-shouldered, attired in a black frock coat which dangled to the knees, and his eyes of cold gray narrowed into mere slits as he inspected me with undisguised suspicion.

"The spirit which for 70 years hath made answer to that earthly name still abideth within this fleshly body," he responded solemnly, in a voice seemingly from the very pit of his stomach. "I am still permitted to sail the seas, thus known to the children of men, awaiting in patience the hour of translation."

To be greeted thus in such a spot stunned me for the instant, my cheeks flushing as I read undisguised amusement in the upturned face of the creole. My teeth shut together hard.

"You are Eli Tuttle, then, formerly master of the whaling bark Betsy?"

"Even so, young man," his lean face perfectly emotionless, his long fingers outspread flat on the table. "Eli Tuttle of New Bedford, once the chief of sinners, but now communing with the higher life of the spirit world. Associate me not with yonder ungodly crew, blind to the truth of the beyond," and he snapped his fingers softly toward the closed door. "In this world saints and sinners must indeed mingle bodily, yet not in any communion of spirit. It was for peaceful meditation that friend De Nova and I deserted yonder scene of revelry and sought this secluded spot. Truly the good book saith that where one or two are gathered together in his name there is he also in the midst of them."

The creole laughed outright, smiting the table smartly with his palm.

"Sit down, mate!" he exclaimed, genially, kicking up a chair. "After you know zis ol' hypocrite as well as I do, his communion viz spirits won't bozzer you much. Help yourself to drink, an' wash the taste out you' mouth."

Tuttle wheeled about and stared at his companion, his thin jaw working savagely; but the creole went on rolling a cigarette indifferently between his brown fingers, his white teeth gleaming. I remained standing, my hand on the back of the chair, intently studying the pair.

"I come directly from Don Castillo," I said, quietly, facing the Yankee, and determined to get down to business, "and desire to speak with you alone."

His glinting eyes narrowed perceptibly, and his jaws crunched down upon the tobacco in his cheek.

"'Tis safe enough with him," he acknowledged rather ungraciously, his voice becoming nasal as he pointed his chin-beard toward the other. "De Nova is second officer."

I drew back the chair and sat down, realizing that I now possessed the attention of both.

"I have been appointed to assume Capt. Castelar's duties," I announced quietly. "Do either of you care to examine my papers?"

Tuttle spat silently into the sawdust, while De Nova exhibited his white teeth in a grin. The eyes of the two men met.

"I rather guess your papers won't cut much ice in this yere affair," returned the former with deliberate insolence, "being as how we don't either of us give a tinker's dam' for Peru, if if you'll pardon my sayin' so plainly."

His mask had disappeared as by magic, and I realized instantly the real nature of the man.

"You mean no enlistment has been made, either by you, or the men under you?"

"That's just about the size of it, mister," his tone full of unconcealed contempt, his leg flung once again over the arm of the chair. "We agreed to do this one particular job fer a certain consideration, but we're none of us Peruvian sailor-men, and consequently don't give a hang for your papers. Ain't that about it, De Nova?"

The creole nodded, still smiling pleasantly, the blue smoke curling lazily up from the end of his cigarette. Evidently the two were actively engaged in taking my measure, and this was to be a case of man against man, rather than the exercise of any delegated authority. I might as well throw my commission into the fire for any real value it possessed here. All right; I had met and attended to their kind before.

"I am delighted to understand the situation so clearly and quickly," I



Tuttle Wheeled and Stared, His Jaw Working Savagely.

said, sharply, throwing a note of authority into my voice and manner. "It simplifies my task. Now listen to me, Mr. Tuttle," giving him his formal title, "and you likewise, De Nova. I probably care as little for those papers as either of you, but, nevertheless, I am in command. Do you both clearly comprehend that?—I am in command! It will be just as well for you not to attempt any horse-play. I am no dago sea-officer, but a North American sailor, and I didn't come crawling into my first ship through a cabin window. I've tamed mutinous crews before now, and when I'm up against sea-scum I can hit as hard as the next fellow. If either of you desire to test my qualities as a buckomate, I'm here to accommodate you."

Neither answered, but I read their conclusion in their eyes.

"That's all I need to say now," I went on. "It's up to you to fish or cut bait. You fellows have nothing to gain by opposing me, and I hope you possess sense enough to know it. De Nova, where have I ever met you before?"

The creole's face instantly brightened again, his white teeth gleaming under the black mustache.

"So monsieur remember," he lisped gently, leaning forward on the table. "I thought maybe you forget altogether 'bout zat time. But I know you at once w'en you come in. It make me laugh to see zis Yankee try bait you like you was a dago steamboater. Bah, I know you all right for sailor-man; I know you do business."

"But I am unable to place you."

"No, not yet; maybe you will w'en I say more." He spoke rapidly, gesticulating with excitement. "It was a little ship off Hatteras; ze storm five days, an' all wreck. It was a steamer, w'ite, wiss red stacks, zat took off ze crew, an' it was hell of a job. Zat was ze story, monsieur; I was mate of ze Cymbeline."

I knew him then instantly, my memory picturing anew the cold, gray dawn, the green, angry seas, the helpless, sodden hulk heaving sickeningly to its death, and those water-drenched forms we hauled over the sinking rail into our tossing boat. I held forth my hand, and his brown fingers, hard as iron, closed over it in a grip to be felt.

"Sure, it's come back, mate," I said. "I rather guess I can count on you."

His dark eyes met mine in frank honesty.

"Running arms for the Cuban revolutionists then, weren't you?" I asked, indifferently. "What since?"

He shrugged his shoulders, glancing across at Tuttle, and fingering his mustache.

"Sacre! it has been as ze devil drove," easily. "Ze last was sandalwood in ze South seas. I care little, so ze pay be good."

"Then we'll get down to facts," and I nodded toward the closed door. He exhibited his yellow teeth, his eyes narrowing.

"They'll be about all ye'll want to tackle, I guess," he volunteered, with some assumption of cheerfulness, "unless maybe you decide to turn this expedition into piracy, an' give 'em half the spoils. They're that sort, all right."

I straightened back in my chair, my jaws set hard, my gaze endeavoring vainly to catch and hold his shifty eye.

"Mr. Tuttle," I said, sternly, "as I understand matters I am captain this cruise, and you're mate. Whenever I desire your advice I'll probably ask for it. Just at present please confine yourself to my questions. What crew have you?"

The expression of his face was angry enough, yet he evidently thought best to answer civilly.

"First and second officers, boatswain and gunner, five coal-heavers, the rest seamen."

"Nationality?"

"Every mongrel race under the sky."

"You have no engineer?"

"Couldn't pick up any; however, there's one on board, and, no doubt, we can persuade him to stick to the job."

The man's manner and tone remained surly and insolent, but I gripped my indignation and held back the hot words burning my tongue. It was necessary that I make the best of it now, but after we were once safely at sea I intended very shortly to take the measure of this Yankee whaleman. My eyes wandered toward the olive-tinted face of De Nova, barely visible through the enveloping smoke of his cigarette. The latter nodded cheerfully, as though he interpreted my thought.

"Oh, ze men was all right, monsieur," he put in, smilingly. "Maybee a bit rough, but, sacre, wat would you?" his shoulders rising to the question. "Mr. Tuttle he grumble, but it was all bark. I know him, an' I razzer have him so zan hear him talk to ze spirits; w'en he do zat, it make me sick, by gar!"

"You blaspheming, mongrel infidel," the whaleman's nasal voice rising shrill with anger. "I don't have to count beads in order to lift my soul to the other world."

"There is liable to be fighting enough before morning," I interposed, sharply, fearing a quarrel, "without comrades falling out about their belief. Leave that for lubbers ashore to argue over. Now tell me what arrangements have been made for boarding the Esmeralda?"

Tuttle spat into the sawdust, his gaze still on De Nova.

"Two boats concealed beneath the piling of the Mercantile Company's coal wharf, a whaleboat and a cutter."

"Any arms?"

"A dozen rifles, six in each boat."

I arose to my feet, glancing at my watch in the dim light. He had not given me the customary "sir" in any of his replies, yet I ignored the omission, willing for the time being to sink formality for the sake of action.

"Very well, Mr. Tuttle. Have your men there in an hour from now. They had better travel in parties of two; and see that they start out sober. You understand these orders clearly, I hope, sir—have them there in an hour, sober. De Nova, you must know how to bring sailor-men to their senses; get busy with that gang. Now work rapidly and quickly, both of you, for if we get caught, this is likely to be a hanging matter for all of us."

I stared at the two of them for just an instant—De Nova on his feet, Tuttle leaning forward in his chair—and stepped forth into the outer room, closing the door behind me. A drunken yell greeted my re-entrance into the boisterous crowd, but ignoring everything, glancing neither to right nor left, I picked my way through the motley gathering out into the welcome blackness of the night.

TO BE CONTINUED

As He Saw It.

Along with the dinner the old farmer had ordered in the city restaurant the waiter brought a diminutive pat of butter. Finally the old man discovered it, and, calling the waiter, he said: "Say, mister, ef yew ain't tew bizzy, I wish yew'd wipe that air grease-spot off that plate an' put some butter on it."

A Bad Catch.

Hurrying out on hearing a commotion, I found that it was my little three-year-old sister, Muriel, whose cap and hair were covered with blood. As soon as I had bathed her head and quieted her, I asked her the cause of the accident. "I threw that brick up for God to catch," was the reply, "and he didn't catch it."—Delineator.

Two Views of Romance.

Romance still lives. It depends what sort of glasses you use, the gray or the rose color.

FOR HOME COOKING

RECIPES NEW AND OLD, BUT ALL OF VALUE.

German Pork Croquettes—How to Prepare Baked Corned Ham—Egg Sandwiches Put Up in a Novel Manner.



German Pork Croquettes.—Chop an onion fine, fry it in butter and add to one pound of minced raw pork. Add also 12 boned anchovies chopped fine, a tablespoonful of chopped capers, two heaping tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, three unbeaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sour cream and pepper and nutmeg to taste. Mix well with the hands and form into cutlets and saute in hot fat. They can also be shaped into croquettes and dipped in egg and crumbs, frying in deep fat.

Baked Corned Ham.—Soak ham over night. In the morning clean and pare and wash with vinegar, but do not dry. Put into a roasting pan, skin side down, covering the pared side with a thick paste of flour and water. Mix together one cupful of cold water, half a cupful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of onion juice. Pour over the ham, cover and bake, allowing 30 minutes to the pound. Baste frequently. Take up the ham, scrape off the paste, remove the skin, sprinkle with cracker crumbs and brown in the oven. Serve either hot or cold.

Sandwiches for Tea.—The great number of girls who ask friends in for five o'clock tea to meet some guest or friend from another city want something new and palatable to serve. They can make excellent egg sandwiches by a recipe that will give satisfaction to all. The yolks of hard-boiled eggs are rubbed to a paste with French mustard, olive oil, vinegar, salt, a bit of minced pickle, a teaspoon of chopped parsley and three olives minced. If the stuffed olives are used, the sandwiches will be that much nicer. This is spread on slices of thin sandwich bread from which the crusts have been carefully cut. If one wishes to ornament each sandwich, the half of an olive can be put on the top.

Lima Bean Salad.—Among the simpler salads to be served is one of French lima beans—flageolets they are called. These are bought by the can and kept in the pantry for emergency use. The beans are drained and served on fresh lettuce leaves covered with a French dressing, which is thickly sprinkled with paprika.

White Sauce.—Take one heaping teaspoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one pint of milk. Parboil the mushrooms, either one and a half or two and a half cans, and add to the sauce a few minutes before removing it from the fire. Add a little white pepper to mushrooms.

Suet Pudding.

Sift together three cupfuls flour, a tablespoonful soda, a teaspoonful cinnamon, and a teaspoonful mixed cloves and allspice. Add one-half cupful finely chopped suet, one cupful each molasses and milk, a half cupful seeded raisins, dredged with flour, and a quarter cupful shredded citron or water melon rind that has been candied and dried.

Mix well, pour in buttered molds and place in the cooking vessel with water to come almost to the top of the molds. Cover and boil 15 minutes, then place in the cooker and cook four or five hours.

Apple Toast.

Cut six apples into quarters, take the core out, peel and cut in slices. Put in the saucepan an ounce of butter, then throw over the apples two ounces of white powdered sugar and two tablespoons of water. Stew quickly. When tender cut two or three slices of bread one-half inch thick and fry in the frying pan a nice yellowish color in a little butter. When nice and crisp place them on a dish and sprinkle with a little sugar. Put apples one inch thick. Serve hot.

Excellent Poultry Dressing.

Chop fine the heart and liver of the fowl, a little parsley and small-size onion, six medium-size cold potatoes. Half pound of pork sausage. Half loaf of stale bread crumbs, dampen the crust; half teaspoonful of nutmeg, salt and pepper to taste. Chop all together, then mix well with four lightly beaten eggs. This is sufficient for one large chicken. Double amount for turkey.

Pumpkin Pudding.

Take one pound of butter, beaten to a cream, with one pound of pulverized sugar. Beat the yolks of six eggs to a stiff froth and stir them into the sugar.

Grate the rind of two lemons and squeeze out the juice; add one wine glassful of wine and one of rose water. Roll fine four water crackers and stir in; beat all well together.

Have ready dishes lined with paste; put in the mixture and bake.

Hint for the Young Cook.

In making cookies or doughnuts have the dough very cold before beginning to roll out and roll a small portion at a time. Even a beginner will have no trouble about its sticking to the board, if this suggestion is followed.—The Housekeeper.

Extract White Without Yolk.

If one wishes to use only the white of the egg, break a small hole in one end of the shell and let the white run out. The yolk will keep moist in the shell for a long time.

PAUL AT ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA

Sunday School Lesson for May 9, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 13:13-52. Memory verses 38, 39.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The word of the Lord was published throughout all the region."—Acts 13:49.

TIME.—Immediately after the last lesson; probably (according to Prof. Ramsay), in the summer of A. D. 46 or 47.

PLACE.—Perga the capital of Pamphylia, on the southern coast of Asia Minor, and Antioch, the capital of Pisidia, southern Galatia, about 100 miles northeast.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Hitherto (see Acts 13:7, etc.) it had been "Barnabas and Saul;" now it is "Paul and Barnabas" (vs. 43, 46), or "Paul and his company," including Barnabas, John Mark, and perhaps others. Paul's ability as a leader has been proved at Cyprus, and was afterwards unquestioned.

V. 18. "John (Mark) departing from them returned to Jerusalem," his home. 1. Perhaps he did not like to see Paul superseding his cousin Barnabas. 2. Perhaps his mother was sick. 3. Perhaps, as one brought up strictly in Jerusalem, he objected to Paul's free intercourse with the Gentiles. 4. Perhaps he dreaded the perils of travel in the wild, bandit-infested region that lay before them. 5. Perhaps he had been weakened by the fever and felt unable to go on. Paul was not satisfied with the reason, whatever it was (Acts 15:37-40), and separated from Barnabas when, later, he insisted on taking Mark along. But Mark was ready for the second missionary journey, and was afterward restored to Paul's good opinion (see Inductive Study 2). "No man ever became great or good except through many and great mistakes."—Gladstone. "The only people who make no mistakes are dead people. I saw a man last week who has not made a mistake for 4,000 years. He is a mummy in the Egyptian department of the British museum."—H. L. Wayland.

V. 24. "They went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day," as was their custom. Thus they wisely made their first appeal to the Jews.

The Sermon as a Whole. "The task before Paul was difficult. He had to win the confidence and hold the attention of an audience to which he was quite unknown. He had to keep the ground of Israel's peculiar history and hope, and yet to show that at the holy city itself the Messiah had been rejected and crucified. But St. Paul was the very man for an emergency."—Donald Fraser, D. D.

"They keynote of Paul's sole message, repeated on a hundred occasions, and with infinite variations of emphasis, is found in St. Luke's account of his visit to Athens, in the words, 'he preached Jesus and the resurrection.' This first of his sermons of which we possess any portion may perhaps be regarded as a type of the Pauline sermon."—Rev. George Francis Greene.

It was (1) tactful, taking his hearers on their own ground; (2) humble, leaving himself out and exalting Christ; (3) courageous and frank, not hesitating to state the truth though it would offend preconceived views; (4) Biblical, bound up with the Scripture throughou; (5) practical, coming to a personal application, ending, as Lyman Beecher said every section should end, with a "snapper."

Forgiveness, through Christ. That truth, as always in Paul's preaching, was the climax of this sermon. "Forgiveness," R. V., remission "of sins," is, literally, the putting or sending them away. It includes the removal of the penalty for sin, though not immediately all the consequences of sin. It includes the cleansing of the heart from sin and restoration to God's favor. These are wonderful and priceless gifts, and Christ offers them to us for the asking.

V. 45. "Envy (jealousy), when the Jews saw the multitudes" (of Gentiles). The Jewish leaders were angry (1) because others and strangers did what they could not do themselves; (2) because they differed from Paul's teaching, and especially his application of the Messianic hopes to the condemned and crucified Jesus; (3) because they themselves felt condemned by such warnings as those in vs. 40, 41; (4) because, though they would be pleased if the Gentiles would become Jewish proselytes by conformity to circumcision and other requirements, they objected strenuously to their admission on easier terms, such as Paul proposed.

Missionary Expulsions. This was the first of many similar expulsions suffered by Paul, and those were only the beginnings of such experiences endured by missionaries in all lands. Thus Judson and his comrades were driven from Calcutta. Thus Milne was driven from Canton, and compelled to begin missionary labors for China from the Malay Peninsula. Thus in 1835 all the missionaries were driven from Japan for two centuries. Thus John G. Paton, after a thousand perils, was driven from the island of Tanna. But in every case Christianity has returned, all the stronger for its experience of persecution.

What Is My Attitude Toward Truth? This question is of fundamental importance. The lesson illustrates four ways of answering it: (1) John Mark's way, following the truth while the road is easy, but deserting it when it becomes disagreeable and dangerous; (2) Paul's way, following the truth at all hazards, eagerly and joyously, wherever it leads; (3) the way of the Antioch Jewish leaders, opposing the truth when it offends their pride and self-esteem and prejudices; (4) the way of the Gentile converts, accepting the truth readily and humbly, and publishing it abroad.

THE REPUBLICAN
Job Printing Department

WITHIN the past year the increased made upon the Job Printing Department of The Republican necessitated many improvements, and to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing business an addition of considerable proportions to our present building is in contemplation; new type and improved machinery must be purchased—but in the meantime all orders will be executed in a most satisfactory manner.

The products of our Job Printery are all models in the class—our customers are numerous and well satisfied, and wnen ordering

Statements, Vouchers,
Envelopes, Cards,
Sale Bills, Posters,
Bank Forms, Billheads,
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It will cost you nothing to submit your Printing to us. Estimates will be cheerfully furnished you free. It must be borne in mind, however, that we do not do "cheap" printing, but we do Good Printing which has a par value of one hundred cents for every dollar invested in the product of THE REPUBLICAN PRINTERY.

THE REPUBLICAN
Job Printing Departm't
OAKI AND, MARYLAND.



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President's Power Greater Than That of Any European Ruler. -:- -:-

By Ex-Governor JOHN L. BATES of Massachusetts.

OUR attention has recently been very forcefully brought to the difference between European government of the old days and today. EUROPE HAS BEEN ADVANCING TOWARD LIBERTY EVER SINCE AMERICA SET THE PACE ALONG DIFFERENT LINES.

The people of England formerly rose against the tyrannies of monarchs and lords. Today it is but once in awhile that the house of lords dare oppose the house of commons. The king has PRACTICALLY NO EXECUTIVE POWER. In France the whole aim of that republican form of government is to take from the executive power, and the chamber of deputies rules there. In Italy we find a similar condition. The king does not dare oppose any measure from the lower branch of the government.

In Germany we have the emperor who claims descendency from the Charlemagnes and the Caesars. After saying, when he came to the throne, that he would never have a ruler above him on the throne, he has just assured his people that he will not in the future interfere with the policies of the nation, especially in international policies.

We have departed from the old debate, and even the town meeting is not what it used to be. In our legislatures and our congress there is even less discussion and more and more HEED TO ONE CENTRALIZED POWER. In our cities we have tried to remedy evils by centralization of government, but it has failed.

WE HAVE BEEN BUILDING UP EXECUTIVES AT THE EXPENSE OF OUR LEGISLATIVE BODIES, WHICH ARE COMPOSED OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES. IT IS TIME TO STOP AND CONSIDER. MADISON, JEFFERSON AND WASHINGTON ALL SAID THAT AS LONG AS WE KEPT THE THREE DEPARTMENTS OF EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATE THERE WOULD BE NO DANGER OF THE PRESERVATION OF LIBERTY. WE OUGHT TO PASS A LAW TO PREVENT EXECUTIVES IN THE FUTURE FROM GETTING TOO MUCH POWER FROM THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

There is no student of the times, so far as I know, who does not say that the PRESIDENT HAS MORE POWER THAN ANY KING OR EMPEROR. There is no doubt that we suffer some things because there is no national law, but in taking powers from the state and reposing them in the national government let us beware that we do not give up some of these things intended for the maintenance of a REPUBLIC INSTEAD OF AN EMPIRE.

American Trade Invasion of Orient Will Lead to Conflict.

By Colonel JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Prominent Lawyer of Chicago.

HISTORY establishes that every country which has advanced its commerce or its conquests to foreign soil has had to MAINTAIN IT WITH CONFLICT. None such has ever escaped war. The Israelite into Egypt, Rome into Africa, England into India, Russia into Japan, present the records of these established precedents.

AMERICA INTO THE ORIENT WILL NOT ESCAPE THE SAME RESULT. DESTINY HAS CAST THE DIE DECREEING THE GREATEST CONFLICT OF MODERN GENERATIONS TO TAKE PLACE UPON THE WATERS OF THE PACIFIC, WHILE THE MOST STUPENDOUS CLASH OF ARMS IN CIVILIZED DAYS IS DESTINED BETWEEN THE WHITE MAN AND THE YELLOW UPON THE PACIFIC'S SHORES. WE MAY HOPE TO AVERT THE CONFLICT AND TEMPORARILY BY INTERCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC ASSURANCES POSTPONE IT.



Copyright by Halen, New York.

Napoleon prophesied that the civilized world would be European or Cossack, to which we add that AMERICA MUST BE MISTRESS OF THE PACIFIC OR CONQUERED BY IT.

The rivalry of commerce, the demand of the oriental for equal citizenship and unrestricted immigration in turn for the enjoyment of financial exploitation in their country for the enrichment of those who invade it in the name of America will force the issue, and IT WILL BURST AS SUDDENLY IN ITS FURY UPON US AS A GATHERING STORM SENDS ITS HURRICANE TO THE EARTH with but warnings of the whispering winds.

In such an hour it is the CITIZEN SOLDIERY which will be the safety and the succor of our land.

College Athletics -:- -:- -:- -:- Are a Necessity.

By Professor JAMES EARL RUSSELL of Columbia University.

DESPITE all criticism, college sports and athletics are HERE TO STAY until something better is found. They afford healthful pastime for many who take only unimportant parts. There is variety enough to hold the interest of all.

Even football, the most maligned of all sports, is worth playing, provided it can be a clean sport. There should be no fear of serious harm from a few bruises and sprains and broken bones. They are the PRICE YOUTH PAYS FOR GOOD HEALTH AND ANIMAL SPIRITS. They are part of the cost of learning how to lead and be led in the practical affairs of life.

The curse of it all is its TAINT OF PROFESSIONALISM, a misnomer, by the way, because true professionalism is guided by the highest ethical motives. The fault lies in exaggerating the element of contest and in MAKING THE DETERMINATION TO WIN PARAMOUNT to all other considerations.

BOTH COLLEGE STUDIES AND COLLEGE SPORTS ARE MEANS TO AN END, THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF WHICH IS NOT THE WINNING OF THE GAME.

MAYDE.

SOME evenin's I reach for my hat,
And down the steps I rush a-stumblin',
Like I was blind as any bat,
And growlin' all the way and grumblin'
Till you would laugh at me or you
Would sympathize some with me maybe.
But anyhow that's how I do
When my wife starts to spank the baby.

I know if I butt in at all
My wife will not be apt to thank me,
And still I hear my baby call
To me, "Please, dad, don't let her 'pank me!"
And I just have to rush outside
And down the street a-gallivantin',
And in my ears at every stride
My baby's pleadin' voice comes ha'nt-in'.

And sometimes I halfway turn back
At the remembrance of her pleadin',
Halfway worked up to fly the track,
Although I know the baby's needin'
A tender dingbat now and then,
When her wee feet go widely strayin',
When she has run away or when
She's mussed her clean dress up a-playin'.

But that don't make it easy none
For me when mother spanks the baby,
And I just grab my hat and run
And don't come back again till maybe
The babies are all tucked in bed,
All snuggled in and soundly sleepin',
With all their lay-mes softly said
And with an end to all their weepin'.

That baby is the cutest slip
And says the quaintest things, dog-gone it!
Sometimes when mamma says, "I'll whip!"
She says: "You tan't. I'm settin' on it!"
Now, after a reply like that
Who could watch baby get the paddle?
No wonder I reach for my hat
And don't look back as I skedaddle.

I like to think I'd hear the call
And go to war 'long with the quickest
And stand firm where the bullets fall
And where the slayin' blows fall thickest.
Maybe I would stand up and fight,
And I'd die facin' the foe maybe.
I think the bravest men take flight
When it gets time to spank the baby.
—J. M. Lewis in Houston Post.

She Had Often Studied It.

Little Marie had returned from her first visit to Sunday school.

"And what lesson are you to study for next Sunday?" her mother asked.

"Nuffin' much," said the four-year-old rather scornfully. "Her jest said to learn all about the catakissin', and me knowed that already."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Self Maid Man.



—Harper's Weekly.

An Advantage.

"But your country is so lacking in places of historic interest," said the European.

"That's one of its great advantages," answered Mr. Cumrox. "In this country a man can travel for hours without being obliged to listen to a lecture."—Washington Star.

Warm Times.

Gunner—Going downtown this morning the floor of the car caught afire. I never laughed so much in my life.

Guyer—What was laughable?

Gunner—Why, it was the first time the conductor didn't have to tell the passengers to "step lively."—Chicago News.

She Holds the Center.

"Yes, she demanded a play in which she could hold the center of the stage."

"And she holds it?"

"For three hours. Why, they even bring on a screen and put it around her when she wants to make a change of costume."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Question of Relative Merit.

A little boy of eight years, attending school away from home, wrote a letter to his sister, from which the following extract is taken:

"We had a spelling match in school today, and I spelled all the boys down and won the meddle."—Delineator.

Just So.

Colonel White—Your son is quite a singer, isn't he, Busenbark?

Brother Busenbark—Yassah! Yassah! 'Bleeged to yo' for axin'. Dat boy, sah, am suttinly de most malodorous critter pusson in dis whole town.—Puck.

Disappointed.

"Look here," said Mr. Chuggins, "that motor car doesn't make anything like the speed you guaranteed."

"How do you know?"

"I've been running it a week and haven't been arrested."—Houston Post.

Recent Fiction.

"Have you read any of the recent fiction?" "I have read it all." "Where?" "In Dumas, forty years ago."—Boston Traveler.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT ANALZED

Vicious—Says Ex-Attorney General George R. Caither.

Hon. George R. Gaither, former Attorney General, in an interview in the Baltimore News of Wednesday, gives strong reasons why he opposes the new Suffrage Amendment. He says:

"I am opposed to this proposed constitutional amendment limiting the suffrage for many reasons, but especially on account of the unreasonableness of the proposed limitations upon the suffrage, the creation forever of a favored class of voters and the disfranchisement of many thousands of the descendants of foreign-born parents, who now constitute some of our best citizens.

"The framers of this proposed amendment have required every person who is not exempted by inheritance from the requirement in his own handwriting with pen and ink, and without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever, and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration, to make application to register, correctly stating in such application his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the next two years preceding, the name or names of his employer or employers, if any, at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, county or city and district or precinct in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and of the Mayor of Baltimore City, if the applicant resides in Baltimore City, or of one of the County Commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides.

"The form of this proposed amendment was adopted by its framers from the Louisiana Constitution, which is the most extreme of any of the Southern States, and yet in Maryland they left out the most essential feature of the fairness in the Louisiana plan—namely, that the form of the application shall be submitted to the voter, and that the applicat shall simply fill up the blank spaces for names; dates and numbers in the form. The form of the application as set forth in the Louisana Constitution is as follows:

I am a citizen of the State of Louisiana. My name is.... I was born in the State (or county) of.... Parish (or county) of...., on the....day of.... in the year.... I am now ...years, ... months and .... days of age. I have resided in this Seate since ....., in the Parish since .... and in Precinct No. .... of Ward No. ..... of this Parish, since .... and I am not disfranchised by any provisions of the Constitution of this State.

"What can be said of the fairness of our Maryland law in comparison with the Louisiana stipulation? And yet the negro population of that state is almost equal to the white, although in Maryland they do not constitute over one-sixth of the population. Instead of a form which might direct the intelligent voter to determine what his answers should be, this Maryland amendment requires the applicant for registration to act without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration. Such a provision, if fairly applied to all the voters of this State, both white and black, would, I am confident, disfranchise nine-tenths of the voters of this State. It may safely be assumed, therefore, that under its provisions all foreign-born citizens in the future will be unable to acquire the franchise.

"But this amendment will not only limit the enlargement of the electorate in this State by the addition of new citizens, but it will strike down the right to vote of many thousands of our citizens who are descended from foreign parents. The immigrants who came to this country in such large numbers from Ireland and Germany from 1850 to 1869 have developed a sturdy stock of American descendadts who are thoroughly imbued with the institutions of our land and are among our most patriotic citizens. The descendants of these men, although they have been born in this country and are just as much citizens of the United States as I am, would be forever disfranchised under this law; unless their parents were naturalized either before 1869 or after that time. It is well known that many thousands of our foreignborn population in all parts of the United States have either refused to be naturalized on account of a lingering affection for the old country or have died without becoming citizens. The descendants of any foreign born parents who failed to be naturalized before his death, even though those descendants were born in America, would be barred from any privilege of registration without this absurd examination unless they were born in this country prior to January 2, 1848. This is plain from the provisions of the proposed amendment. The persons entitled to vote are a person who on the first day of January, in the year 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State, or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided, or a male descendant of such mentioned person.

"The laws of our State, in 1869, and in all the States of the United States that I know of, require that the person who is entitled to vote shall be at least 21 years of age. It is plain, therefore, that any descendants of a foreign-born parent who failed to be naturalized who were themselves under 21 years of age on January 1, 1869, would not come under the privilege of exemption. The only other exemption is as to 'foreign-born citizens of the United States naturalized between the first day of January, 1869, and the date of the adoption of this amendment, or a male descendant of such last mentioned person.' It is plain that under this provision any descendant of a foreign-born parent who failed to be naturalized during this period would also be disfranchised forever from exercising the franchise, unless he could pass the prohibitory requirment of the new amendment. Moreover, the mere fact of a proposed voter declaring himself to be descended from foreign-born parents would raise the presumption against his right to register, unless he is willing to swear from 'information and belief that he was a descendant of a person who was entitled to vote under these exemptions. Surely there is no emergency in Maryland which requires such a wholesale attack upon the rights of franchise of American citizens born in this country, whose right to vote may be destroyed or imperiled by the arbitrary amendment.

"There are many other reasons which in my judgment render this proposed attack upon the suffrage most unjustifiable. It is a sad day for our institutions when the right to vote is made a matter of inheritance and privilege, rather than of equal rights and a common interest in our country's welfare. Only fear of the gravest danger to our community would justify such a backward step. I have lived in Maryland all my life, and have been a student of its affairs and an earnest well-wisher for its futnre. I have never observed the slightest menace to the cause of good government, or to the permanent welfare of our people, in the votes of any class or race of our citizens, and I can therefore see no justification for this radical and unprecedented change."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Hon. Philip Willett will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church to-morrow evening under the auspices of the "Invincibles," to which a general and cordial invitation is extended to everybody in the neighborhood. Mr. Willett has been in the lecture field for a number of years and stands very high as an entertainer.

Among the cottages rented since our last report we note the Baumgardner and J. H. Cuppett cottages on G street, the Garthright and Rembold cottages on H street, and the Walton Home and the Rev. Enlow cottage on F street.

Miss Ettie Springer is here and will conduct a boarding house on the corner of F. and Cedar streets.

The Misses Hamill have leased the Walton Home and are now putting it in order as a summer boarding house.

Mrs. Busselle and her daughters, Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Mertie Finnell, of Parkersburg, W. Va., arrived Saturday evening and are occupying the Davis cottage.

Mr. J. L. Echard won't hardly notice ordinary folks—it's a boy, and a fine specimen, too.

'Esquire John R. Kerfoot is extremely ill and will likely survive but a few days.

B. F. Crane, Esq., and family are occupying the Queenwood hotel and Mr. Lloyd Crane and family are in the Alleghany House.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmison are here putting Romney cottage in order for the season.

Supt. and Mrs. Davis are now occupying their beautitul cottage in Chautauqua Park.

Miss Percey Brady has been engaged by Dr. Davis as stenographer. Miss Brady gave entire satisfaction in the same position last year.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell and daughter Miss Gertie are at home in Braethorn cottage.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins will be general manager of the Columbian Hotel again this season.

Rev. J. O. Bolton went to Wheeling early last week and remained over Sunday with his wife who is rapidly recovering from a severe surgical operation. Rev. Bolton will preach here at 3.30 Sunday afternoon.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession, Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.,

10-8t

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Daniel Beckman, superintendent of the Chaffee Coal Co., and a well known business man in the Elk Garden region, is dead at his home at Chaffee. He was taken sick with a bad cold on last Monday, which rapidly developed into pneumonia with fatal results. He was about 45 years old and was connected with one of the oldest and best known families in Garrett county. He leaves a widow and five children. Two of his daughters, being away from home at school, were summoned to his bedside and arrived a few hours before his death.

Postmaster Stump, who has been attending the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of R. M., which has been in session at Annapolis the last three days, returned home Saturday morning.

It is currently reported among the employes of the Dubois & Bond Bros. that the company will cease to manufacture lumber about August or September, on account of the timber supply being exhausted.

The company has been in operation at its present location about five or six years and during that time has furnished employment to about 150 men. The closing down of this industry will be quite a loss to the county in the way of taxes and a much greater loss to the little town of Bond, and the surrounding community, where $6,000 to $8,000 were distributed monthly in wages.

When active operations cease at Bond, many of the old employes will move to Alexander, W. Va., where they expect employment with the Croft Lumber Co., a new plant just starting up and under the management of Mr. N. U. Bond.

Mrs. John Raley was in Cumberland on Saturday shopping.

Magistrate Marcus M. Fazenbaker, of District No. 4, who resides in the Firm Rock settlement, was in town on legal business on Friday.

Mr. Joseph Tibbetts, of Beryl, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph's hospital, Baltimore, three weeks ago, arrived home on Friday afternoon. Joe is looking well and improving rapidly and expects to be strong enough in a few weeks to resume his active duties as pit boss of the group of mines on the Nob.

Mr. Frank Bush, of Roan, an employe of the Brown Lumber Co., was in town on business Saturday. He reports the company about through with their cut and expect to finish their business at the present location in July, after which they will move the mill to a point on the W. M. R. R., beyond Elkins, where an extensive tract of timber has been purchased.

Misses Mattie Kight and Anna Carl, of Keyser, and Miss Jennie Kight, of Cross, were guests of the Kemp family on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen, who were called to Gettysburg, a few weeks ago, on account of the death of a relative, returned home this week.

A Bank Deposit?

No! Our Black Minorcas and White Wyandottes give more interest than a bank deposit and purely standard bred. They are the greatest egg machines in America. Twelve Minorca eggs weigh 33 ounces. Eggs, from select pens, $1 for 15 or $5 per hundred.

ASA MOON.

Deer Park, R. F. D., No. 2. 8-3*

BITTINGER.

True wisdom ne'er was heard to boast,
Nor scorn all fools advice,
For "learning" is but wisdom's ghost,
And scorn, the boaster's price.

The first three days of May have been marked by wintery characteristics. Frost has been visiting this section and during each of the three days already past snow has fallen.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger and Miss Myrtle Emory were shopping in Grantsville last Monday.

J. J. Bender, of Grantsville, loaded a car of maple sugar purchased from the camp owners in this section this week.

Mr. Cyrus Stark, of McHenry, was a business caller in this village one day last week.

Messrs. Charles Stark and George Moon, of this place, spent last week in search of employment in the lumber regions of West Virginia, but returned without having found desirable positions.

Cleaver Brenneman went over to Springs, Pa., last Monday morning to enter the employ of Messrs. Otto and Orendorf, lumber operators of that place.

Attorney Halbrook is making some improvements on his recently acquired property on the east side of Meadow mountain, near this place.

A party of young folks from this village, laden with parcels of good things for the larder, visited the cabin af Hannah Spiker, an old lady hermit, who lives alone on Meadow mountain, on last Sunday afternoon and made the old recluse's heart glad by the liberality of their donations and the cheering influence of their visit.

Rapid Transit.

The Laplander can travel about 150 miles a day on his skates.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

This is to give notice that the co-partnership heretofore existing between E. F. Ringer, W. M. Bishop and D. W. Frazee, under the firm name of Ringer & Co., carrying on a general mercantile business at Kitzmillerville, Garrett county, Md., has been dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. Bishop and Frazee retiring from the firm. Mr. Ringer will continue the business and assumes all the liabilities of the old firm.

E. F. RINGER,
W. M. BISHOP,
D. W. FRAZEE,
Trading as Ringer & Co.

8-3t.

To Mark Poison Bottle.

When you purchase a bottle of poison run a brass headed tack into the top of the cork. It serves as a marker, and children will be more cautious of the marked bottles. If the label comes off or is discolored the marker remains as a skull and crossbones warning.

Too Much Gravity a Bad Sign.

There is a false gravity which is a very ill symptom; and it may be said that as rivers which run very slowly have always the most mud at the bottom, so a solid stiffness in the constant course of a man's life is a sign of a thick bed of mud at the bottom of his brain.—Saville.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 53,752 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		24,990 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		663 82
Bonds, securities, etc		7,375 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		10,455 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		352 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers		529 55
Due from approved reserve Agents		19,427 31
Checks and other cash items		465 24
Notes of other National Banks		2,760 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		43 19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,546 05	
Legal-tender notes	30 00	4,546 05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,249 50
Total		$127,010 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	4,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,298 08
National Bank notes outstanding	24,990 00
Due to other National Banks	1,060 55
Individual deposits subject to check	37,484 79
Savings deposits	32,902 13
Cashier's checks outstanding	275 20
Total	$127,010 75

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1909.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH,
WADE SAPP,
STANLEY BENDER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$114,294 23
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		177 90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,304 84
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4,499 50
Due from approved reserve agents		16,530 09
Checks and other cash items		48 60
Notes of other National Bn'ks		1,080 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		127 20
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 1,584 75	
Legal-tender notes	6,362 00	7,946 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$246,110 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits loss expenses and taxes paid	4,075 84
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	119 52
Individual deposits subject to check	66,670 85
Time certificates of deposit	99,244 32
Total	$246,110 53

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

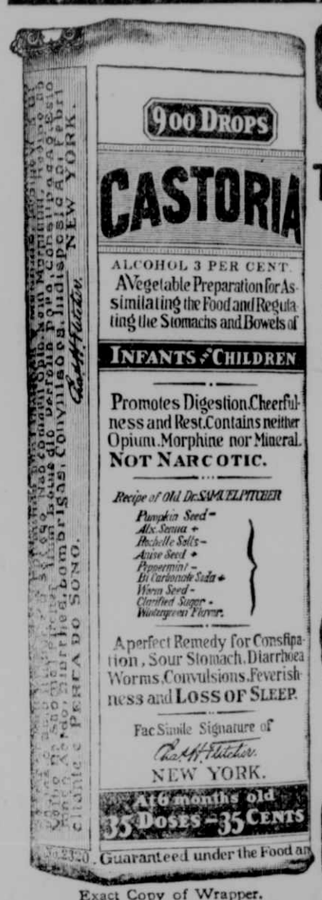
I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1909.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
W. W. SAVAGE,
W. H. H. FRIEND,
Directors.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 565, Acts of 1906, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould in to the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Meeting of School Board

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 4th, 1909.

The Garrett County School Board will meet in their office in Oakland

Monday, May 11th, 1909,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of appointing District Trustees.

By order of the Board.

E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Glory.

There are men who think being appointed doorkeeper by a state legislature is the highest earthly glory.

SATETMENT of the condition of The Continental Insurance Co., of New York, Dec. 31, 1908.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000.00
Total Assets	18,314,698.81
Total Amount of all Liabilities	7,967,548.33
Surplus as regards policy holders	11,346,750.48
Bonds and Stocks owned by the company	16,042,005.00

State of Maryland, Office of State Insur. Dept. Baltimore, February 1, 1909.

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the above named company.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

3t

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Timber Right of Kletus McKenzie, deceased.

No. 712 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 29th day of April, that the sale of the timber on the land of Kletus McKenzie, made by James E. McKenzie, the Executor of said deceased, in pursuance of the laws of Maryland, vesting the Orphans Court of said State with the power to order the sale of such property, and this day reported to this Court by said James E. McKenzie, Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of May, next; provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1500.00.

E. E. FRIEND,
Register of Wills.

True Copy, Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register of Wills.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 22, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 11, 1909,

as required by law, for the purpose of appointing District Assessors for 1909.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF Farming Land

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County at the suit of Phillip F. Smith vs. John W. Carroll et ux, to me directed and delivered and duly levied on the hereinafter described land and I, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett County, have seized and taken in execution, and in front of the Post Office at Oakland, Garrett county in Maryland, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, the 29th Day of May,

1909, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder all the right and title and interest of the said John W. Carroll and wife in and to that tract of land in Garrett County, lying about one half mile west of Frankville, and embracing about twenty four acres and thirty perches, improved with some cherry, plum and apple trees;

Beginning at a stake standing on the East margin of the B. & O. R. R. Co. above Frankville station, and running thence South 40 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake and chestnut tree marked as pointers; south 21 degrees East, 106 perches to a chestnut and birch tree marked as pointers; North 40 degrees East, 40 perches to a stake with a hickory and ironwood tree marked as pointers; North 21 degrees West, 106 perches to the beginning. Being the same property inherited by said Carroll as sole child of Mary Suiser who obtaineds aid land by deed from Joseph R. Anderson et al. August 31, 1883, recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 8, folio 76, of the land records of Garrett county.

TERMS—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

David J. Lewis, Cumberland, Md., Attorney.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JASPER FRAZEE,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of February, 1909.

ELIZABESH FRAZEE,
Administratrix.
Selbysport, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909. NUMBER 11

RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS FROM LIGHTNING'S FLASH

Wade Condron, of Swanton, Has a Narrow Escape With His Life.

While a party of young men and boys from Swanton were engaged in a game of baseball at the Steiding school house near Swanton last Saturday afternoon an electrical storm came up, when the players took refuge from the storm under a large oak tree near the ball grounds. While thus sheltered from the rain a bolt of lightning descended and struck the tree. The shock threw four of the ball players to the earth, none of them however, being seriously effected except Mr. Wade Condron who remained unconscious for more than an hour and a half, during which time his companions made every effort to estore him. Eventually he recovered and at the present time seems to suffer no ill effects as a result of his close call.

National Good Roads Congress.

To the Editor of The Republican

This morning the undersigned received from the Governor of this State notification of his appointmeut to a "National Good Roads Congress" in Baltimore, Maryland, the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of the present month.

As similar notifications may reach many of our citizens will it not be helpful if you will this week more fully explain the purpose of such notification or appointments?

It may not be likely that the Garrett farmer or citizen will be able to add important support to the comtemplated proceedings, but that farmer or citizen will have, perhaps, the opportunity of his life to obtain the most advanced ideas ascertained by the best experience and wisdom known to this subject in the United States. If any part of such information can be gathered and brought home for dissemination it will help to bring the conduct and method of our road construction nearer abreast with those improvements today evolved from modern thought and practice.

C. M. MILLER.

Swanton, May 11, 1909.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

The semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened Tuesday when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were issued to C. J. Rathbun on the personal estate of C. M. Rathbun, late of Garrett county, deceased; to Samuel R. Harvey on the personal estate of Sampson Harvey, late of Garrett county, deceased; to Cloyd M. Crane on the personal estate of John C. Crane, late of Preston county, W. Va., deceased; to Francis E. Nichols on the personal estate of Capt. Thomas A. Maulsby, late of Marion county, W. Va., deceased.

SHEEP OWNERS HAVE RECOURSE

Sections of the Sheep Law of 1908, if Enforced, May Give Relief.

The recent publication in this paper of a news item stating that a number of sheep had been killed by dogs running at large, has raised the question of a more stringent sheep law for the county, many of the farmers and others interested in the sheep industry being under the impression that no protection was afforded the losers by the incursions of dogs among their flocks, when in fact a law was enacted at the last session of the Legislature affording protection to every owner in the county, provided the proper action is taken by the residents of any district and the matter is properly taken before the Board of County Commissioners.

For the benefit of the owners of sheep we publish below the law introduced in the Senate by Senator Brown on February 28th, 1908, which was later enacted:

It shall be lawful to kill any dog seen running sheep in Garrett County, and owners of dogs shall be liable for all sheep killed or injured by them, and any person seeing such dogs running at large may lawfully kill the same.

The Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, upon the petition of taxpayers, if they select, shall have power to levy a tax or license fee upon dogs and bitches owned, kept, or harbored within their county, and to provide for the enrollment of said dogs and bitches, designating the officer or officers to do the same, and they may designate the time and manner of collecting the tax or license fee, and appoint the officer or officers to make such collection or enrollment, and may require them to give bond: and upon the petition in writing of the taxpayers of any one election district the County Commissioners, if they see fit, shall have power to levy an amount upon the taxable basis of the district so petitioning, which amount shall be applied in that district only to reimburse the owners of sheep or lambs residing in said district for all sheep or lambs injured or killed by dogs, at a flat rate of three dollars per head; provided, that this payment shall not be made when the ownership of the dog which did such killing can be proved. The County Commissioners are hereby authorized to make all rules and regulations covering the custody and disbursement of this special fund.

Injured in Runaway.

Lon Yammer and Jess Butler, two Garrett county farmers, were injured in a runaway while driving from Jennings to Lonaconing. They were driving a span of colts and the horses ran away throwing out both men. Yammer was unconscious when picked up. Both men were very much shaken up and the colts ran seven miles before they were stopped by George McIntyre.

UNIFORM RANK K. OF P. TO BE MUSTERED IN

Next Tuesday Night When About Two Hundred Visitors Will Be Present.



Garrett Division No. 9, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, composed of thirty members of the local lodge, will be mustered in on next Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by Lieut.-Col. Rusler, of Cumberland, at Knights of Pythias hall in Oakland.

The occasion promises to be a notable one for the members of the new division as they will have as their guests some two hundred and fifty visiting uniformed Knights, coming from Cumberland, Frostburg, Lonaconing, Piedmont, Keyser, Midland, Terra Alta, Friendsville and Grafton. From Cumberland two full companies are expected as well as the entire membership of the Terra Alta division, while the other points named will send delegations of Knights ranging in numbers from fifteen to thirty or forty.

The visitors will arrive in Oakland on train No. 55 from the east and on train No. 14 from the west. At the station they will be met by the local Knights and the City band who will escort them through the principal streets of the city.

The West Virginia Knights will be under command of Gen. W. B. Pack, of Parkersburg, who is Past Supreme Grand Chancellor of West Virginia, while the Marylanders will be commanded by Col. Rusler.

The mustering ceremonies will occur in the lodge room beginning at eight o'clock and will require considerable time.

It has been suggested that all members of the local lodge, whether they are members of the uniform division or not, be in Oakland on Tuesday to assist in welcoming the visitors and make their stay here as pleasant as possible.

The new division is officered as follows: Captain, Robert C. Townshend; First Lieutenant, Wade Hinebaugh; Second Lieutenant, D. E. Bolden; Recorder, W. H. Bartlett; Guards, William Lawton and Claude Brown; Treasurer, Austin Brown. Dr. Henry W McComas, who was captain of the old Uniform Rank when it flourished in Oakland a number of years ago, has been commissioned assistant surgeon on the General's staff.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Kate Bach, Miss Rose Boyer, Miss Ruth Bryant, Mr. W. H. Hyde, Miss Bertha Miller, Mr. Howard Sonner, Mr. John H. Williams.

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS CONGRESS

A Large Number of Garrett Countians Appointed As Delegates.

The National Good Roads Congress, which has been organized a number of years will meet this year at Baltimore on May 18th and will continue until the 21st inst. with sessions to be held during each day and evening.

Governor Crothers of Maryland, who has taken great interest in road matters, especially in Maryland, has appointed a large number of delegates from each county in the State to attend the congress, those from Garrett county being Messrs. W. R. Sharpless, C. M. Miller, Clarence V. Guard, Frederick G. Fox, Uriah M. Stanton, Peter Nathan, Carroll Pattison, Jacob Stump, Fred. C. Ries, Henry Speciher, Hamill Casteel, William A. Smith, Henry Smouse, Chauncey Kimmell, James Mason, Frank W. Chase, Thomas B. Layman, Thomas J. Johnson, Sebastian Hinebaugh, Samuel P. Specht, Oscar Robeson, Richard E. Garlitz, James Bowser Silas C. Beachy, M. A. Browning, Lewis C. Hamill, Scott T. Jones, D. M. Dixon and Abel DeWitt.

The above named gentlemen have received notifications of their appointment as delegates, many of whom expect to attend the Congress.

Many Saloons Will Close.

Liquor dealers at Parkersburg are up in the air as the result of the action of council in raising the amount of license in Parkersburg from $600 to $1000 a year. This move was not expected by some of the saloon men, who are making arrangements to retire from business June 30, when their present licenses expire. The city now has about sixty-five saloons, and it is expected that many of the saloon keepers will not apply for license for the next year, as many figure that it will not justify them to pay a combined license of $2,000, the state license being $1,000 also.

Lectures at the Normal.

The students of the Oakland Normal school, as well as the residents of the town, will be treated to two lectures this week, provided they avail themselves of the opportunities thus presented. On Thursday afternoon at three o'clock Rev. W. H. Stowell, rector of the P. E. church, will address the students on a live subject. All interested are urged to be present. Then on Friday evening at eight o'clock in the school chapel Rev. Dr. W. W. Davis will deliver an illustrated stereopticon lecture on his travels through Europe. This lecture is well worth the hearing as it is instructive as well as entertaining. The admission to Dr. Davis' lecture will be free but those attending must present at the door cards, which may be procured at the Oakland Pharmacy.

CAMP MEETING AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Prominent Churchmen Will Be Present At the Gathering This Year.

The annual camp-meeting at Mountain Lake Park will be held this year from July 6th to 15th inclusive. Evangelist Jos. H. Smith, member of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, and who has been heard in past years by the multitudes who gather at Mt. Lake Park, will be in charge of this year's meeting, assisted by an excellent corps of ministers and evangelists, among whom may be mentioned Rev. C. J. Fowler, president of the National Holiness Association; Rev. H. C. Morrison, editor of the Pentecostal Herald; Rev. C. F. Oliver; Evangelists Aura Smith and Edwin L. Hyde. Dr. Gilmour will have charge of the music.

There is some prospect that Bishop Luther Wilson may be able to arrange his work so as to be present for a day or so.

The expectations of those in charge of the work is that this year's meetings will mark a decided forward movement and that the influence from Mountain Lake camp-meeting for 1909 will extend beyond its usual extensive boundaries.

The non-sectarian and inter-denominational features which have heretofore governed this meeting will also be a feature of the great Pentecostal gathering for 1909.

Oakland Normal.

The Oakland Normal School is making an effort and is achieving great success under a splendid faculty. The enrollment has increased steadily until we now have about eighty. Prof. Palmer teaches arithmetic, mental, geography, physiology and English history. Prof. DeWitt has charge of algebra, geometry, grammar, general history and United States history. About one-fifth of the number are old teachers and a great many are high school studenet.

An interesting part of the work is the afternoon lectures which will be delivered this week on Thursday afternoon instead of on Friday, as usual.

Prof. Matthews, of Cambridge, delivered a series of lectures last week upon "Birds and Flowers," which were interesting and instructive.

It is doubtful if the citizens of Oakland will ever have the opportunity of hearing such a man again. It is a deplorable fact that the people of our town prefer to see and hear maudlin circuses and performing monkeys rather than a scientist's lectures.

AN OBSERVER.

Subscribe for The Republican.

BOARD OF TRADE REORGANIZED

Mr. D. M. Dixon Made President and Mr. Samuel Lawton Secretary.

The recently elected board of directors of the Oakland Board of Trade met Tuesday evening for the purpose of selecting officers of the Board for the ensuing year. All members of the directors' board with the exception of Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., who was absent from town, participated in the selection of officers and other matters coming before the board for discussion.

The board organized by electing Mr. D. M. Dixon president; Mr. D. M. Mason vice-president, Mr. Samuel Lawton, secretary, and Mr. Joseph E. Harned, treasurer.

Under the bylaws the President will name members of the various committees authorized by the orginization's bylaws and they will be announced at a special meeting of the board to be called for a future day.

Matters which may eventually add materially to the commercial welfare of Oakland and Garrett county were discussed by the directors, several plans being set on foot to interest outside captal in a number of contemplated industries to be established here.

A Royal Good Time at Deer Park.

Saturday, the 29th inst., in the morning, and continuing all day, the veterans of the War of the Rebellion will celebrate Decoration Day at Deer Park. A right royal welcome is extended to the good people of Garrett county to spend the 29th in one of the nicest places in the State of Maryland. The Governor of the State will be invited to be present. Ex-Confederates will be there and the Deer Park Cornet band, and a large choir of Deer Park girls will sing. All this at Deer Park on Saturday, May 29th.

The Late W. W. Sweet.

Mr. Wm. W. Sweet, of our village, passed to his reward May 4. He was in his 57th year. The funeral services were conducted in the Methodist Episcopal church on the evening of May 7. The burial was conducted by the Red Men. The very large crowd present showed the high esteem in which he was held.

Mr. Sweet was born at Bergin Point New Jersey. He held the offices of Supervisor and Commonwealth Attorney in the State of New York. He moved to Swanton about fourteen years ago and held the position of agent for the B. & O. R. R. for several years, but in later years he has been post master here. Mr. Sweet was a member of the Methodist church and will be greatly missed as he was a very earnest worker. He leaves a wife and three sons to mourn his loss.

REV. J. A. BRUMBAUGH.

Swanton, May 10, 1909.

The Republican for Job Work.

DIXON & KELSO

WOOL!

DIXON & KELSO will be in a position to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR WOOL either Cash or Trade. The price is starting out 6 to 7 cents per pound better than last year.

We also have 3 tons special feed for small chickens, which we can sell at a price very little higher than meal.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

H. C. SINCELL, THE FAMILY OUTFITTER



When a man invests his money in Clothing he usually looks for the best he can procure for his money. While it is wise economy to buy everything of the best you can make no mistake in buying such Clothes as Hart, Shaffner & Marx, or the Collegian kind. While these are the best Clothes, they do not cost any more than the ordinary kind you buy in other stores. This season we are showing a stronger line than ever before, embracing all the new shades of Green as well as the standard Blue and Black, made in twenty different models.

THE SUNSHINE SUITS for Women have given satisfaction for 10 years, and this season they are far in advance of any we have ever before shown. We have many suits the same style as this cut at $12.

We show every imageable color and style of Hat for Men and Boys at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.



Our store was never so attractive as now. Every department is well stocked with the new and stylish wearing apparel for Men, Women and Children.

We show every imaginable color and style Hat for Men and Boys, at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.

We would be pleased at any time to show you through this enormous stock of Clothing, and at the same time make you acquainted with the new styles that will be worn for the coming season.

We are agents for Queen Quality Shoes for Women.
We are agents for Educator Shoes for Children.
We are agents for Bion Shoes for Men.
We are agents for All America Shoes for Men.
We are agents for Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Collegian Clothing for Young Men.
We are agents for Kuppenngimer Clothing for Men.
We are agents for International Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Sunshine Suits for Women.
We aae agents for Star Skirts for Women.
We are agents for Hawes Hats for men.
We are agents for Faultless Shirts for Men.



We are agents for Waldorf Shirt waists and wash Suits for Women.

A few minutes spent in this the greatest store within a day's travel will convince you that this is the best place to buy dependable merchandise.

H. C. SINCELL.

ANNUAL LEVY FOR 1909.

Annual Levy for Garrett County, Maryland, levied on the 16th day of April, 1909, by the Board of County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

(Levied as per Act of last Legislature)

District No. 1, Swanton	$ 906 13
" No. 2, Selbysport	1,097 41
" No. 3, Grantsville	1,203 79
" No. 4, Bloomington	551 01
" No. 5, Accident	834 98
" No. 6, Sang Run	535 98
" No. 7, East Oakland	1,676 30
" No. 8, Ryans Glade	1,022 24
" No. 9, Johnson's	368 86
" No. 10, Deer Park	882 03
" No. 11, Elbow	356 92
" No. 12 Bittinger	451 52
" No. 13, Kitzmillersville	392 45
District No. 14, Oakland	1,856 91
General Road Fund	1,000 00
James A. Sincell, Road Engineer, salary for one year	800 00
	$13,936 53

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$800 00
" " " " DeerPark	100 00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100 00
Mayor and Council of Friendsville	300 00
Mayor and Council of Kitzmillersville (subject to order)	150 00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150 00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200 00
	$1,800 00

CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower $1,865 40

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay expenses for June, September and December, 1909, and March Terms, 1910 ..... $3,557 50

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$403 20
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	208 00
	$611 20

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Austin Brown, bal. due for 1908 salary, &c.	$1,761 02
Estimate to pay Sheriff's salary, prisoners' board, &c., for 1909, subject to order	4,000 00
Estimate to pay Warden's salary, for 1909, subject to order	900 00
Estimate to pay Jail Cook's salary, for 1909, subject to order	300 00
W. J. Purnell, nursing C. C. Michaels in jail, use First National Bank of Oakland	24 00
	$6,985 02

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of schools $24,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benj. H. Sincell, Publishing and Printing, use Garrett National Bank	$462 50
James D. Hamill, Publishing, use Garrett National Bank	262 50
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, Publishing	116 65
	$841 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1909. $4,448 00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1909. $1,000 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimates to pay same for 1909. $250 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1909 ..... $2,800 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1909 ..... $1,050 00

Estimate to pay State witnesses before J. P. $100 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$ 800 00
A. G. Ross, clerk, balance	600 00
Estimate for Attorney's fees	150 00
	$1,550 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 194.

Jno. W. Harvey, examiner 1 Day	$ 2 00
P. J. Lohr, examiner 1 Day	2 00
Andrew Shartzer, examiner 2 Day	4 00
C. A. Miller, chainman 1 Day	1 50
P. Hamill, " 1 Day	1 50
Jas. A. Sincell, surveyor	15 00
Abel DeWitt, damages	10 00

Road Case No. 193.

C. J. Otto, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
P. J. Stephen, examiner 1½ Days	3 00
Stanley M. Jacobs, examiner 2½ Days	5 00
Geo. Brown, chainman 2 Days	3 00
Wm. Jacobs, " 2 Days	3 00
Thos. Weir, axeman 2 Days	3 00
J. D. Miller, surveyor	15 00

Road Case No. 188.

Mrs. Ellen Murphy, damages	20 00
	$93 00

FOREST FIRE ACCOUNT.

For extinguishing fires on lands of D. E. Offutt, A. D. Naylor and J. M. Falkenstine—

J. M. Falkenstine	$5 00
Walter Falkenstine	2 40

For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon, Abe. Moon and Isaac Wilderson—

J. W. Beckman	3 00
G. D. Lee	2 00
David Ridder	2 00
C. W. Moore	2 60
H. B. Bosley	2 00
D. M. Lower	2 00
H. L. Upole	5 00
Grover Lee	2 00
M. E. Lee	1 00
G. R. Beckman	3 00
William Mason	2 40
W. E. Sims	3 00
J. W. Lower	4 00
E. Wonderly	4 00
A. C. Riley	2 00
J. T. Beckman	4 00
Lee Ridder	2 00
James H. Sims	8 75

For extinguishing fires on lands of R. H. Gordon and Abe. Moon—

J. A. Fulmer	2 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of D. W. Wilson—

Arthur Jack	80
G. P. Lipscomb	40
Geo. Montgomery	1 20
Isaac Arnold	1 20
A. H. Arnold	1 20
Silas Arnold	1 00
T. B. Arnold	1 00
M. P. Jack	80
D. W. Wilson	2 00
John Kitzmiller	80
Arthur Jack	80
A. H. Arnold	2 00
George Montgomery	6 00
Silas Arnold	8 00
A. H. Simons	6 00
O. H. Simons	5 60
Isaac Arnold	2 00
J. R. Lipscomb	5 00
T. B. Arnold	2 00
Arthur Jack	3 00
M. P. Jack	4 00
G. P. Lipscomb	5 20
Frank Childs	6 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Company—

E. Stanton	4 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., Garrett Lumber Co., and Sampson Butler—

Harry Leatham	4 25

For extinguishing fires on lands of Jno. Miller and William Hutzell—

C. E. Stanton	1 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of H. C. Bonig, Jno. Butler and S. D. Yoder—

C. E. Stanton	2 00

For extinguishing fires on lands of Cook Lumber Co., and E. Sincell—

C. E. Stanton	1 25
Henry Durst and son	1 60
Frank Phillippi	1 00
Richard Durst	1 00
Charles Platter	80
Harvey Durst	70
Jason Wilburn	70
Patrick Durst	70
Grant Bittinger	60
Charles Patton	60
Eli Durst	40
Harvey Bittinger	40

For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co. and W. T. Steyer—

John Melvin	1 80
W. T. Steyer	2 25
Virgil Steyer	1 80
James Melvin	1 80
W. W. Steyer	1 80

For extinguishing fires on lands of W. M. R. R. Co., W. T. Steyer, et al—

Edward Melvin	1 80
Thomas Wilson	1 80
Charles W. Kidd	1 00
Isaac Steyer	1 80

For extinguishing fires on lands of John Rolf—

Charles Janoski	75
William Deaver	60
Walker Janoski	50
John Rolf	50
Greeley Janoski	50
Lafayette Sisler	25
Andrew Rolf	50
John H. Rolf	50
Hanson Sisler	20

For extinguishing fires on lands of Blue Jay Lumber Co.—

Albert Bolden	5 50
William McKenzie	4 20
Joseph McKenzie	2 40
George McKenzie	1 00
Roy Crow	1 00
Leonard Crow	1 00
John Werner	1 00
James Werner	1 00
Milton Werner	1 00
Philip Baker	2 00
John Knepp	1 00
Harry Knepp	1 00
Frank C. Graham	1 00
Oscar McKenzie	1 50
Jacob Baker	40
Silas Knepp	1 40
Jes. Robinson	2 80
James Brown	1 00
William Brown	3 20
John Finzel	1 00
Nelson Finzel	1 00
Howard Finzel	1 00
George Finzel	1 00
Peter McKenzie	1 00
George Caton	2 00
Samuel Weimer	1 00
Lloyd Crow	1 00
John Layton	1 00
Howard Layton	1 00
Adam Paul	1 00
Albert Dress	1 00
Howard Dress	1 00
James Carey	1 00
George Donius	1 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Meadow Mountain Lumber Company—

C. E. Ellithorp	1 50

For extinguishing fires on the lands of James Bowser—

C. E. Ellithorp	1 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Jennings Bros—

C. E. Ellithorp	75
A. J. Orendorf	1 20

For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder—

J. J. Garrett	4 20
R. Montgomery	3 80
E. S. Wilson	5 80
John Markley	4 30

For extinguishing fires on the lands of L. T. Yoder and C. F. Kimmell—

E. H. Male	3 60
Jacob Kisner	2 80
A. J. Chisholm	2 40
Ellsworth Male	4 60
John Kisner	4 60

For extinguishing fires on the lands of C. F. Kimmell—

John Rodeheaver	1 40
W. F. Rodeheaver	1 40
Taylor Lewis	1 20

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Western Maryland R. R. Co.—

D. W. Wilson	75
Arthur Jack	60
O. H. Simmons	60

For extinguishing fires on the lands of Johnson Bros—

James Baker	40
James McKenzie	40
Joseph McKenzie	40
George McKenzie	40
Oscar McKenzie	40
Urias McKenzie	40
Albert Bolden	75

For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve and Mr. Vandersall—

N. C. Browning	5 50
John Sines	2 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands on Yoder & Vandersall, D. E. Offutt, Frick, Henry Krug and Dol. Kimmell—

J. M. Falkenstine	14 50
Walter Falkenstine	12 00
Dol. Kimmell	4 00
Dave Reams	1 00
O. R. Leighton	9 00
W. T. Sines	11 00

For extinguishing fires on the lands of State Reserve, A. D. Naylor, J. M. Falkenstine, J. M. Browning and Alex. Bittinger—

Alex. Bittinger	2 80
A. S. Kimmell	2 20
Clarenee Bittinger	2 80
A. C. Rodeheaver	70
	$337 46

DISTRICT ASSESSORS.

Charles Lee, District No. 1, use Garrett National Bank	$ 6 69
Garrett V. Dixon, District No. 2	32 99
J. L. Durst, District No. 3	3 42
Henry Barnard, District No. 4	18 38
Henry Kolb, District No. 5	6 98
John Sines, District No. 6	6 21
C. J. Rathbun, District No 7	9 26
E. C. Harvey, District No. 8	3 26
Thomas H. Layman, District No. 9	7 26
William Nine, District No. 10	6 19
William H. Jacobs, District No. 11	5 30
Amos Reckner, District No. 12	2 93
L. C. Bray, District No. 13	62 20
A. L. Sines, District No. 14	21 67
	$192 74

SHEEP ACCOUNT.

H. P. Miller	$15 51
Chester Green	7 00
B. A. Sharpless	9 00
John Meese	7 00
Francis Fike	7 08
Noah Newman	9 81
Jno. A. Kimble	7 85
	$63 25

ATTORNEYS' FEES

Julius C. Renninger, State's Attorney	$1,254 99
F. A. Thayer, late State's Attorney	22 50
Thomas J. Peddicord, 6 misdemeanors, 2 felonies	50 00
Wm. R. Offutt, T. J. Peddicord and G. S. Hamill, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and R. T. Semmes, 1 felony	10 00
G. S. Hamill and Ferdinand Williams, 1 felony	10 00
Gilmor S. Hamill, 7 misdemeanors, 1 felony	45 00
Matthews & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5 00
Asa T. Matthews, 1 felony	10 00
	$1,417 49

MAGISTRATES' FEES.

A. S. Teats, District No. 7, use First National Bank of Oakland	$ 71 35
Same, District No. 7, balance	36 35
J. L. McRobie District No. 1	3 40
J. B. Emory, District No. 12	1 75
A. L. Lee, District No. 13	5 40
Peter Nathan, District No. 3	10 60
W. D. Hoye, District No. 10	18 45
E. I. West, District No. 14	16 89
A. B. Gonder Estate, District No. 14	25 45
Thos. J. Crowe, District No. 9	3 80
	$193 44

CONSTABLE FEES.

Patrick Doolen, District No. 2	$ 8 06
A. J. Miller, District No. 8, use Owen Tracy	30 40
D. W. Torsey, special, District No. 3	14 10
Silas Teats, District No. 5	10 20
W. A. Maffett, District No. 7	484 24
Homer D. Custer, District No. 6	9 30
E. G Miller, District No. 10	16 00
Jos. R. Glass, District No. 1	8 60
W. R. Browning, special, District No. 14	23 40
B. B. Nethkin, special, District No. 14	25 10
Jno. Dishong, District No. 11	9 35
I. D. Junkins, District No. 13	73 10
Wm. Newman, special, District No. 14	4 50
Albert Bolden, District No. 9	2 25
J. F. Lee, District No. 8	1 50
Lloyd Robeson, District No. 11	18 00
James Bowser, District No. 12	10 75
	$748 85

OUT SIDE PENSIONERS.

Jno. Kanada, for support of Francis Cooper, subject to order	$ 50 00
Sarah Sanbower, for support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
Silas Cuppett, for support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100 00
Jacob Beeman, for support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Francis Fike, for support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	150 00
Esther Glotfelty, for support of herself, subject to order	96 00
Simon Nair, for support of himself, subject to order	60 00
J. I. Ringer, for support of Jno. R. Ringer, subject to order	120 00
Amelia Turney, for support of herself, subject to order	50 00
John Yeast, for support of Mary Yeast, subject to order	100 00
Jno. W. Williams, for support of Mary Kisner, subject to order	120 00
Wm. R. Fike, for support of Wesley Fike, subject to order	60 00
Estimate to pay others	200 00
	$1,181 00

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On body of A. F. George—	
Wade H. Lohr, juror	$ 1 00
Jno. W. McRobie, juror	1 00
H. B. Weimer, juror	1 00
W. W. Cunningham, juror	1 00
Jos. Cunningham, juror	1 00
J. A. Wright, juror	1 00
Charles Sweitzer, juror	1 00
Jacob Hershberger, juror	1 00
Charles Lee, juror	1 00
Herman Steiding, juror	1 00
Jerry Mankis, juror	1 00
Lawson Wright, juror	1 00
Dr. J. A. Hurley	10 00
J. L. McRobie, Coroner	5 00
On body of Tony Lustic—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
Jos. W. Marville, juror	1 00
Layman Harvey, juror	1 00
Grant Pew, juror	1 00
C. E. Rafter, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
Jno. Bishop, juror	1 00
Thomas Evert, juror	1 00
James Campbell, juror	1 00
J. W. Brock, juror	1 00
M. V. Grimm, juror	1 00
Dr. H. P. Copeland	10 00
John Amtower, witness	33
Geo. Henline, witness	33
Urina Lustic, witness	33
Frank Lustic, witness	33
Charles Pospeschel, witness	33
Frank Kavacic, witness	33
John Zora, witness	33
On body of Mike Zido—	
Geo. J. Pool, juror	1 00
James W. Junkins, juror	1 00
Jno. E. Thrasher, juror	1 00
George Plum, juror	1 00
John Long, juror	1 00
Wm. M. Price, juror	1 00
Harry J. Barnard, juror	1 00
Robert Campbell, juror	1 00
James Paugh, juror	1 00
Thomas Harvey, juror	1 00
Patrick Wallace, juror	1 00
William Meyers, juror	1 00
Dr. T. L. Giles	10 00
On body of A. D. Broadwater—	
Dr. Thomas W. Moon, autopsy	10 00
On body of Amanda Moore—	
Dr. J. E. Hurley, autopsy	5 00
	$88 31

COURT HOUSE BONDS.

To pay Bonds Nos. 11 to 20	$5,000 00
To pay Interest from Aug. 1, 1909, to July 31, 1910	2,800 00
	$7,800 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dr. J. E. Legge, vital statistican, 1906, 1907 and part of 1908, use Dixon & Kelso	$ 183 61
Wm. Callis & Son, repairing road machines, use Garrett National Bank	11 75
A. D. Naylor & Co., extra boiler capacity at Court House	679 98
Henry M. Casteel, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	52 42
Same, coal for Court House, use Garrett National Bank	90 90
Same, coal for Court House, and unloading car	16 35
F. A. Thayer, insurance on Court House	200 00
Renninget & Offutt, insurance on Court House, use Garrett National Bank	200 00
Matthews & Hamill, insurance on Court House	200 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, health officer	100 00
Same, physician to jail	100 00
Oscar Notes, janitor, subject to order	456 25
Junkins & Sharpless, coffin, etc., for Mike Zido	20 00
Henry Kahl, burial permits	1 60
David Merrill, burial permits	1 00
Hamill, Matthews & Bolden, kindling for jail	5 00
John G. Knauer, burial permits	2 40
Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, repairing platforms, etc.	6 60
Geo. C. Pattison, for two cars of coal	88 05
W. McCulloh Brown, typewriting and cuts for Road Red Book	9 00
Benj. H. Sincell, printing Road Red Book	37 00
E. W. Helbig, hanging paper at jail	15 00
Thomas Harne, hauling	26 00
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for Jail and paupers	59 90
L. J. Brown, repairs on road machines, etc.	9 75
Garrett County Telephone Co., 'Phone rent for Sheriff, Clerk Court and County Commissioners, for year 1909	30 00
Dr. J. E. Legge, examination of insane at jail	5 00
J. P. & C. C. Miller, coffin, etc., for paupers	20 50
Corlies, Macy & Company, blank books, etc.	278 35
E. G Naylor, repairs for road machines, etc.	29 40
A. G. Sturgiss, medicine for Jail, etc.	55 80
E. J. Frantz, boarding jurors on Lustic case	61 00
C. E. Ellithorp, taking Jacob Fazenbaker to asylum	10 00
Baltimore Office Supply Company, supplies for Clerk Court and Register Wills	80 50
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at Jail, brass railing, etc.	307 15
D. E. Bolden, linoleum, etc., for Court House, supplies for Jail, coffins for paupers, etc.	440 17
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Jail and Court House	75 89
W. G. Hinebaugh, supper for jurors and Sheriff	6 50
The Oakland Electric Co., light for Jail and Court House, etc	321 90
Wm. J. C. Dulany Co., blank books for Clerk Court	30 00
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	6 40
D. E. Offutt & Sons, supplies for Court House	4 05
J. M. Stanton, hauling	6 50
The Worrell Mfg. Co., of Sedalia, Mo., disinfectant for Jail	52 50
G. A. Shirer & Co., repairs and supplies for Jail	10 80
The Falconer Company, stationery, etc.	39 64
James D. Hamill, stationery, etc	14 05
Arthur Townshend, supplies for Jail	40 64
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for Jail	86 41
Geo. Geissman, coal for Jail	111 20
Harry Helbig, wood for Jail	6 00
	$4,703 00

COUNTY TREASURER.

Wm. E. Hollinger, commission on county tax	$1,299 12
Same, commission on state tax	186 30
	$1,485 42

CONTINGENT FUND.

Estimates for discounts, etc. ... $3,569 07

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$13,936 53
Corporations	1,800 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,805 40
Court Fund	3,557 50
Orphans' Court	611 20
Sheriff Office	6,985 02
Public Schools	24,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	841 65
Election Expenses	4,448 00
Bridge Account	1,000 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,800 00
Maryland Hospital	1,050 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Commissioners Office	1,550 00
New Roads	93 00
Forest Fire Account	337 45
District Assessors	192 74
Sheep Fund	63 25
Attorneys' Fees	1,417 49
Constables' Fees	748 85
Magistrates' Fees	193 44
Outside Pensioners	1,181 00
Coroners Inquests	88 31
Court House Bonds	7,800 00
Miscellaneous Account	4,703 00
County Treasurer	1,485 42
Contingent Fund	3,569 07
	$86,608 32

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $8,491,012, which at $1.02 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes; $86,608.32.

Deducting $728.314 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer, leaves the basis $7,762,698 at 16 cents on each $100, makes $12,420.32, and this added make the taxes for state and county purposes $99,028.64.

A. G. Ross, Clerk.

MAKE IT BRIGHT.

Has Your Stable Enough Windows to Let Sunlight In.

Once more we raise the question: Has your stable enough sunlight?

Take a row of windows as high as the ceiling of your cow stable, occupying at least one-third of the space. You do not need a carpenter to do that; you can do it yourself. You can make the windows small, one pane of sash 12x24 or 13x26 inches, and have them so that they will slide backward if necessary, and over that space in the summer time you can put netting or even cheese cloth, which will let in the air and keep out the flies, affording you a comfortable place to milk the cows in the hot weather. If we cannot induce you to go to the expense of making sash, make the openings anyhow and cover them over with duck this winter. That will let in the sunlight and at the same time help provide ventilation. Get the sunlight into your stables anyhow, if you want to ward off tuberculosis, have healthy cows and healthy calves, and get the worth of your feed.

DAIRY NOTES.

Plenty of sunlight in the cow stable means healthy animals.

It is best to raise your own dairy cows if you can possibly do so. Then you know what you have.

It requires grain as well as roughness to produce butter fat, and butter fat at present prices is what pays.

Oil meal contains 32 per cent. protein, consequently it is good for milch cows, but should not be fed too liberally.

A quart of milk, by actual chemical analysis, is said to possess as much nutritive value as a pound of beefsteak.

Milk at a stated hour both morning and evening and keep everything about the stable and the dairy clean and fresh.

You should not only know how much each cow produces, but how much it costs to do the producing.

Don't Sell Them.

The man who sells the heifer calver from his best cows is depriving himself of good dairy cows in the time to come when dairy cows will be in greater demand at higher prices than at present.

Anise-Zweibach.

Beat whites of five eggs, add yolks, one-half pound sugar; stir 20 minutes (some direction always) to a cream. Add one heaping tabelspoon of anise seed and half a pound of flour. Stir together awhile. Bake in long, narrow tin, rounded bottom if possible, in moderate heat for about 20 minutes. When partly cooled cut in slices of three-quarters of an inch each and brown in oven.

To Clean Light Wool Skirt.

To clean light wool skirt take one pail of warm soft water. To this add one pint of gasoline and one-quarter bar of naphtha soap (dissolved). Put the skirt to be washed into this and wash carefully. Rinse in water the same temperature as water used in washing skirt. This is an excellent method and never fails to make skirt look like new.

Making the Clothesline Last.

The housekeeper who believes in saving in little things always boils her clothesline for about 15 minutes before using it the first time. It is put on in cold water and slowly brought to a boil. Stretch the rope to dry so it does not twist.



RAILROAD MEN AND DRINK.

Move Towards Total Abstinence Has Been Steady.

The temperance movement in United States proceeds by fits and starts, but in one particular field the progress of real temperance—habits of self-control—has been constant. That field is modern industry, and especially the railroad business. The most important step in the control of habit in relation to drink had its real beginning in the railroad business. It has now been many years since the Pennsylvania railroad informed its employes that a worker should not use alcoholic stimulants while on duty, and it is well known that neither an engineer nor any other member of the operating force of a railroad will now long retain his position if he drinks when not on duty. Nor is that all. It is extremely difficult to obtain employment in the first instance on either the Pennsylvania or the Reading or on any other important railroad in the United States if the applicant is a drinking man. The fact that a man receives an appointment on a railroad raises a strong presumption that he is sober, temperate, or an abstainer; the retention of his position is pretty good evidence as to his habits. Employes have long since learned that the price of retaining a position on a railroad is temperance, and the railroads exercise more and more care in that direction. The steady pressure from this source, says the Saturday Public Ledger, has been one of the great influences against intemperate habits. The work thus begun by the railroads has been extended to great varieties of industry and trade, which, under the stress of modern competition, demand the kind of efficiency that positively forbids the immoderate use of liquor or any excesses or habits calculated to impair the intellectual and physical energy of the workers. This pressure exerted by business is one of the brightest aspects of the high degree of tension in our eager, aggressive and exhausting life.

A FATAL DISEASE.

Strong Medical Opinion on the Inebriety Problem.

The Mississippi Valley Medical association concluded its annual convention at Louisville, Ky., recently. An interesting paper on the final session was that of Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of the Walnut Lodge hospital, at Hartford, and one of most distinguished medical experts in America.

The doctor contended that inebriety was a far more fatal disease than consumption, and was more widely spread. The so-called moderate use of spirits, by diminishing the vitality and lowering the resisting power of nature, he said, was an active cause of consumption and typhoid fever, and was accountable for over 80 per cent. of all cases of pneumonia. In fact, there was no disease known and no surgical operation performed that was not influenced and made worse by spirits. The whole alcoholic problem, he continued, was a physical one, the result of disease, controlled by laws which move with the same exactness and certainty as any other operation in nature.

The present efforts of laymen and societies to correct and prevent this evil as a moral one, he stated, was a sad reflection on the stupidity of the medical profession. They are particularly trained to understand the phenomena and the import of the alcoholic problem, and yet as a class they have practically ignored it and left the subject to enthusiastic reformers, with equal propriety and sense. The medical profession in the near future will be the teachers and leaders of the campaign against alcohol. There is something, he stated, in the absurdity of reform movements without the aid of a physician or without his leadership. It is still more startling to assume that the terrible evils from alcohol are to be explained as moral lapses and may be cured by merely moral means.

Temperance Progress in the Indian Army.

The annual meeting of the governing council of the Royal Army Temperance association was held lately at the army headquarterrs, Simla, under the presidency of Lord Kitchener. The report for the year was considered to be most satisfactory. The increase of membership was 2,350. This was considered to be in part due to the assistance which the association gives its members to find employment when they return to civil life, to the class of young soldiers coming out to India, and also to the spirit in which the organization of the association is carried on. It is estimated that over 40 per cent. of the British troops in India are total abstainers. This is a good record, but from even the low standpoint of military efficiency it would be vastly better if the whole army were enrolled in the total abstinence ranks.

Reform in China.

The International Reform bureau opened its great anti-opium conference in Shanghai on January 1, 1909. Rev. E. W. Thwing toured the country for the bureau, addressing the people in their own language and distributing millions of pamphlets and tracts.

UNWISE FOR EMIGRANTS TO MASS IN COUNTRY SAYS ROOSEVELT

Discusses Japanese Situation as It Affects Western States in Able Editorial in Outlook.

In the current number of the Outlook, editor Theodore Roosevelt discusses the Japanese situation as it affects the Western states. His editorial in part follows:

"There are certain elementary principles, all of which should be kept in view if a nation wishes to act justly both by itself and others. It must insist upon what is necessary for its own healthy life, and this even at the cost of a possible clash. But this insistence upon what is due to itself should always be accompanied by all possible courtesy to and fair dealing with others.

"These are the principles upon which the people of the United States should act as regards the question of immigration of the Japanese into this country. The Japanese are a highly civilized people, of extraordinary military, artistic and industrial development; they are proud, warlike and sensitive. Believe that our people have, what I personally certainly have, a profound and hearty admiration for them. But this admiration and respect is accomplished by a firm conviction that it is not for the advantage of either people that emigrates from either country should settle in mass in the other country. * * * *

"Japan would certainly object to the incoming of masses of American farmers, laborers and small traders. Indeed, the Japanese would object to this at least as strongly as the men on the Pacific coast and Rocky mountains object to the incoming masses of Japanese workmen, agricultural labor and men engaged in small trade. The Japanese certainly object to Americans acquiring land in Japan at least as much as the Americans of the far western states object to the Japanese acquiring land on our soil. The Americans who go to Japan and the Japanese who come to America should be be of the same general class—that is, they should be travelers, students, teachers, scientific investigators, men engaged in international business, men sojourning in the land for pleasure and study. * * * *

"It is against the interest of both nations that such unrestricted emigration or settlement in mass should be allowed as regards either nation. This is the cardinal of the act in the situation; it should be recognized by both countries, * * * *

"But in achieving this policy we should bear steadily in mind that it is our duty to combine the maximum of efficiency with the minimum or offensiveness. Only the national government can carry out such a policy effectively, and the surest way to do harm is for the state, municipal or other local government to pass laws which would be ineffective to obtain the real object and yet would produce intense irritation. The best of all possible ways to achieve the object is that which the governments of the two countries have now by common agreements adopted for the Japanese government has of its own initiative and of it own accord undertaken to prevent the coming hither in any appreciable number of Japanese of the classes to which I have referred. * * * *

"The success of the policy must be gauged by its actual results; that is by the extent to which it arrests the immigration of large bodies of Japanese. If the Japanese government proves unable to carry its policy through, then undoubtedly this government by treaty or legislation must protect itself and secure the desired result on its own initiative. But in such a case it would be doubly incumbent upon us to take the action that would provoke the least possible friction and cause the least possible hard feeling. * * * *

"The fact that all really patriotic and far-sighted Americans insist that hand in hand with a policy of upbuilding our own navy is often interpeted by the well meaning but short sighted as being a threat towards other nations or as being provocative of war. Of the two assumptions the first is utterly unwarranted and the second the direct reverse of the truth. We have the right to say, for instance, what immigrants shall come to our shores but we are powerless to enforce this right against any nation that chooses to disregard our wishes, unless we continue to build up and maintain a first-class fighting navy.

"We Americans are ourselves proud and high spirited, and we are not always by any means farsighted. If our honor or our interests were menaced by a foreign power, this nation would fight, wholly without regard to whether or not its navy was efficient. In the event of a crisis arriving the peace advocates who object to our building up the navy would be absolutely powerless to prevent this country going to war. A strong navy is the surest guarantee of peace that America can have and the cheapest insurance against war that Uncle Sam can possibly have.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Under the Hepburn railroad rate law, common carriers were prohibited from transporting a commodity, other than lumber, in which they had "any interest, direct or indirect." In a test case tried before the circuit court for the 3d Federal District, the act was declared unconstitional on the ground that it violated the Federal Constitution by depriving the roads of their property without due process of law. The Supreme Court in a decision rendered this week reversed the lower court and decided that ownership of stock by common carriers in companies whose products they transport (coal mines for instance) does not constitute a "legal interest" within the meaning of the law. While the decision is not very clear to the lay mind it appears to decide that while Congress has power to enact legislation to prevent railroads from owning stock its intention was not made clear in the law under consideration. What further action Congress will take remains to be seen. The evil of favoritism in rates and car supply to companies controlled by the railroads are against independent shippers has practically been cured. But the railroads stopped such abuses because of the action of Congress. The intention of Congress was clearly right has been upheld, the law should be enacted in language that will meet the objections stated by the court.

Improvement of Dirt Roads.

The Maryland Motorist acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. Donald McCaskey, chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Lancaster (Pa.) Club, for a very timely suggestion anent good roads. The plan of operation could well be adopted thoughout Maryland to the betterment of the condition of its dirt roads. In dry weather good dirt roads offer as good a surface for motoring as does any, with the greater advantage of passing, as a rule, through sections more rural and picturesque than can be found on the regular roads of through travel.

The Lancaster plan is to interest the road supervisors of the different districts, and through them to secure permission to drag a one mile stretch of dirt roadway with a King Split Road Drag for a period of twenty hours of labor all told, the dragging being done after each rain by farmers who live at convenient localities. The Automobile Club supplies the road drag, pays the farmer who drags the road, and agrees to make good, by a $500 bond if necessary, that no damage will be done to the roadway. At each section of the county a newspaper is given the credit of conducting the experiment, and the news columns of the nearest paper are kept alive with frequent reports regarding the condition of the road from time to time, demonstrations held upon it, officials present, comparisons made with stretches of road not dragged. Newspaper correspondence is solicited from the farmers living in the neighborhood of the demonstration and who are afforded every opportunity to drive over the newly dragged road and examine its condition. Lancaster county through this method is becoming a beehive of road industry, and the progressive plan of the Lancaster Automobile Club gives every evidence of being the right remedy for good roads now, which is the campaign slogan of the club.—From Maryland Motorist of May.

ABOUT PLANTING POTATOES.

The United States Department of Agriculture, after exhaustive experiments in potato planting, has given out the opinion that, in season, one time is as good as an other to put potatoes in the ground.

There is a wide-spread belief that, in order to be successful in raising a good crop of potatoes, the tubers must be planted in the dark of the moon. The field workers of the Department of Agriculture have been investigating the matter, and have found that seventy-five per cent. of the farmers of this country put in their crops and do a good many other things about the farm governed solely by the moon's phases. Many farmers will tell you that if you plant potatoes in the dark of the moon they will run to tubers, and if in the light of the moon they will run to tops, and crops are planted accordingly.

There is usually a basis in fact for any superstition; and the moon theory was found to be so deeply rooted that a number of experts from the Department of Agriculture while going up and down and across the land, have made it their business to study the question thoroughly and see whether there might not be a germ of truth, or, at the reason for the almost general belief that the moon's phase have an effect on animal and vegetable life. They have concluded, they say, of patient investigation, that the moon "superstition, is one of the comparatively few "myths" that date back to pure savagery, and absolutely not an atom of scientific foundation on which to stand. The agricultural experiment stations all over the country have been defying this so-called "notion" for several years, they say, and raising just as good crops when the moon was one way as when it was the other. Therefore, once and for all, it is conclusively decided, officially, that there is nothing to the theory that potatoes should be planted in the dark of the moon.

Nevertheless there are many people who will continue to be guided by the signs of the moon, being convinced by experience that it is safest to do so.

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m.. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m.. *6.31 a. m.. *8.29 p. m.

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PAUL AT ICONIUM AND LYSTRA

Sunday School Lesson for May 16, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 14:1-28. Memory verses 21, 22.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"All the gods of the nations are idols; but the Lord made the heavens."—Psalm 96:5.

TIME.—Immediately after the last lesson. Perhaps in the autumn of A. D. 47.

PLACE.—Lycaonia, in southern Galatia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, with a return to Antioch and Perga, and thence to Antioch in Syria.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The greater the work a man endeavors to do, the greater the obstacles that he will meet, and the more numerous they will be. It is a principle of physics that resistance increases as the square of the velocity. Paul's work, like that of all true Christians, was very great, and therefore it encountered formidable obstacles.

But these hindrances were overcome, in Christ's strength; and the process of overcoming them strengthened Paul, as it will strengthen us. "A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none."—John Neal.

"A great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks (Jewish proselytes) believed;" but there were "unbelieving Jews" (R. V. "disobedient" to the truth), who prejudiced the Gentile populace against the missionaries by their calumnies. For this double reason ("therefore," v. 3) Paul and Barnabas remained at Iconium a "long time," probably several months, since (1) there were so many converts to be instructed in their new faith, and (2) that faith was evidently to be tried by severe opposition and would need to be strongly re-enforced by instruction. Finally, however, the hatred of the Jewish rulers and of the Gentiles whom they influenced (not the Gentile rulers, see v. 5) became so inflamed with the missionaries' bold speech and increasing success that a plot was formed to stone them as blasphemers. Getting knowledge of this, and mindful of Christ's command (Matt. 10:23) to flee from persecution, Paul and Barnabas escaped, going first to "Lystra," 18 miles south-southwest of Iconium, and then to the Derbe, 20 miles to the southeast of Lystra.

Stories of the gods coming down to man were common among the Greeks and other races. "Like distorted and obscure reflections in muddy water, they give a blurred image of the great truth."—Maclaren. They show that Christ's coming was in response to a universal need. One of these tales was of the visit of Jupiter and Mercury to this very Lycaonia. The people thought them to be poor vagrants, refused to entertain them, ridiculed and maltreated them. At last they came to the hut of the poor peasants, Baucis and Philemon, who received them hospitably and entertained them with the best they had. In return, the gods transformed their hut into a glorious temple over which they were set as the chief ministers of worship, while the churlish neighbors were punished by a terrible flood which overwhelmed them. The statue of Jupiter stood before the gate of Lystra, and Ewald suggests that this story of Baucis and Philemon may have been recited year by year at the great festival in this temple.

They "persuaded the people." "Probably they influenced the multitudes to regard the miracle, the reality of which they could not dispute, as the work not of beneficent gods, but of evil demons."—Expos. Greek Testament. They raised a mob, which "stoned Paul," whose bold speech had centered hostility upon himself. What memories of the stoning of Stephen ten or eleven years before must have passed through Paul's mind! "Transformed into a howling mob, like those which even in Christian America shoot negroes, Chinamen and Italians, the quondam worshipers left Paul ready, as they supposed, for the cremation fires or the vagrant dogs."—William Elliot Griffis, L. H. D. Perhaps, as the stoning of Stephen must have moved Paul toward Christianity, the stoning of Paul was the turning point in the life of Timothy. The young man may have been among "the disciples who stood round about him," to give what aid they could, and care for his body if he were really dead.

Note the sudden change in the feelings of the people toward Paul, and compare it with the revolution in the attitude of the people of Jerusalem toward Christ, from "Hosanna!" to "Crucify him!" Compare also the sudden change in the minds of the people of Malta, Acts 28:4-6. The lesson is "not to rate very highly human praise; not to be greatly depressed by human censure. Had Paul been desperately anxious to please Lystra, I fancy that that stoning would have killed him."—Morrison.

How did the missionaries close the first missionary journey? Properly and wisely, with a report to the home church at Antioch in Syria, which had sent them forth.

This report was to the whole church, for all had a part in the work, and needed the stimulus of the report. Every member of the congregation should be in the missionary meeting. (2) It was a modest report, telling what "God had done with them," on their side, as an ally, and not recounting the achievements as their own. (3) It was an encouraging report, a report of progress, telling of the great forward step that had been taken, the admission of Gentiles into the church through "the door of faith," and no longer through the rite of circumcision.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
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Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

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FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

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150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

Present Condition of Country's Forest Resources.

Few people have anything like a clear idea of the amount of forest wealth left in this country. Those who think at all about this natural resource which has assisted in material development since the landing of the first settlers, are usually too much influenced by the condition of that particular State or section in which they are most familiar.

If they live in a much deforested or a treeless region, the people usually imagine that the country's timber supply is even more limited than is actually the fact. On the other hand, with those whose homes are located in a section where a pinch in timber has not been experienced, the feeling is likely to be altogether the other way, and some become so indifferent at times as to think that there is really not much reason to worry about a timber problem. Both can profit by a reading of the actual facts.

The forests of the United States now cover about 550 million acres, or about one-fourth of the land of the whole country. The original forests covered not less than 850 million acres, or nearly one-half.

The forests owned by the government covers one-fourth of the total forest area, and contains one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned cover three-fourths of the area, and contain four-fifths of the standing timber. Besides having three times the area and four times the forests, the timberland privately owned is generally more valuable.

Forestry, or conservative lumbering, is practiced on 70 per cent. of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent. of the forests privately owned. This covers the country's forest resources as they stand to-day. Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Section of Forests of the National Convention Commission, in outlining the future has said:

"By reasonable thrift we can produce a constant timber supply beyond our present need and with it conserve the usefulness of our streams for irrigation, water supply, navigation, and power.

"Under right management our forests will yield over four times as much as now. We can reduce waste in the woods and in the mill at least one-third, with present as well as future profit. We can perpetuate the naval stores industry. Preservative treatment will reduce by one-fifth the quantity of timber used in the water or in the ground.

"We can practically stop forest fires at a total yearly cost of one-fifth the value of the standing timber burned each year, not counting young growth.

"We shall suffer for timber to meet our needs until our forests have had time to grow again. But if we act vigorously and at once, we shall escape permanent timber scarcity."

Boundary Line Case.

Attorney General Straus appeared before the United States Supreme Court yesterday with a request that it set a date at the October term for hearing the case of the disputed boundary between Maryland and West Virginia. The controversy has been pending for over a quarter of a century. About 46 square miles are in dispute. The chief point to be settled is, which is the fountain of the Potomac River? Marylanders claim one fountain head and West Virginians another. The fountain head of the Potomac was defined in Lord Baltimore's Charter as the western boundary of his province.

State Roads Work to Start.

Contracts will be let this year by the State Roads Commission for 137 miles of thoroughfares in the 23 counties of Maryland, ranging from six to eight miles in each, except Baltimore county, in which contracts will be let for 14 miles. This was decided Monday. Friday has been fixed as the day of the next meeting of the State Roads Commission. The Commissioners will meet again on the following Thursday to ask for bids on roads in Prince George's, Anne Arrundel, Allegany and Garrett counties, for which surveys and plats are nearing completion.

MR. WILLIAM F. STONE'S ANSWER

Clear and Forceful Discussion of the Amendment in Reply to Democratic Challange.

Collector of Customs, William F. Stone, Republican leader of the fight against the disfranchising amendment, last week sent an answer to the challenge for a joint debate on the merits of the Straus amendment issued by Mr. B. B. Shreeves, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee. The Collector declines to go upon the platform with Mr. Shreeves, stating that he is not a debater or speechmaker, and characterizes the letter of the Democratic Chairman as offensive. Mr. Stone's letter is as follows:

"SIR: I do not think that the tenor of your letter of a few days ago—the full text of which the newspapers did not publish—entitles it to the courtesy of a reply. Its offensive terms may be attributed to the excess of zeal that so often characterizes the convert.

"Your so-called challenge, embodied in the letter, is unique in that you not only do the challenging, but insist upon choosing the weapons. You limit it to one phase of the obnoxious and dangerous amendment, and seek to ignore some of its most serious aspects and consequences.

"The independent press and citizens oppose it for many patent reasons.

"It would make Maryland a one-party state. To you as Chairman of the Democratic City Committee this may not appear to be an objection, but on the contrary a desirable object. The disinterested and patriotic citizens of this state look upon the matter differently, and are unwilling to surrender their control of the government of the state and city to one party. That the adoption of the amendment would make Maryland a one-party state has been demonstrated during the course of the amendment campaign, and is conceded by all disinterested thinkers on the subject. This in itself is sufficient to condemn it as vicious legislation, antagonistic to the public welfare.

"There is, moreover, no race issue in Maryland. No one free from prejudice and unaffected by partisan or personal interest can seriously believe for a moment that there is a race issue in this state. The colored population is only a small percentage of the whole population, and this percentage has steadily declined instead of increasing. If the only excuse for the adoption of any amendment has no foundation for it in fact, the natural inference to be drawn is, that the real reason is to obtain a party advantage by making Maryland a one-party state.

"Furthermore, in the opinion of President Taft and of the leading lawyers of the state, the amendment is clearly in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. As a state official and a member of the bar, who, in both capacities has sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States, this phase of the question should give you some concern.

"You have seen fit to ignore all of the above considerations.

"As to the naturalized citizen, I repeat that it would be absolutely impossible for naturalized citizens to whom the amendment will apply to comply with its provisions. You claim to have carefully read the amendment, but I will venture to say that you are at this moment unable to comply with the drastic test prescribed by it, and that like Mr. Stanford, who introduced the amendment, you would fail to stand the test. For a naturalized citizen to write in English fully 15 questions from memory, without being permitted to have a copy of the question before him, is an evident impossibility. The most intelligent naturalized citizen would be unable to comply with this unreasonable and unfair test.

"Why do you ask me to 'enter in a joint discussion' with you in a 'large hall in Baltimore city?' You have been a member of the bar for many years, and should be experienced as a public speaker and debater. I am not a public speaker, much less versed in the art of public debate. If you are anxious to enter a joint discussion on the merits of the amendment, you need not go outside of your own party to find foemen worthy of your steel. A number of prominent Democratic lawyers have already publicly denounced the amendment in the severest terms, and could discuss it more convincingly than I could possibly do.

"As an inducement you suggest (if I rightly understand your letter) that you may be perhaps converted to my views regarding the measure, and, in this contingency, you promise to aid me in defeating it.

"I am well aware, sir, that you have shown yourself so far open-minded on this subject as to completely change the views you expressed during the campaign for and against the Poe amendment. In the Baltimore Sun of July 22, 1905, I find a report prepared by you, and adopted by the Cresent Club, in which you say of the so-called 'grandfather clause:

" 'The second and third sections of the amendment are undemocratic and create class distinction. It is an attempt to incorporate into our political institutions the doctrine of hereditary right. So inimical to free government did the founders of our republic regard any class government based upon heredity that they prohibited by legislative enactments any titled aristocracy or the acceptance of titled honors from foreign potentates and they even abolished primogeniture. Why should one individual, through unworthy to exercise the right of franchise be entitled to do so because he happens to have been the descendant of an ancester who was entitled to vote before a certain date, while another, thought worthy in every respect, not being the descendant of such a person must undergo an extra test of the kind laid down?'

"There are the same attempts to 'create class distinctions' and 'incorporate into our political institutions the doctrine of hereditary right' in the amendment you now support, but since you obtained your present position you appear to have seen a new light.

"In the same report you says:

" 'The results of this measure will be unfair, retrogressive, instead of progressive; iniquitous, discriminative and productive of tyrannnical acts. . . . For years in this state party fealty has been judged mainly by fealty to the bosses. . . . Citizens of Maryland, we appeal to you, your manhood, your suffrage is in peril. In the shadow of the negro are lurking men tempting to wrest from you by specious and artful legislation your rights of suffrage. If you hearken to the specious plea of negro disfranchisement and pass this amendment, you will soon awaken to the realization that, like Esau, you have sold your birthbright for a mere mess of pottage.

"While the methods of the Poe amendment and those of that now pending differ their purpose is the same. The difference lies altogether in means, not in ends. Both were framed for the benefit of 'the bosses' to whom you refer, and intended to make their rule assured and permanent by making Maryland a one-party state.

"Had the Poe amendment been adopted it would have been a matter of indifference to your 'bosses' whether the city's clerks were detected in wholesale peculations or police magistrates in attempted bribery of grand jurors, or chairman of Democratic committee were changed for such reason as led to your own substitution for Mr. Rusk. Trifles such as these, even the far graver scandals which, in the past, have marked the reign of such 'bosses' in Maryland, would have then caused them no concern; for, whatever independent voters might think or independent newspapers might say of such shameful incidents, in a one-party state public opinion is nothing, party fealty is everything; and in your own words, 'party fealty' means practically, for Democrats in Maryland, 'fealty to the bosses.' Such was the purpose and such would have been the fruits of the Poe amendment; such is likewise the purpose and, if it shall be adopted, such will be likewise the fruits of the pending amendment. The purpose was and is wicked. The results would have been and will be disastrous to our state and her people and to all hope of honest government and pure politics in Maryland. I do not believe any useful end will be attained by r y d scussing these question publicly with one who has thought and talked about them as you did in 1905 and who talks and professes to think about them as you do now; perhaps you might be reconverted by arguments like those which caused your conversion, but such arguments are not at my commaud.

"In conclusion, permit me to say that it is a well-known resort of the upholders of a lost cause to attempt to revive it and to deceive the people by issuing challenges, and I have no desire to aid you in your efforts in behalt of this most unholy proposition.

"I remain, yours respectfully,

"WM. F. STONE."

District Assessors Named.

At the session of the County Commissioners held this week the following persons were selected as district assessors for the ensuing year: District No. 1, Theo. George; No. 2, Wm. H. Thomas; No. 3, John Stark; No. 4, Floyd Duckworth; No. 5, Frank Callis; No. 6, John Sines; No. 7, C. J. Rathbun; No. 8, John W. Biggs; No. 9, Urias McKenzie; No. 10, Wm. Nine; No. 11, Charles A. Green; No. 12, Joel Orendorf; No. 13, Lewis C. Bray; No. 14, A. Lincoln Sines.

THE DEATH RECORD.

DAVID T. BECKMAN.

Mr. David T. Beckman, superintendent of the mines at Chaffee, the well known citizen of Grant county, died at his home at the above named place on Saturday morning, May 1, at 12:30. Mr. Beckman was born in Garrett county, Maryland, April 17, 1865, being 44 years and fourteen days old at the time of his death. He came to this state at the age of twenty-one and has lived in it ever since. He was united in marriage to Capto'ia Nethkin April 16, 1888, and lived a happy married life twenty-one years. To them were born six children all living, who mourn the loss of a good father. He was held in the highest regard by all who knew him, and by those especially who were under his employ. This was shown by the large crowd who came far and near to attend the funeral. He leaves a father, mother, wife, six children, five brothers, six sisters and a number of other relatives and friends to mourn his loss. He was converted and joined the United Brethren church in the year 1906 and stood true to his profession till death. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church at Elk Garden by the writer, assisted by Rev. Gray of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the interment was made in the cemetery near by. Surely a good husband, a loving father, dear brother and a true follower of Christ has fallen in the ranks of the church militant.

To his memory sweet peace,
To his body, calm repose,
To his soul, blessed immortality.

B. F. DOTSON, Pastor.

HUGH M'MILLAN, SR.

Mr. Hugh McMillan, sr., of Garrett county, near Lonaconing, died Saturday night shortly before midnight, death resulting from infirmities of old age.

The death of Mr. McMillan brings to a close a varied and useful earthly career, amid surroundings most humble, but comfortable.

This venerable old gentleman was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, on August 19, 1818. In June, 1832, he left his native soil for Nova Scotia, where for nine years he worked in the Albion mines. He was married in 1839 to Miss Margaret Scott and continued to live in Nova Scotia until 1841, when he came to the United States with his wife. He settled at Pottsville, Pa., and spent three years working in the coal mines of that region. He then moved to Cumberland, where he remained about one year, leaving in 1845 for Bolivar, Pa. After spending several years in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Mr. McMillan returned to Nova Scotia, where he remained for about two years.

In 1852 Mr. McMillan first set foot in Lonaconing and from that time on he became identified with its life and growth. He was a wonderfully well read man, having received a good educatiod during his younger days. For this reason he was never long idle, for when the mines were not working, he followed the vocation of a school master. Many of the older residents of Lonaconing received their early education at his hands. He was regarded as a most expert mathematician. For several years he taught school at Vale Summit. Later he became actively engaged in school work in Lonaconing. He taught his first class of Lonaconing pupils in the Hanekamp building on Brewery Hill. After teaching there for some time the owner, Mr. Henry Hanekamp, moved into the building and Mr. McMillan rented a house from Mr. William Atkinson in the same neigborhood. In the early seventies he removed his pupils to a school house on Log Row, and in this "Old Jackson School" house many of Lonaconing's residents received their early teaching. As a coal miner he helped put down the first slope of the Maryland mines at Eckhart, in 1859, and took charge, as managing agent, of the Franklin and Phoenix mines from 1861 to 1868. During the civil war, Mr. McMillan was twice drafted for service by the Federal government. His son, Hugh, however, enlisted and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. McMillan named another son after the one who was killed during the war. Mr. McMillan's wife died in August, 1903. He leaves ten children: George and Hugh, of District No. 11, Garrett county; James, of, Lonaconing, and John, of Pittsburg; Mrs. James Wier, Mrs. F. P. Green and Mrs. John Green, all of District No. 11, Garrett county; Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. Daniel Young and Mrs. John Johnson, all of Lonaconing.

He was a member of Philos Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O. F. of Westernport. The funeral took place at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, at the Lonaconing Presbyterian church with interment in Oak Hill cemetery, Lonaconing, Rev. A. C. Thomson, pastor of the Lonaconing Presbyterian church, officiating.

MRS. JANE LAMB.

Mrs. Jane Lamb, a former resident of Lonaconing, Allegany county, died on Sunday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Plaskett, at Selbysport, this county, aged 76 years. The deceased lady leaves surviving her two sons, David, of Lonaconing, and John, of Walkersville, Montana, and four daughters, Mrs. John Plaskett, of Selbysport; Mrs. John Tanyge, of Walkersville, Mont.; Mrs. William Taylor and Mrs. W. H. Freeland, of Cumberland; also one sister who resides in Montana. Mrs. Lamb's remains were taken from Selbysport to Lanaconing, on Monday and yesterday her funeral occurred, the interment being made in the cemetery at Moscow Mills, Allegany county. Rev. Browning, of the M. E. church at that place, officiating.

"Drys" Resting Easy.

Judge John W. Mason refused to grant an alternative writ of mandamus to O. F. McMillan, at Fairmont. Several weeks ago McMillan was deposed as a member of the Fairmont council on the grounds that he was not a free holder and consequently could not lawfully hold the office. In giving the decision Judge Mason affirmed the power of the council to depose any of its members or any city official on good grounds. He refused the writ in every particular. At the next meeting night, the council will select the successor to Mr. McMillan and as tne drys are now in power they will select a dry man and make their majority safe.

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Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

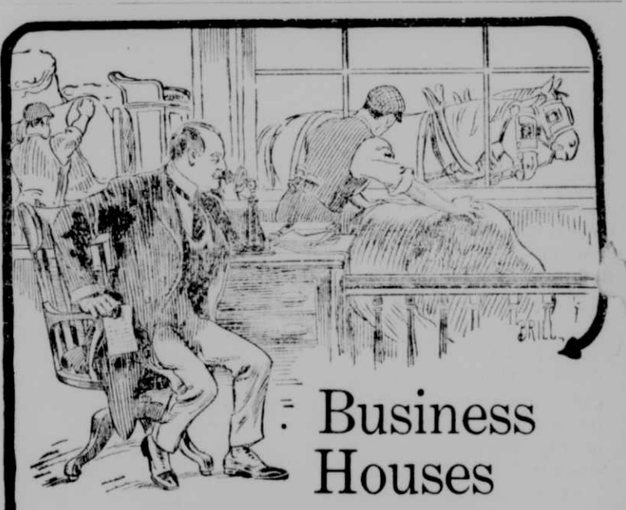
DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT



Business Houses

WHOLESALE—RETAIL
LARGE—SMALL

requires time-savers of many kinds. Telephone service is a real economizer. It saves in time many times its cost.

The Telephone does the work of many people quietly, quickly and efficiently at a *monthly cost* of about the *weekly wages* of an office boy.

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THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. LOCAL LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Aministration c. t. a., on the personal estate of

DAVID LIVENGOOD,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

LYDIA BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM S. YODER,
Executor,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

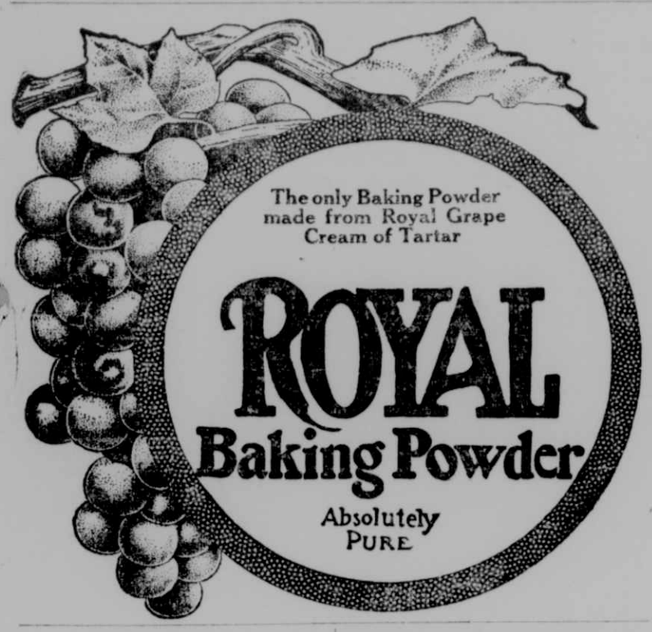
C. M. RATHBUN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

C. J. RATHBUN,
Administrator,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.



Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, was in Oakland on business yesterday.

Money to loan on mortgage or real estate. BOWIE JOHNSON, Oakland, Md. 3t

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., who went to Baltimore last Saturday night on business, returned to Oakland Tuesday evening.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Attorneys William E. Walsh and Robert H. Gordon, of Cumberland, were visitors to Oakland Monday and Tuesday.

Prof. H. A. Loraditch, who is engaged in instructing a manual training class at Grantsville, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland.

Miss Bessie Hinebaugh, who was on an extended visit to Cumberland relatives and friends, has retnrned to her home in Oakland.

HELBIG & WEST

HAVE HOME-GROUND

Corn, Oats

AND

Barley Chop,

and all other kinds of

Feed & Flour

Get Prices Before Buying Elsewhere

Are now prepared to Crush Your Ear Corn.

CITY ROLLER MILLS.

Mr. J. M Crane, of Kingwood, who went from Oakland last Monday to Washington, returned here Tuesday and was the guest of friends that day.

Miss Nell Browning, superintendent, and Miss Marion DeWitt, nurse, in the Elkins hospital, are in Oakland for a few days' visit to friends and relatives.

Mr. J. B. Cheuvront of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company, after spending the past week in Oakland, left yesterday afternoon for a trip west.

Mr. George F. Richardson, of St. Petersburg, Fla., arrived in Oakland last Thursday afternoon and expects to remain here some time as the guest of relatives.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oakland delivered an address to the Swanton tribe of Red Men in the M. E. church at Swanton last Sunday morning. The attendance at the service was quite large and the address of the minister was both instructive and edifying.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Miss Alma Scherr, who spent the winter with friends and relatives in Florida and Washington, D. C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Renninger, of Oakland.

Mrs. Wm. R. Offutt and two children, who were on a visit to Mrs. Offutt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, in Cumberland, returned to their home in Oakland last Saturday.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, went to Davis, West Va., Monday where he is attending the sessions of the District Conference being held there this week.

E. S. West, on Deer Park road, one-half mile out of Oakland, has two good pianos to sell cheap; also good six year old mare, thoroughly broken and absolutely safe. No better worker in the country. 3t

Mrs. H. A. Loraditch, who was on an extended visit to her brother, Mr. R. H. Hamill, at Upper Potomac, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland, and had as her guest Mrs. Sue Browning Langhlin, of Blaine.

Mr. J. M. Stanton accompanied Mrs. Stanton and children to Clarksburg last Saturday afternoon where the latter will be guests of relatives a week or two. Mr. Stanton returned to Oakland Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jamesson, of Piedmont, who are residing on the farm of the former's father, Mr. W. T. Jamesson, near Mountain Lake Park, were guests in Oakland on Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

The bond election carried at Morgantown when the proposed bonds of $100,000 for the purpose of building the new schools were ratified by the people. The total vote was 752, less than 1-2 of the registered vote. Of this 78 more than the necessary 3-5 were for the bonds. Immediately the school board will let the contracts for the building of five new buildings, one in each ward.

Rev. J. E. Goodwin, of Hancock, Md., who was rector for a year or more of St. Matthew's P. E. church in Oakland, is here on a visit to his former parishioners. After leaving Oakland Mr. Goodwin went to Florida, where he resided until about a year ago when he returned to Maryland, engaging in ministerial work at Hancock where he has a thrifty congregation.

Mr. Charles J. Bunce, assistant agent at the B. & O. station in Oakland, went to Philidelphia last night on train No. 12 to appear in court in that city today to testify in a damage suit instituted against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a passenger who alleges that he was forcibly ejected from a train of the defendant company at Deer Park station in September, 1907.

Mr. Carl Brown, son of Sheriff and Mrs. Austin Brown, who went to Clarksburg, W Va., as pitcher for the base ball team at that place, was released by the management on last Saturday last and returned to his home here where he remained until Tuesday afternoon when he signed with the Grafton nine, going from here to Connellsville where he will pitch in the game played this afternoon between Connellsville and Grafton.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

The B. & O. Railroad company has prepared specifications for 50 all steel passenger coaches. Bids have been asked for and the contract will be let in a short time. This will be the first all steel passenger cars to be purchased by the B. & O. and they will probably be put in service on the main line between Wheeling and Cumberland. It is planned to eventually abolish frame cars in the passenger department.

Mr. J. E. Watson, of the Fairmont Coal Company, Fairmont, W. Va., has rented the Mrs. Heywood (Judge Wilson) property at the intersection of Hooppole and Deer Park roads and several members of his family are now occupying the premises. The property is undergoing some extensive improvements, especially to the grounds surrounding the buildings which adds very materially to it appearance.

Mr. Samuel Lawton, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, was called to Keyser, W. Va., Tuesday afternoon by a message apprising him of the serious illness of his brother-in-law, Mr. Roland Whitwam, who is suffering with a malignant cancer of the throat. Until recently the ditease was confined to the throat and tongue of the patient, but a few days ago it was ascertained that the cancer had attacked his brain.

Mr. Chauncey E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, whose appointment as a member of the Garrett County School Board was announced from the Governor's office a few days ago, mention of which was made in these columns last week, came up to Oakland on Tuesday and qualified as a Commissioner before Clerk E. Z. Tower, of the Circuit Court. Mr. Ellithorp immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties, assisting the board to select trustees for the various county public schools for the ensuing year. He returned to his home in Bittinger Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Elmer Haulenbaek suffered last summer from frequent attacks of acute indigestion, and as a measure of relief submitted last week to an operation under Dr. E. Z. Cole, the well known surgeon in charge at Saint Luke's Hospital, Baltimore. The institution is centrally located on West North Avenue near Charles street, being within easy distance of Mt. Royal station. It has a southern exposure and a beautiful parking in the centre of North Avenue immediately in front of the hospital. It is well equipped in every way, reliable physicians being on the house staff, with the best trained nurses. The prices are moderate indeed for the services and accommodations rendered. Mrs. Haulenbeek is rapidly recovering from the effects of the operation.

Uses Wrong Face Lotion.

Frederick Hummill, a young man residing near Avilton, was dissatisfied with his complexion, and read in some paper that corrosive sublimate would improve a bad complexion, remove pimples, warts and moles. Fred had the rural mail carrier bring him 35 cents worth of corrosive sublimate from Lonaconing, and Fred applied it to his face without diluting. The acid burned him frightfully and a hurry call was sent to Dr. Bowen at Grantsville. The doctor came—and none too soon—and did what he could for the boy. He will be laid up for a awhile.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Bear at Davis.

Last week we overlooked mentioning the fact that a bear was seen near Davis, in fact, in sight of the town. D. C. Corder while hunting bees on Canaan Mountain met with bruin who had just come out of his winter nest and was sniffing the air as Mr. Corder passed along. Mr. Corder was unarmed but Mr. Bear was taking no chances and he beat a hasty retreat over the mountain. Mr. Corder inspected the nest and found that the bear had wintered alone. It was at a point in plain view of Davis.—Davis News.

National Stock Company.

The National Stock Company will be the attraction at the Oakland Opera House this evening, when Jason Joskins will be presented. The company is composed of very clever people and has the reputation of being one of the best repertoire companies touring the country this season. Tickets will be on sale at the Oakland Pharmacy.

Subrbribe for The Republican.

Judge Keedy Taken Sick.

The May term of court convened on Monday at Hagerstown. Judge M. L. Keedy, though ill, presided until noon, when court adjourned and the Judge went to his residence and retired to bed. He was unable to walk to the court house Monday morning and had to be conveyed in a cab. After delivering a short charge to the jury he announced that he was too sick to hear any cases at present. Members of the bar urged him to take a week's rest, but Judge Keedy stated that court would shortly convene in Garrett county and he wished to dispose of business at Hagerstown as promptly as possible. He was taken sick Saturday night upon his return from Cumberland, where he was holding court.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Creator to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, William W. Sweet, and while we humbly acquiesce in this decree of the All-Wise and know that our brother has received a promotion, we can but feel deeply the loss of his presence; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our respect, love and appreciation for our departed brother, his high character and his useful and blameless life; be it

Resolved, That Nantaquas Tribe, No. 161, Improved Order of Red Men, tender the bereaved relatives its sincere sympathy in their sorrow, which we share; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased brother, and a copy submitted to each of our three county papers for publication.

Signed, T. A. BEIGHTOL,
J. W. MCROBIE,
A. R. FITZWATER,
Committee.

Ancient Giant Tree.

What is supposed to be the largest tree that ever grew in West Virginia has just been felled by Everett Curtis in in Raleigh county. The trunk of the giant of the forest was cut into five logs each twelve feet long. The stump measured eight feet in diamener. Mr. Curtis recently declined an offer of $500 for the tree from D. G. Courtney, of Charleston. Those who are supposed to know declared that the tree, which is a poplar is almost 1,000 years old. According to this it was practically full grown when Columbus discovered America.

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10.30 a. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 10.45 a. m., and at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

GORTNER.

Most all of the farmers are done sowing oats and are now preparing to plant corn.

Miss Fannie Welch was visiting her sister at Crellin Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Addie Wamsley was calling on Leola Schlosnagle Sunday.

Messrs. Jacob and Frank Gortner were the guests of their uncle P. P. Gortner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wotring were visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schlosnagle, last Thursday.

Misses Laura Sanders, Anna Gortner and Bertha Schlosnagle were visiting friends at Crellin Saturday and Sunday.

W. A. Lee was calling at Mr. Welch's Sunday.

Chas. Blamble was the pleasant guest of Miss Esther Miller Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs W. F. Sanders moved to the Park last Monday.

Mrs. Harry Bowman was visiting her parents last week at this place.

Messrs. Rolland Schock and William Edwards, of Crellin, were here Sunady evening.

Sunday School school next Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Everybody welcome.

A Meritorious Institution

Established as a State Bank in 1888 with a capital of $25,000.00; changed to a National Bank in 1903 and capital increased to $50,000.00; TODAY with a capital and surplus of $85,000.00 and total resources of over $500,000.00 we are

BETTER, BIGGER AND STRONGER

than ever. During the 20 years of our existence, our aim has been to extend to our patrons the best possible service. Our steady growth is evidence that the banking institution, which throws the greatest safeguards around its business in order to protect its depositors merits the confidence of the public. If you are not a customer of this Bank let this be your invitation to become one; our relations will be mutually profitable.

Garrett National Bank

Of Oakland, Maryland.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS WASS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JAMES GUARD,
Administrator.
Guard Md.

LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or public, who may be required to take out LICENSES, that they must obtain the same or renew the same on or before

May 1st, 1909.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Admitted Assetts	$20,434,816.61
Total Liabilities	13,373,224.23
Surplus to Policy holders	7,061,592.38

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the State Insurance Department.

BALTIMORE, January 22, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above is a true abstract taken from the Annual Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending December 31, 1908, now on file in this Department.

BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

FRED. A. THAYER, AGENT,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Zephaniah Duckworth et al., vs. Stephen Duckworth.

No. 1932 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 22nd day of March in the year 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of April, 1909, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of April, 1909.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE SALE OF

Municipal Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland until

Tuesday, May 18th, 1909,

until two o'clock p. m. for the purchase of forty-five thousand dollars of Oakland, Maryland, water works and sewerage bonds.

These bonds will be in denominations of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in each and every year, and dated on the first day of June, 1909; they will be numbered serially, and bond No. 1 shall be due and payable two years from the date of issue, and thereafter each bond shall mature and be payable each consecutive year from the maturity of bond No. 1 in the order of their consecutive numbers.

The Mayor and Town Council of Oakland to have the right to redeem any or all outstanding bonds, at par, twenty-five years from date of issue.

All of said bonds are exempt from municipal and county taxation.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

For the law authorizing the issue of these bonds, see Chapter 67, of the Acts of 1908.

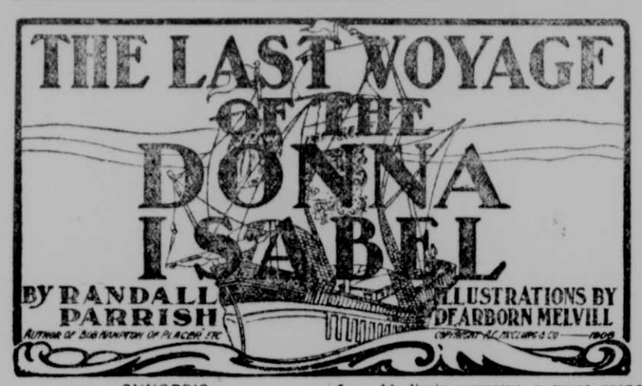
Address Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

Each bid to be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check for 5 per cent of the amount of bonds subscribed for.

By order of Council.

TRUMAN WEST, Esq., Mayor.
J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



BY RANDALL PARRISH
AUTHOR OF "BUD WANATON OF PLACER ETC"

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man marooned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER V.

In Which We Gain the Deck.

I paused a moment amid the dense shadows to reflect more carefully upon some of the details of our night's work. For the first time I clearly realized the desperate nature of this adventure upon which I was so recklessly embarked. Could we once attain the yacht's deck unobserved and make our attack with sufficient swiftness to prevent the discharge of firearms, the rest might be accomplished without great risk of discovery, barring some unexpected mishap. The very audacity of such an attempt was strongly in our favor. If we succeeded in silently warping the Esmeralda beyond range of the guns of the shore batteries all real and immediate danger would be over. Probably not a war vessel in the harbor had steam up, and, if they did, no Chilean warship could hope to overhaul us when once fairly at sea.

I gave the personnel of the crew Tuttle had collected brief consideration. They were no rougher than I should naturally expect men to be who were volunteering for such a task. Besides, Jack ashore and Jack at sea are two widely differing personalities; once sobered and on shipboard, steadied somewhat by the perils of their position, and exhilarated by the promised reward, they would doubtless prove efficient enough. Tuttle might require a lesson in sea etiquette, and, if he did, I felt perfectly confident of my ability to administer it promptly and forcibly. As for De Nova, I had no doubt that he would prove himself a good man. So, altogether, my spirits rose as I thus contemplated a definite plan of action.

The movement on the water was only the merest ripple, with the riding lights of the various ships at anchor reflected back as from a giant mirror. Two vessels, a full-rigged ship and a small schooner, lay close in shore, apparently deserted, their decks gloomy wastes, their bare spars sticking up skeleton-like and ghostly. Farther out, and somewhat to the left, a yellow lantern, perhaps in the bow of a guardboat, bobbed about, zig-zagging here and there like some erratic star. It was some time before I could locate with any certainty the particular vessel I sought. The harbor was littered with sea craft of every description, and my knowledge regarding the Esmeralda was most meager, being merely her point of anchorage, and that she was a large steam-yacht, schooner rigged.

Finally, into the focus of the leveled glasses there crept indistinctly the delicate tracery of her bow, rendered more plainly visible beneath the green radiance of her riding lamp. Lights were showing faintly through several portholes amidships, certain proof that she was not entirely deserted; yet the cabins aft were dark, and the only moving figure I could distinguish with certainty was slowly pacing back and forth along the lee rail of the poop. Suddenly, out from the enveloping smudge, came a shower of sparks and a red glare, and, a moment later, I traced the outlines of a steam launch cleaving the black water. It quickly vanished behind the fog wreaths hanging to seaward, the faint sound of its churning dying away, leaving the silent loneliness behind more solemnly impressive than ever. Only from off the land came echoing the noises of men—the loud vivas, the reiterated boom of explosives, the ceaseless blare of bands.

The scene became oppressive in its barrenness, and I felt the need of movement to overcome its weakening effect upon the nerves. This was to be a night of action, not of dreams, so I groped my uncertain path back along the littered wharf and around the curve of the shore line, beneath the gloomy shadows of coal sheds. Of lights there were comparatively none, if I except the uncertain glimmer of rockets along the water's surface, and I was consequently compelled to feel my way from object to object like a blinded man. Still, the course was sufficiently familiar so that I successfully maintained both footing and direction, finally emerging safely close beside the spot appointed for our rendezvous. There was considerable open space here, the Mercantile Company's sheds standing some 30 feet back of the shore line, and their wharf for the unloading of barges extending more than 50 feet out into the harbor. I could dimly perceive a great crane at the farther extremity, with dangling buckets, outlined against the sky. The night was too dark for me to decipher the face of my watch, yet it could not now be long before the arrival of the men. I crouched down beside a post to await their coming, once again searching the harbor with my night-glasses.

The company at last arrived by twos from out the enveloping gloom, silently grouping themselves amid the shadows. I could distinguish an occasional gruff cough, and the shuffling of feet, but there was no sound of conversation or hilarity. Evidently De Nova had sufficiently sobered them to their duty. At last one man detached himself from among the crowd and moved stealthily forward. I met him at the shore end of the wharf, peered into his face, half-concealed beneath the visor of his cap, until I recognized the fellow.

"Crew all here, Mr. Tuttle?"

"Yes, sir," he answered, startled by my sudden appearance into courteous response, "but mighty uneasy to be off."

"They shall not be delayed. Get the boats out at once. You are to take charge of the whaleboat and I will accompany De Nova in the cutter. Pull silently to the end of the wharf and lie by there to await instructions. Do your men understand the boats they are assigned to?"

"Ay, ay, sir."

"Very well, then; get the boats out, and the crews aboard. Not a sound, remember, for there are guards patrolling the harbor."

I must confess this preparatory work was well and smartly accomplished, the men the merest silent shadows as they hauled the two hidden boats forth from concealment and quietly took their assigned places at the oars. Tuttle's crew was first afloat, De Nova experiencing some difficulty from attempting to load too near shore, in somewhat shallow water.

"Drop overboard, two of you, and shove off," I ordered, finally. "Lively now, lads, but no splashing."

The two fellows in the stern lowered themselves into the shallow water, bending down so as to put their shoulders against the planks for a heave. Suddenly, not three feet distant, a smudge of shadow uplifted, and I became conscious of a pallid human face gleaming faintly through the dark. Instantly I leaped toward it, with such force as to send the heavily laden boat swirling forward, the heaving men plunging face downward into the water. There was a startled exclamation in Spanish, a short-arm blow shot into a dimly revealed, half-familiar face, a fierce grip at the throat, and the two of us were on the sand, grappling like wild cats. Out of the water, dripping from their bath, the two seamen came to my aid, and, between us, we pinned the fellow to helpless silence.

"Toss him into the boat," I said, panting from exertion. "He will be safer with us than left ashore."

It appeared even darker out on the water than when we looked off upon it from the land, but, with a few cautious strokes, we discovered the smudge which represented Tuttle's whaleboat, and drew up within an oar's length of where he lay waiting.

"Mr. Tuttle," I began, speaking slowly and concisely so that the men in both boats could hear, "this is going to be no boy's play to-night, and I expect implicit obedience to my orders. Do exactly what I tell you and no more. You know the situation of the Esmeralda, and I want you to put your whaleboat in under her bow. If you keep a point east of north you can scarcely miss it. There is a lumping big brigantine anchored 100 feet beyond, with only a single light showing on her foremast. If you come up under her shadow you are not likely to be seen before you drift down against the Esmeralda's cutwater. Make use of the anchor-chain, and get half a dozen men quietly over the forecastle rail. Don't move from there until you receive some signal from me. Then clap down the forecastle scuttle, and make straight for the engine room. That will comprise the entire duty of your crew; and, above all things, let it be accomplished silently. Don't permit one of your men to carry a loaded firearm. Use belaying pins, if you need to, or a marlinspike, but no guns. De Nova and I will go in by way of the stern, and we will be responsible for the after-deck and the bridge. Has any one a question to ask?"

There was no response, the only sounds audible being the soft lapping of the water and the deep breathing of the men. I could distinguish them leaning eagerly forward, but the faces were undecipherable in the gloom.

"You understand clearly?"

"Ay, ay, Mr. Stephens," and Tuttle's nasal voice had completely lost all its former trace of insolence.

"Then pull away slowly and noiselessly; don't hurry; we'll give you plenty of time to get in. Good-by, and good luck to you."

The balanced oars dipped gently into the water scarcely rippling it, and the sharp-stemmed whaleboat glided away into the surrounding blackness like a ghost.

"All right now, De Nova," I whispered. "I'll go forward into the bow. Keep her head off about a point and watch out for signals."

We slipped through the water silently, the sound of the dipping oar-blades little more audible than the suppressed breathing of the oarsmen. Confident that if any eyes were watching from the deck they were not likely to be directed astern, we made wide detour, creeping cautiously in beneath the slight bulge of the yacht's side, until the fellow behind me fastened his boathook firmly into the after-chains. Breathlessly we waited listening, but no sound reached us other than the slight hiss of escaping steam.



The Two of Us Were on the Sand, Grappling Like Wild Cats.

"Hold hard!" I whispered, the word passing back from man to man. "Two remain with the boat, the rest follow me."

I crept silently up into the chains and peered cautiously over onto the open deck. It was wrapped in darkness and silence, the sole gleam of revealing light coming from out the open main-hatch, and that only the merest glimmer slightly illuminating the ship amidships. There was a lamp alight in the after-cabin, but the shades were drawn so closely I could scarcely perceive its presence. I became aware that De Nova stood beside me.

"There is certainly no watchman aft," I announced, softly, "unless he be found upon the other side of the cabin. Batten down the companionway while I examine the deck. Two of you men come with me."

We dropped over the low rail together, moving silently in our stocking-feet. The roof of the cabin, forming the quarter deck, extended clear to the rail. We groped over this shadowed space as though exploring a cave, encountering nothing except a few camp stools, although my fingers discovered a goodly sized boat swinging from davits across the stern. From the opposite side we could peer forward toward the dim light streaming from out the hatch, the deck being thus fairly revealed as far as the funnel. Beyond all remained black and impenetrable. A man sat upon a bench against the side of the galley, a dull red showing from his pipe bowl. His earliest knowledge of our presence was when the two men closed on his windpipe, and I pressed a revolver muzzle against his cheek.

"Not a sound, Jack," I muttered sternly in Spanish, "or else your life pays for it."

The pipe fell with a click to the deck, the fellow's eyes staring up at us, his opened mouth showing oddly amid a surrounding gray beard. A moment later, securely gagged and bound, we rolled his body close in against the rail.

"I thought I heard a bit of a blow and a yelp on the fo'castle just now, sir," said one of the men, pointing eagerly forward. I stood still, intently listening, staring into the gloom.

"Quiet enough there at present. Probably Mr. Tuttle has been attending to the for'ard watch. Come on, lads, and we'll join forces with him."

Beyond all doubt the main deck was clear as far as the bridge, and, providing Tuttle's crew had attended to their share of the work, as far as the fo'castle head as well. We advanced cautiously, keeping close within the denser shade along the weather rail, pausing a moment to peer over the edge of the open hatchway into the illuminated space below. Two Kanakas, naked to the waist, their slim, brown bodies glistening, each grasping the handle of a coal scoop, were backed up against a bulkhead conversing, while on a low stool, tipped back to a comfortable angle, his feet on the rounded crosspiece, a pipe in his mouth, his hands buried deep in his pockets, sat a white man, with red face and long, sandy mustaches. His brown overalls and pink undershirt told nothing distinctive, but the uniform cap, pushed well back on his bristling stock of hair, proclaimed him the vessel's engineer. As I drew back from this swift survey, Mr. Tuttle suddenly rounded the end of the chart-house, and, with whispered word of inquiry to one of the men, advanced to meet me.

"Well," I said as soon as certain of his identity, "the after-deck is ours without a blow; what have you discovered forward?"

"Two men were posted on the fo'castle, sir," he returned, the disagreeable nasal tone apparent even in his subdued voice. "We got them both, but Mason was pricked with a knife during the scuffle."

"Did you close the fo'castle?" I questioned briefly.

"All fast, sir, but I doubt if any of the crew are below."

"Well, there are some down in the engine room, and the fellow in charge looks as if he might fight on occasion. Take half a dozen men with you, and jump below. The Kanakas won't make any serious trouble, but you had better clap a gun to the engineer."

I watched them as they swarmed like rats over the hatch-combing and dropped down into the light. There was a scurrying of bodies, a sharp exchange of blows, a yelp of alarm from the startled Kanakas, a stout volley of English oaths, and, when the tangle partially cleared away, the engineer was lying flat on his back, the knee of the big singer at Rodrigues' at his chest, and Tuttle holding a blue-barreled revolver at his ear. I never beheld an angrier man, but he was helpless as a baby. Assured of the future of the engine room, I mounted the steps and took a hasty survey of both bridge and wheelhouse. They were unoccupied—the vessel was entirely in our possession.

CHAPTER VI.

In Which We Attain the Open Sea.

Our adventure had been successfully accomplished through its first step; now it remained to get safely out to sea. As I turned to retrace my steps to the deck I encountered De Nova coming up.

"Pretty lucky job, monsieur," he said, jovially. "It was w'at you call ze picnic, I bet. Ze companion was lock', an' ze guard posted. W'at more now for me?"

"Relieve Mr. Tuttle in the engine room. Keep three men below there with you, and arm them as guards. Make the Kanakas do the firing, and hold the engineer to it with a gun at his head. You know enough about a stoke-hole to tell whether things are going right, don't you?"

He nodded, and I could see the gleam of his white teeth.

"Then get your steam up, but don't let those fellows fire so as to drive any flame out of the stack, and watch that Johnny Bull so that he can't put any kinks in the machinery. Don't take your eyes off him. Do you understand the signals?"

"Ay, ay, monsieur."

"Then stand by. We'll tow out at once with the boats, but I want you ready for business the very moment we cast off the lines. Send all the rest of the men on deck and ask Mr. Tuttle to report to me here immediately."

I was not kept waiting. Two men came stumbling up the companionway together. I peered at them, uncertain of their identity in the gloom.

"Is that you, Mr. Tuttle?"

"Yes, sir. This is Johnson, one of the wheelsmen; thought you would likely need him, so I brought him along."

"Very good. Johnson, go on up into the wheelhouse and see that all is clear. I'll give you directions later. Mr. Tuttle, we'll tow out until we get the sweep of the sea fairly under our fore foot. Get the lines out to the boats at once, with full crew at the oars. You are to take command, and I shall have to trust you for the course, as we can't risk signaling. I presume you are acquainted with the harbor lights?"

"Been in here eight times in ten years without a pilot."

"Then you ought to know the course, but take no chances; feel your way, only keep the ropes taut. Have you any man fit to take charge of the second boat? I need De Nova below."

"The boatswain, sir; that big fellow with the scar."

"What's his name?"

"Bill Anderson."

"All right; put him in the cutter. Leave me three men on deck, and post the best one of the lot at the stern line ready to cast off. As soon as you get the ropes out I'll slip the anchor-chain, and leave the flukes in the mud. Work lively now; we must be well out at sea before daylight."

He stood leaning against the rail, peering out over the water, his hands shading his eyes.

"Have you spotted any guardboats with your glasses?" he questioned, uneasily.

"Only that one yonder; see, the yellow light just rounding the stem of that big brig. There was a steam-launch out there to the west about 20 minutes ago, but it seems to have disappeared."

"Swallowed up in the fog likely," he admitted, snuffling the air like a pointer dog. "We'll find it banked pretty heavy outside, or I'm a lubber. Well, so much the better for our job. All right, Mr. Stephens, I'm off, and we'll have you in tow in a jiffy. I'll put the nigger at the stern line; he's the best all-round hand on board."

However I may have disliked and distrusted the whaleman he certainly proved himself an able seaman and a smart officer. He comprehended every detail of his work, and held his men to it finely. Within 20 minutes we were in motion, moving slowly, yet steadily, toward the black vacancy outlined by the harbor lights on either hand. There was no disturbing sound to betray progress, the yacht's sharp cutwater cleaving its passage through the liquid with the merest faint ripple, scarcely leaving a gleam of white foam behind, the oars dipping silently, the two lines held taut to the strain. Exultant, I climbed once again to the bridge, gave a few directions to the observant Johnson standing motionless at the wheel, and leaned anxiously over the rail, studying the waterfront through leveled glasses.

It was a barren, deserted waste, except for a deeply laden schooner beating slowly up along the north shore under closely reefed topsails, and the gleaming lights of a large steamer just beginning to emerge faintly through the curtain of fog a trifle to the left of our course. The towing boats appeared as two insignificant blots on the surface, but that they were making excellent progress was proved by the way we were steadily drawing up toward the outer lights, already shining round and yellow through the increasing haze.

How dark, silent, uncanny the gloom-enshrouded yacht appeared as I leaned over the tarpaulin-protected rail and gazed down on the deserted decks, no movement, no gleam of light anywhere visible. The two masts, for the vessel was schooner-rigged, rose rakishly and with noble sweep into the sky, yet I could trace little of the cordage against the expanse of cloud. They appeared skeleton-like reeds to be broken by a gust of wind. A slight fringe of white water alone marked our progress, while a misty vapor of escaping steam spoke of the chained engine and hissing boilers below. As I rested thus, the watchful Johnson grasping the spokes behind me, the momentous events of the past few hours swept through my mind like fragments of a strange, disconnected dream—my seemingly hopeless plight in Valparaiso; my controversy with Lieut. Sanchez; my brief meeting with the Englishman; the friendly eyes of Doris; the throb of sudden interest aroused by her presence and as quickly lost again; the sudden swinging of the pendulum of Fate; the approach of De Castillo bringing unexpected opportunity for action and escape, and those later events which had so rapidly followed. I struck my hand hard against the iron rail to assure myself I was awake, and to arouse my dormant faculties to action.

"Hold her steady as she is, Johnson," I said, my voice tremulous from sudden awakening. "I'm going down to recall the boats."

"Steady as she is, sir."

In the engine room, two seamen, each grasping a gun, leaned negligently against a bulkhead, while De Nova, bare-headed, his little black mustache clearly outlined against the olive of his cheek, occupied the stool between them. The Kanaka firemen were out of sight, but the red-faced engineer was on his knees tinkering over a refractory bolt with a monkey-wrench.

"Everything working all right, Mr. De Nova?" I questioned, quietly.

The eyes of the four men instantly turned toward me, the engineer straightening up, monkey-wrench in hand.

"No troubles here, monsieur," and the mate rose to his feet, his white teeth showing. "W'ere are we now?"

"Just off the point, with the light-house dropping astern, and the swell of the ocean under our forefoot. I am going to call in the boats. Have you plenty of coal?"

"Bunkers all full, monsieur."

"How is your steam?"

He stepped over to the gauge, peering at it across the burly shoulder of the engineer, who still stood staring at me.

"Pretty near up to ze danger mark, monsieur."

"Then stand by for signals."

The engineer came to life as though treated to an electric shock, his fist, still grasping the monkey-wrench, suddenly extended, his red face purpling with passion.

"You damned, bloody pirate!" he yelled, glaring at me savagely. "It's



"You Damned Bloody Pirate!" He Yelled, Glaring at Me Savagely.

hung the whole lot of you will be for this bloody night's work. No, I won't keep still, you moon-faced mulatto. I'm a free-born Briton, an' I'll smash in the heads of some of you yet, an' I'll live to see the rest hung in chains for the bloody pirates you are. Just wait till you're caught, an' then you won't be grinnin' that way at an honest man. Oh, you'll git it all right, my fine lads. There'll be hell to pay for this job, let me tell you! It's on nothin' you'll be dancin' then, you murderin' spawn o' hell!"

De Nova pressed the barrel of a revolver into the man's neck, with a stern threat and an unpleasant gleaming of white teeth. The sailors remained leaning on their guns, grinning as if in enjoyment of the play.

"Never min' w'at he say, sir," and the mate glanced up toward me, as if in apology. "He bust out zat way ever' fiv' minutes since we be down here. We have club him, two, t'ree time, but he stick here just ze same, an' run ze engine. Oui, oui, it just ze way wiz ze bull-headed Englisher."

"I see," I acknowledged, drawing back, "only watch that he doesn't kink the machinery."

I was not in the least surprised at discovering one of his nationality in charge of the vessel's engine room, nor was I sorry. He would feel little real interest in the affair, after he once clearly comprehended the situation, while a native Chilean might be impelled by a spirit of patriotism to cause us serious trouble. Englishmen were very frequently met with in foreign engine rooms; this fellow had probably been picked up because of better qualifications than any native applicant; or, indeed, he might have been a member of the original crew of the yacht before it was disposed of to the government. I would have a talk with him later; meanwhile he was certainly in good hands; and I had enough else to attend to. The tow-ropes came in hand over hand, and were coiled dripping on the fore-castle deck. At the end of them the two boats emerged from out the fog, and the men tumbled in silently over the rail. I watched from the vantage of the bridge, as the whole crew tailed onto the falls, distinguishing Tuttle's nasal tones above the incessant shuffling of feet.

"Nor'west by nor', Johnson—now hold her steady, my lad."

I pulled the signal cord, dimly distinguishing the faint responsive tinkle of the bell far beneath. Like a hound suddenly released for the chase, the steamer sprang forward into the fog wreaths and buried her sharp nose in the sea.

TO BE CONTINUED

MAKES DAINTY CHICKEN SALAD.

Royal Icing Adds Much to Good Quality of the Dish.

Four hard-boiled eggs, three ounces cooked chicken, one lettuce, some water cress. Cut the eggs neatly into halves lengthways and put the yolks into a basin, rub them till smooth with a wooden spoon, add a little mayonnaise sauce gradually. When these are well mixed, stir in the chicken cut in small dice, two tablespoonfuls of cooked peas and half the lettuce and watercress pulled into small pieces. Season these carefully and fill each half of egg, neatly heaping the mixture up. Have ready some neat oval pieces of fried bread, on these place the pieces of egg. Arrange on a dish and garnish with the rest of the lettuce and watercress, and, if liked, a little chopped aspic jelly.

Roll it out about half an inch thick, stamp it into rounds the size of the top of a teacup, put them on a greased baking tin, and bake them in a moderate oven. Leave them until cold. Spread a thin layer of white royal icing on each, then pipe the date of the pear on in pale pink icing.

To make the royal icing: One pound of confectioner's sugar, one white of egg and juice of half a lemon. Sift the sugar into a basin, add the white of egg and lemon juice. Beat the icing well for ten minutes—this will whiten it.

RASPED ROLLS ARE UNCOMMON.

Dainty That Will Be Appreciated at the Morning Meal.

Put one cup of boiling water into a mixing bowl, in which is placed one-half tablespoon of butter or lard, one-half tablespoon of sugar, three-fourths teaspoon salt. When lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water. Add three cups of sifted flour, mix well, and toss on a well floured bread board, and knead until smooth and elastic. Use as little flour as possible while kneading. Cover and set to rise in a warm place.

When double in bulk, cut down without removing mixture from bowl; let rise again. When light, shape as bath buns; place on a buttered sheet two inches apart (they must not touch each other), cover with a tea towel, set to rise. When light bake 25 minutes in a "bread oven," until the entire surface of each roll is a uniform brown color.

Then grate off a thin layer from the outside crust with a grating machine, or a coarse horseradish grater will answer for this purpose. Great care must be taken in this process that the outer, thin brown crust may be removed evenly.

Recipe for Chili Sauce.

Scald, skin and mash enough tomatoes to measure one gallon; add six onions, ten green medium sized peppers chopped very fine; bring to a slow boil; add one cupful vinegar, one small cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls salt. Tie in a fine bag two tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon, allspice, cloves, ginger or nutmeg. Mix well and boil slowly two hours. I have used and improved on this recipe for 15 years and have never come across a better one. In making the chili sauce one can use her own judgment about the taste to suit the palate. It is very essential that the spice be put in a bag, as it vastly improves taste and color.

Danish Stew.

Take two good sized stalks of celery, cut up or dice, put into three pints of water and cook till celery is tender. Season with salt and pepper, add two tablespoonfuls of flour made into a paste with cold water. Then take one pound and a half of chopped beef seasoned with salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of bread or cracker crumbs, one-half of an average sized common onion, cut up fine, and one egg; mix together and form in balls and stew for ten to fifteen minutes with other ingredients until done.

Amber Pie.

One cup preserves (strawberry or blackberry are best), 1½ cups sugar, one cup rich cream, yolks of four eggs, one heaping tablespoon flour, one tablespoon butter, and flavoring (lemon or vanilla). Cook in double boiler until it becomes a thick custard. Line pie plate with paste, put in custard and cook. Whip whites of eggs to dry froth, add sugar to taste. When pie is done spread over top; return to oven to set fawn color.

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Our Educational System Must Be Equal to the Best.

By Dr. ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN, United States Commissioner of Education.

FOR the most part higher education has been carried on by institutions singularly isolated one from another. The state has conferred upon them academic powers, but has not defined their academic responsibilities.

The reproach against our American education, that it means ANYTHING OR NOTHING according to circumstances, is not merely resented or ignored, nor is it merely accepted as inevitable. Steps are taken to remove the sting from that reproach by making it no longer applicable.

THE QUESTION CAN NOW BE FAIRLY PUT TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES: IS IT JUST AND RIGHT TO INCORPORATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF OUR PEOPLE AND AUTHORIZE THEM TO GIVE ACADEMIC DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES, WITH NO PROVISION FOR DETERMINING THE GENUINENESS AND WORTH OF THOSE SCHOLASTIC LABELS?

False pretenses in the realm of education are a peculiarly flagrant form of fraud, for THEY CHEAT OUR AMERICAN YOUTH OF THEIR AMERICAN RIGHT TO A FAIR CHANCE. They operate no less disastrously when the fraud is unconsciously committed—that is, when competent teachers and school authorities offer an inferior grade of instruction under the delusion that it is as GOOD AS THE BEST. The well meaning no less than the dishonest need some IMPARTIAL TEST by which their educational offering may be proved, of which sort it is.

A NATIONAL STANDARD OF EDUCATION IS AN IMPERATIVE NEED, AND NO NATIONAL STANDARD CAN BE ADEQUATE OR STABLE UNTIL IT HAS BEEN CONSCIOUSLY REFERRED TO THE WORLD STANDARD OF OUR TIME.

In endeavoring to establish American standards we must not stop short of this ultimate step, the critical comparison of the standards proposed for our own land with those recognized by the rest of the civilized world. Otherwise we shall simply have passed from one provincialism to another—a broader, more conspicuous and therefore more glaring provincialism.

OUR EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD CAN NEVER BE ON A SATISFACTORY BASIS TILL WE ARE IN A POSITION TO DO OUR FULL PART IN DETERMINING WHAT THE WORLD STANDARD SHALL BE.

Responsibility For Corrupt Politics Rests With the Public.

By Senator Elect THEODORE E. BURTON of Ohio.

THE BOSS IS A REPULSIVE FIGURE IN OUR POLITICAL LIFE, BUT NO BOSS COULD HOLD SWAY FOR A YEAR WITHOUT THE INDIFFERENCE OF A LARGE BODY OF CITIZENS OR WITHOUT THE CO-OPERATION OF LARGE BUSINESS OR OTHER INTERESTS WHICH DESIRE TO AVOID THE COMPLEXITY OF DEALING WITH BOARDS OF ALDERMEN, LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND EXECUTIVES. IT IS THEIR GREAT WISH TO DEAL WITH SINGLE INDIVIDUALS WHO DICTATE THE ACTION OF THE DIFFERENT AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In return these supporters of the bosses are willing to give great largesses in the way of CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS and bring to the the support of any party LARGE NUMBERS OF VOTERS. This does not mean, however, that any party organization should shape the policies of a political party or dictate to executive or legislator what he shall do.



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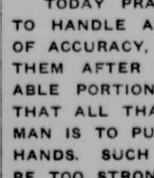
While we should in nowise condone offenses in political or commercial life, the real responsibility can for the most part be TRACED TO THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES or at least to the state of public spirit and the standards of morality of the great majority. Success is worshiped, and in the formation of our judgment of the successful man the dividing line between uprightness and devious methods is not always well defined. When public officials are convicted of scandalous conduct the most probable theater of action for them is found in communities where standards of morality are low.

THE CRYING EVIL IS IN THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE GREAT MASS OF INTELLIGENT AND PATRIOTIC VOTERS.

Weaknesses of Our Army

By Major General J. FRANKLIN BELL, Chief of Staff of United States Army.

IT is a discouraging fact that in case of a sudden outbreak of hostilities with a first class nation there are NOT SUFFICIENT REGULAR TROOPS in the country, even when re-enforced by the national guard of the various states, to form an army after deducting the necessary force to provide a small garrison at our permanent posts and the necessary infantry supports for our seacoast fortifications. These latter are defenseless against a land force of the enemy unless provision has been made for a sufficiently strong supporting force.



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The statutes relating to the organization of volunteer forces are WHOLLY INADEQUATE, and a comprehensive measure replacing the present laws and dealing with the subject in the light of present conditions should be placed among the laws of our country without unnecessary delay.

TODAY PRACTICALLY NONE OF OUR CITIZENS KNOW HOW TO HANDLE AND SHOOT MODERN RIFLES WITH ANY DEGREE OF ACCURACY, AND THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TIME TO TRAIN THEM AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES. A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE CITIZENS OF OUR COUNTRY BELIEVE THAT ALL THAT IS REQUIRED TO MAKE A SOLDIER OUT OF A MAN IS TO PUT HIM IN UNIFORM AND PLACE A RIFLE IN HIS HANDS. SUCH AN IDEA, DANGEROUS TO THE NATION, CANNOT BE TOO STRONGLY OPPOSED.

JOHNNY IN 1909.

He Wasn't Going to Take Too Many Chances on Making Resolutions.

"I WILL not put pins in my dear teacher's chair." (Tacks will hurt the old duffer just as much, anyway.)

"I will not quarrel and fight with my big brothers in 1909." (What have I got a little brother for?)

"I will not play hookey from school to go fishing or swimming." (That is, in the winter time.)

"I will be a regular attendant at Sunday school." (At Christmas time and just before the summer excursion, of course.)

"I will not take mother's currant jelly from the pantry without permission." (Her raspberry jam is good enough for me.)

"I will be kind to dumb animals, such as tigers, lions and elephants." (Stray cats and dogs, however, had better keep out of this neighborhood.)

"I will not throw stones at the chinks and dagos." (Bricks make them holler louder, anyway.)

"I will not— (Oh, gee, that's enough! They say the good die young, and I want to live until I catch that red headed boy on the next block who stuck his tongue out at me yesterday.)—A. B. Lewis in Judge.

A Necessity.

"Twenty dollars for retrimming your hat!" exclaimed Mr. Madison. "But we agreed to spend nothing except for things that were positively needed."

"Well, John, this is. You see, my best friend has just had hers retrimmed, and I have promised to go with her to the concert on Friday."

"Oh, all right. But I can't give you more than fifteen this morning, because I broke my meerschaum and must have it mended."

"Can't you smoke your old briarwood?"

"Certainly, dear. And you can wear your old hat."

"John, let's begin to economize next month after we get things all straightened out."

"All right."—New York Herald.

Changed Conditions.

"You say you had great difficulty in borrowing your first $2,000?"

"Yes," answered the man of millions.

"And now you could borrow that sum with ease."

"I don't have to borrow," was the proud response. "If I see $2,000 that I take a fancy to I simply send my lawyers around after it."—Washington Star.

Airships.

I hold it true, with him who sings to one clear harp in divers tones, that men who'd fly ere they have wings are apt to break their blooming bones. The birds may think it full worth their while to soar from tree to tree, but while I live this good old earth is plenty smooth enough for me.—Emporia Gazette.

The Legal Fee.



Newly Wed—What's the damage for hitchin', parson?

The Parson—Well, the law allows me $1, but you can pay what you like.

Newly Wed—Well, here's a quarter. That makes a dollar and a quarter.—Browning's Magazine.

Like a Call.

Youngly—Did you ever notice that the matrimonial process is like that of making a call? You go to adore, you ring a belle, and you give your name to a maid.

Cynicus—Yes, and then you're taken in.—Boston Transcript.

Between Dudes.

First Dude—I've been invited to go gunning next week. What ought I to give the fellow that beats up the birds?

Second Dude—Well, old chappie, it depends where you hit him, don't you know.—New York Life.

Expounding Tennyson.

Teacher (after reading "The Charge of the Light Brigade")—Who were the 600 referred to in the verse "Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred?"

Pupil—I suspect they were dentists, ma'am.—Northwestern Academian.

Uncle Allen.

"I've noticed," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "that the fellow who really swears off from his bad habits doesn't go around advertising it beforehand."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

After Church.

"What was that sentence the choir repeated so often during the litany?"

"As near as I could make out it was 'We are all miserable singers.'"—Boston Courier.

And Frenzying Too.

"Say, if your friends are always striking you for a loan"—

"Yes."

"Isn't that frenzied finance?"—Puck.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Campmeeting this vear, July 6th to 15th, is expected to mark a decided forward movement under the direction of Rev. Joseph H. Smith, member of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, and who has been heard in past years by the multitudes who gather at the great meeting. Among the more prominent ministers and evangelists who will be present and assist in the meeting we note the following: Revs. C. J. Fowler, president of the National Holiness Association; H. C. Morrison, editor of the Pentecostal Herald, and C. F. Oliver, and evangelists Aura Smith and Edwin L. Hyde. Dr. Gilmour will have charge of the music.

Indications still point to a prosperous season at the Park.

The Chautauqua hotel is being put in condition for the season. A tin roof is being put on by Messrs G. A. Shirer & Co., the plumbing has been changed and much improved and the house will be painted and thoroughly repaired.

Since our last report the following cottages have been rented: The Talson cottages on E street; the Feather cottage on Wheeling avenue; the Wm. Smouse cottage on Pittsburg avenue and the Snyder cottage on I street.

Mr. T. B. Doman, who is erecting a merchant mill in Loch Lynn, is here with a force of workmen putting up the basement which will be concrete, the balance of the structure being wood. The building will be completed and ready for operation in the early fall. Mr. Doman expects in the near future to erect a dwelling house and make Loch Lynn his future home.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harvey, which has been so critically ill for the past week, is much better.

Miss Gussie Mumaw left yesterday morning for Bridgeport, Ohio, to enter the Deaconess Training Home at that place.

News comes to Rev. J. O. Bolton that his wife is rapidly recovering from the effect of the operation undergone by her in Wheeling recently.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday will be as follows: class meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, 2.30 p. m.; Epworth League, 7.00 p. m., and preaching, 8.00 p. m.

Hon. Philip Willett's address last Friday evening was a rich treat to those in attendance.

We understand that Mr W. C. Dunnington has leased the Mountain Lake Park Hotel for a term of three years.

Messrs. Eugene Comerford and Carl Frame, of Fairmont, W. Va., arrived in the Park yesterday, having driven across the country. Other members of the families will follow by rail.

Dr. and Mrs. Tallson, of New York were here this week for a few days. They will be here later for the season.

The Imp. O. R. M. held their anniversary meeting in the M. E. church last evening. Able addresses were delivered by Rev. C. W. Hudson and A. Totten Matthews, Esq.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. William Moody left for Washington on a business trip on Thusday morning. He expects to visit relatives in Baltimore city before he returns.

Mrs. William Rowland, of Blaine, accompanied by her little daughter, was a visitor to Beryl the first of the week. Mrs. Rowland came down to see her brother, Mr. Joseph Tibbetts who is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Lee Ott, general manager of the Davis Coal & Coke Co's colleries, with headquarters at Thomas, W. Va., who was taken to Baltimore on a special train over the W. M. R. R., Monday evening, suffering from appendicitis, and who underwent an operation the day following at the Union Protestant Infirmary, is reported to be in an improved condition.

Mr. William Mickey, Jr., of Beryl, engineer on the W. M. R. R. wears a broad smile and is laying off for a few trips in honor of the birth of his first born, a boy.

The farm of Mr. Ollie Liller, about five miles north of Piedmont was sold at public sale on Wednesday and brought $4,600. The farm is underlaid with the small seam of coal.

Miss Edith Duckworth, of Firm Rock, was the guest of frends at Franklin on Thursday.

Mr. Gilead Miller, track foreman on the W. M. R. R., at Blaine, has resigned his position. Mr. Miller was one of the oldest and most trustworthy employes, having been with the company from the time the first rail was laid at the W. Va. Junction. He leaves the company on account of ill health and advancing age.

BITTINGER.

You could save "a sight" of trouble,
And a world of worry, too,
If you'd never trouble trouble,
Until trouble troubles you.

John Holman, of Friendsville, was a guest at Joel Orendorf's last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Sallie Ralston, of Keyser, W. Va., spent last Sunday and Monday with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hendershot, of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger were shopping in Accident last Monday.

A car load of maple sugar, the product of the camps in this section, was shipped from Jennings this week.

Silas Wiley and wife, of Elk Lick, Pa., are spending this week with relatives at this place.

Messrs. Lep. Augustine and John Englehart, of Grantsville, were in this section last week and while here purchased a fine cow of Jacob Brenneman.

Noah Stark and sister, Miss Clara, attended the box supper at Beckman on last Saturday night.

Chas. Buckle was disabled for work a few days last week, the result of a horse having trodden on his foot.

Urner Beachy is remodelling and repainting Ira Durst's residence this week.

We are glad to learn that our neighbor, C. E. Ellithorp, has been appointed a member of the School Board and we predict a repetition of his former acceptable administration in that capacity.

FIRM ROCK.

Misses Ida and Lizzie Margroff, of near Cove, have gone to Ohio.

Mr. Vernon Broadwater, of Firm Rock, went to Oakland Monday morning to attend Normal School.

Quarterly meeting and communion services will be held at Mt. Zion church next Sunday.

Last Thursday, May 6, Fred Otto, of New Germany, and Maggie Hansell, of Firm Rock, drove to Cumberland and were quietly married. Their many friends wish them much happiness.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OPERA HOUSE
SCHOOL OF MUSIC
PIANO,
MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
PEABODY GRADUATE,
and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

During the term ending May 1st 43 music lessons have been given by its capable teachers at the above School of Music to the following efficient young pupils:

Bernedette Hart, Eleanor Maroney, Nellie Compton, Amelia Bunce, Katie Lauer, Ethel Naylor, Elizabeth Walters, Kathleen Helbig, V. Liller, Mary Flannagan, Birdie Turney, Emma Miller, Margaret Chase, Ethel Kitzmiller, Florence Flannagan, S. Chase, Edna Goss, Robert Browning Garrett, Ernest Liller, D. Browning, Hohmanns Pendergast, N. Liller, Joseph Pendergast, Morgan Hinebaugh, Ira Beckwith, Edward Pendergast.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

REPORT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court House Commission for Garrett County, as authorized by Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906:

1907.	RECEIPTS.		
Aug. 1.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners, proceeds of sale of bonds, par value $75,000.00, interest at 4 per cent. under Chapter 788 of Acts of 1906		$71,861 50
1908.			
Sept. 8.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners under Chapter 370, Acts of 1908, making up deficiency owing to sale of Bonds at the low rate of 4 per cent interest		3,138 50
Sept. 8.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners as authorized by Chapter 370 of Acts of 1908		3,000 00
Nov. 23.	To credit from A. D. Naylor & Company, for earth removed from Court House and deposited upon Naylor's lot on Third street		40 00
Feb. 4.	To draft from Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, use of W. J. C. Dulaney Company		1,500 00
April 20.	To draft from Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, use of W. J. C. Dulaney Company		409 31
	Total		$79,949 31
1909.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
March 20.	By W. A. Liller, contractor, original contract	$59,622 10	
	Stone columns to Porticos	1,000 00	
	Piers for above columns	100 00	
	Copper Roof	1,700 00	
	Judges arch in Court room	100 00	
	Iron conductors from roof	100 00	
	Heart grained flooring	170 00	
	Marble floor in rotunda	1,000 00	
	Additional work and material	709 10	
			$64,501 20
" 20.	By A. D. Naylor & Company, Contractors, original contract, Heating, Plumbing and wiring Court House	5,822 00	
	Additional Plumbing and Wiring	300 00	
	Contract Gas and Electric Fixtures	$720 00	
	Additional Gas and Electric Fixtures	118 63	838 63
	Extra Work and Material		57 36
	Firing boilers 38 days @ $1 00		38 00
			7,055 99
" 20.	By Riley Gordon, Architect, 5 per cent Commission on $70,679 75	3,533 99	
	Expenses, Car and Hotel	407 94	
			3,941 93
" 20.	By Thomas S. Kean, Grading Lot, etc., for Court House		496 90
" 20.	By Architects' plans in competition, Baldwin & Pennington, Wyatt & Nolting, Holmboe & Lafferty, and J. C. Fulton, @ $125 00 each		500 00
" 20.	By Advertising, Printing and Stationery		108 09
" 20.	By amount paid to Board of Commissioners of Garrett County on purchase price Crim lot		200 00
" 20.	By General Fireproofing Company contract for metal furniture		671 88
" 20.	By Secretary's account for Postage, Telegrams, Express and Sundries		20 09
" 20.	By Personal expenses of the Court House Commission from Dec. 17th, 1906, to March 16th, 1909—		
	W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary	65 47	
	Otho S. Fike	6 50	
	Asa B. Friend	13 50	
	J. W. McCullough	6 26	
	Charles M. Miller	23 23	
	A. Clyde Smith	23 93	
	Peter J. Stephen	14 71	
			153 60
" 20.	By J. M. Jarboe, under Chapter 788, Acts 1906, for Supervision of Construction		191 17
" 20.	By Sundry expenses—		
	James A. Sincell, surveying lot	5 00	
	D. E. Offutt & Sons, Grass seed	5 45	
	Joseph Helbig, Painting and Finishing	21 50	
	Express on Plans	3 80	
	C. Pratt, Labor	5 25	
	Harry Helbig, team and labor $2 00 " " " " 6 00	8 00	
	Labor on Court House lot paid by J. M. Jarboe	12 90	
	Phosphate and Labor on lot	3 35	
	Telegrams, J. M. Jarboe	3 55	
	J. M. Jarboe, paid on walks $1 35		
	J. M. Jarboe, personal expenses to Keyser	3 50	4 85
	W. H. Kahl, fitting platform		3 60
			77 25
" 20.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, on account of Furniture		127 99
Feb. 4.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, on account of Furniture		1,500 00
April 20.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, settlement on account for Furniture		409 31
			$79,949 31 $79,949 31

In making this report the Commission has thought well to make the following explanation: Under Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906, and Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1908, the Court House Commission has received from the Board of County Commissioners the sum of $78,000.00 and also an additional sum of $40.00 from A. D. Naylor & Company, in all $78,040.00.

This amount would have fully covered the original contracts and cost of work and materials which were $75,479.31. But as the work progressed and the building developed there were certain changes and additions, which in the opinion of the entire Commission it was eminently proper, wise and ultimately economical to make, these additions were therefore ordered, their aggregate being $4,470.00. They included stone columns in the porticos, marble floor and copper roof, all of which added materially to the character and durability of the building.

On account of the above mentioned changes, there was a deficit of $1,909.31. This amount has been met by the Board of County Commissioners and paid to the Court House Commission, and makes the total cost of the New Court House to Garrett County $79,949.31.

We feel this moderate for such a substantial and handsome structure.

State of Maryland, Allegany County, to-wit:

I hereby certify that on this 5th day of May, in the year 1909, before me the subscriber a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for Allegany County, personally appeared Robert R. Henderson, Chairman of the Commission duly designated and appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Court House in Garrett County Maryland, and William McCulloh Brown, Secretary and Treasurer of said Commission, and did each make oath in due form of law that the annexed report or statement is a full and complete statement of the cost of said building and furnishing of said Court House and of the actual personal expenses of said Commission in and about the same, and that the matter and things set forth in said statement are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my handand affixed my notarial seal this 5th day of May, A. D., 1909.

NOTARIAL SEAL

CHAS. E. METZ, Notary Public.

State of Maryland, Garrett County, to wit:

I, A. G. Ross, Clerk of the County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland do hereby cetify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Court House Commission's report filed in this office on May 8th, 1909, by Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the Seal of the County Commissioners Office this 10th day of May, A. D., 1909.

SEAL

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Leaving the Old Home.

"Alas, I fear that we shall lose the old home place!" wept the Eskimo, as the spring sun commenced to shine on his house.—Stanford University Chaparral.

About Gossiping.

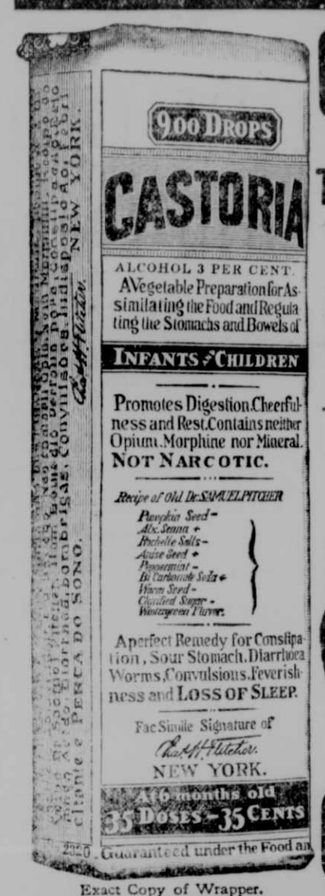
"Talk about women being gossips," said a woman on the car the other day. "When my husband and two or three male friends get together, no man's reputation is safe."—Detroit Free Press.

As Uncle Silas Says:

Ever notice that after a feller has been married a few years he allus speaks of his wife to other folks as "her" or "she?"—Los Angeles Express.

Interminable Leavetaking.

Hope is born and dies at least 17 times in a man's heart before the woman who is calling on his wife, and has risen to go, reaches the front gate.—Atchison Globe.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 53,752 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		24,990 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		663 82
Bonds, securities, etc		7,375 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		10,455 95
Other real estate owned		400 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		352 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers		529 55
Due from approved reserve Agents		19,427 31
Checks and other cash items		465 24
Notes of other National Banks		2,760 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		43 19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,546 05	
Legal-tender notes	30 00	4,546 05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,249 50
Total		$127,010 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	4,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,298 08
National Bank notes outstanding	24,990 00
Due to other National Banks	1,060 55
Individual deposits subject to check	37,484 79
Savings deposits	32,902 13
Cashier's checks outstanding	275 20
Total	$127,010 75

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1909.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH,
WADE SAPP,
STANLEY BENDER,
Directors.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF Farming Land

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County at the suit of Phillip F. Smith vs. John W. Carroll et ux, to me directed and delivered and duly levied on the hereinafter described la d I, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett County, have seized and taken in execution, and in front of the Post Office at Oakland, Garrett county in Maryland, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, the 29th Day of May,

1909, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder all the right and title and interest of the said John W. Carroll and wife in and to that tract of lrnd in Garrett County, lying about one half mile west of Frankville, and embracing about twenty four acres and thirty perches, improved with some cherry, plum and apple trees:

Beginning at a stake standing on the East margin of the B. & O. R. R. Co. above Frankville station, and running thence South 40 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake and chestnut tree marked as pointers South 21 degrees East, 106 perches to a chestnut and birch tree marked as pointers; North 40 degrees East, 40 perches to a stake with a hickory and ironwood tree marked as pointers; North 21 degrees West, 106 perches to the beginning. Being the same property inherited by said Carroll as sole child of Mary Sniser who obtained said land by deed from Joseph R. Anderson et al. August 31, 1888, recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 8, folio 76, of the land records of Garrett county.

TERMS—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

David J. Lewis, Cumberland, Md., Attorney.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Timber Right of Kletus McKenzie, deceased. No. 712 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 20th day of April, that the sale of the timber on the land of Kletus McKenzie, made by James E. McKenzie, the Executor of said deceased, in pursuance of the laws of Maryland, vesting the Orphans' Court of said State with the power to order the sale of such property, and this day reported to this Court by said James E. McKenzie, Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of May, next; provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1560.96.

E. E. FRIEND,
Register of Wills.

True Copy, Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register of Wills.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$114,294 23
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		177 90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,304 84
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4,499 50
Due from approved reserve agents		16,530 09
Checks and other cash items		48 60
Notes of other National Bn'ks		1,080 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		127 20
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 1,584 75	
Legal-tender notes	6,362 00	7,946 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$246,110 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits loss expenses and taxes paid	4,075 84
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	119 52
Individual deposits subject to check	66,670 85
Time certificates of deposit	99,244 32
Total	$246,110 53

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1909.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
W. W. SAVAGE,
W. H. H. FRIEND,
Directors.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 15, Chapter 566, Acts of 1880, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909. NUMBER 12

BENEATH THE DIGNITY OF MARYLAND'S GOVERNOR

Chief Executive Puts the "Force Bill" Into Effect in Frederick County.

Governor Crothers, the Democratic chief executive of Maryland by his actions with respect to the Republican primaries conducted last week in Frederick county, by sending to that section of the state secret service men to spy upon the methods used by his political opponents, has lowered himself in the esteem of many fair minded Democrats and all the Republicans of the State. To say the least the action of the Governor opens a way for criticism of his action and leaves a questionable doubt in the minds of every resident of the state whether or not he was honest in his intentions of forcing a fair primary or had descended to the level of the peanut politician and ward heelers of Baltimore City.

Republican Chairman John B. Hanna regards the Governor's action as unwarranted and intimates that more will be heard of it. In an interview published Tuesday Mr. Hanna said:

"The so-called force bill provided that Federal Marshals should be sent into States where there was reason to suppose the law would be violated. It was violently opposed and beaten. It has long been held over the heads of the people of Maryland as a blow at their rights contemplated by the Republican party.

"Our people have always jealously guarded their right to manage local affairs and to be judged by their neighbors when violations were charged. So much is this an established principle of our local government that the governor is not expected to send troops to quell disorders until a formal request has been made by duly authorized peace officers of the community in which the disturbance is taking place."

"They are mistaken in their man," said the Governor. "Where I feel that action is required of me I shall act, and will not be deterred by criticism."

"The Constitution of the State provides that the Governor shall see to it that the laws are faithfully observed. Detectives were requested for Frederick county by Frederick county people, who wished every safeguard thrown about the corrupt practice act. I sent them. I would do so again tomorrow under the same circumstances. I have sent out detectives before. Previous to the last election they were dispatched to several counties, most of which are Democratic counties.

"The force bill provided for Federal supervision of State elections. Our Constitution imposed upon the Governor the duty of seeing that the laws are observed. There is no similarity in the cases. One is a precautionary step on the part of local people in the interest of local laws. The other is interference on the part of Federal officials.

LAST LINK OF WAR OF 1812.

Mrs. Hester Rine, Widow of Soldier, Still Lives at 92.

Mrs. Hester Rine, now in her 92nd year, the sole remaining link of the war of 1812. Mrs. Rine, the widow of Daniel Rine who served as a private during the war of 1812, is stlll living and residing near Paw Paw, W. Va., and is at present a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Steckman, at 111 Maryland avenue, this city.

Mrs. Rine was before her marriage, Miss Hester Davis, and was married in 1835 to Daniel Rine, a veteran of the war of 1812, at the old "Brick House," on the Baltimore Pike.

Mr. Rine after the close of the war came to this vicinity and married Miss Davis and they afterward made their home near Paw Paw at what was known as Rine's Tavern at the seven mile house, it being seven miles from Orleans and about seven miles from Oldtown.

The old home place is still kept up by one of their sons.

Of this union nine children were born as follows: Elizabeth, wife of Emanuel Roby, near Paw Paw; John, deceased; Daniel, at the home place; Welsey and David, residing in the west; Mary, widow of John T. Dawson, Berkerly Springs; Valeria, wife of Sandford Flour Brunswick; Harriet, wife of James Anderson, Kansas; and Clara, wife of George Steckmen, of this city, where the venerable old lady is now visiting.

Besides the children mentioned above there are 82 grandchildren, numerous greatgrandchildren and a number of great greatgrandchildren.

Mrs. Rine's husband died in 1869 and she was granted a widow's pension, under the act of March 1878, in the year 1880, the amount was $8 per month until some time ago when the acts of Congress increased the amount to $12 per month, since which time she has drawn the larger sum. Up until about two years ago there were three widows on the pension roll, but at the present time Mrs. Rine is the sole representative of that war now on the pension roll at Washington.—Cumberland News.

Gold Mining in Garrett County.

The Black Lick Gold Mining Company, of Garrett county, Md., has elected officers for the present year, as follows: M. P. Gannon, president; P. F. White, vice-president; J. T. Kooken, secretary-treasurer. The company has made application for a charter and propose placing an engine and air drill on the ground near the workings of the old Silver Bell mine in District No. 11, near Merrill. This will cost money, but the company feels justified in spending considerable from assays made by reliable experts.

Subrbribe for The Republican.

TO FIX THE BOUNDARY LINE OF TWO STATES

Planning Settlement of Controversy With West Virginia.

Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus appeared before the United States Supreme Court at Washington Monday and asked for a date during the October term of the court when arguments could be heard in the long-pending controversy between Maryland and West Virginia over the real boundary between the two states at the most western dividing line of Maryland. It was Mr. Straus' first appearance before the court. He met Senator Isidor Rayner at the Capitol, and by him was introduced to Chief Justice Fuller and other members of the distinguished tribunal. Upon formal motion by Mr. Rayner Mr. Straus was admitted to practice before the court.

Maryland's Attorney General was clothed with unusual powers. He was authorized by the Attorney General of West Virginia and his associate, Mr. George E. Price, to ask the Supreme Court to fix a date for the argument. Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices listened attentively to Mr. Straus, and assured him that the earliest date possible would be named for the argument.

The statement was made by Chief Justice Fuller that many applications for arguments of cases during the October term of the court had been received and that the Maryland-West Virginia boundary case would have to abide its time.

The assurance was given Mr. Straus, however, that the argument will be heard during the October term and thus will be taken another step in the settlement of a dispute between two states that has been hanging fire for over a quarter of a century.

The Supreme Court is already in the possession of voluminous maps and documents which were deposited by Mr. W. S. Bryan when he was attorney general of Maryland. Mr. Price, assistant counsel to the attorney general of West Virginia, has also filed numerous documents and maps. The Maryland survey was made by State Senator Brown, of Garrett county, who is an engineer, and Mr. Edward H. Sincell, attorney for Maryland.

May 31 a Legal Holiday.

Governor Crothers, upon the advice of Attorney-General Straus, will declare May 31 a legal holiday. Decoration Day, May 30, falls on Sunday this year and the custom has been when that occurs to observe it on the following day. The Governor in making Monday a legal holiday complied with a number of requests from organizations.

MATERIAL FOR WATER WORKS BEING PLACED

Actual Operations on the System to Begin Very Shortly.

Monday, the first car load of material for the water and Sewerage systems of Oakland was placed along Second street from Liberty to the end of the corporation line at the head of Second street, the pipe having arrived here a few days previous. Since Monday three additional cars have been unloaded and the pipe distributed along other streets of the town, so that now residents as well as visitors can readily see that Oakland has really awakened from her long slumber and has actually "got a move on."

Contractor Tunney, who has undertaken the work of installing the systems has a force of men here supervising the work of unloading the materials. A ditching machine operated by steam, is on the way here from the factory and as soon as it arrives the work of making the necessary excavations for the reception of the water and sewer pipes will be commenced. The contractor fully expects to complete the work within three months.

Annual Institute and Training School June 7-25.

Training School opens June 7 and closes June 18.

County Institute opens June 21 and closes June 25. The county examination for teachers will be held during the Training School, beginning Tuesday, June 8.

All teachers who attended the 8 weeks of Normal and the entire Training School and institute, may have their certificates renewed by submitting them to the county superintendent on or before June 7. All other teachers must take the examination. All teachers will be required to take the examination on the course of study June 28.

Teachers should bring with them to Training School Brook's Mental and Milne's Standard Arithmetics and Harvey's Grammar.

The program for the Training School will be followed during the Institute with some little changes. The work done by the Training School teachers will be taken up by the Institute instructors.

The public schools will be open for the admission of pupils on Monday, September 13, 1909.

By order of the Board.
E. A. BROWNING,
County Superintendent.

Messrs. Stuart F. Hamill and Thomas A. Gonder went to Baltimore last Thursday morning on business, returning to Oakland Sunday morning.

KILLED BY FALLING TREE

Moses Lee, of Near Swanton, Lost His Life Yesterday Afternoon.

Moses Lee, aged about sixty years, of near Swanton, was killed yesterday afternoon about four o'clock by a tree falling upon him while he was engaged in peeling bark in the woods near "Wet Cut," a point along the B. & O. R. R. between Frankville and Swanton.

Mr. Lee, along with a number of other men, was engaged in felling trees and peeling bark for Oss Brothers, whose mill is located on the mountain below Swanton, and while the unfortunate man was in the act of stripping the bark from a tree that had been cut down other men of the party felled a second tree which descended and caught Mr. Lee beneath it killing him instantly. The only bruise about him was a cut near the left temple.

His body was conveyed to Swanton shortly after the accident occurred and prepared for burial. Mr. Lee leaves no family, his wife having died a number of years ago.

Nine Hundred Fat Jobs.

Maryland will be entitled to 900 census enumerators: Five supervisors at $1,500 each, with a bonus of $1 added for each 1,000 persons enumerated in their respective districts. Twenty-five or more office clerks at $15 to $30 a week for such time as they may be employed. Four hundred enumerators for Baltimore city at 2cents for each name they secure. Five hundred enumerators for the counties of Maryland at 2½ to 3 cents for each name they secure.

The 900 enumerators in Maryland will be divided among the districts according to the requirements of each. In the rural districts the task will be more difficult and will require more time than in Baltimore and larger towns. In some cases conscientious census-takers will have to tramp miles in order to add two or three names to their lists. For this reason the county men will be given more time to do their work and more money for each name secured.

Dr. Davis' Lecture.

The students of the Normal school and their friends were given a rare treat last Friday night in the illustrated lecture by Dr. W. W. Davis of Mt. Lake Park, on his travels in Europe. Leaving New York for Naples via Gibralter he traced the trip in detail giving the amusing and interesting incidents of the voyage and the fact that the pictures were taken by himself, added especial charm to the entertainment. His views and descriptions of Venice, Florence and particularly those of Rome, such as the Coliseum, the Forum, the Vatican, the Appian Way, St. Peters, etc., were not only entertaining but of the highest educational value. Dr. Davis will always be welcome at the Normal school.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OAKLAND 5 PER CENT BONDS SOLD AT $106

To the Second National Bank of Cumberland, Tuesday Afternoon.

The high water mark for municipal securities was reached Tuesday when the entire issue of $45,000 of Water Works and Sewerage Bonds issued by the town of Oakland was purchased by the Second National Bank of Cumberland, Md., at its bid of $106 for the entire issue.

As advertised by the Mayor and Council the bids were received until two o'clock in the afternoon when they were opened and the award made to the highest bidder.

Quite a number of banking institutions bid for the issue, among them being the two local banks, a Baltimore bank and one or two other like institutions located in other parts of the country.

The sale of the bonds at the above price will net the town about $2700 in premiums. The bonds run for a period of fifty years from the date of issue, the first one being payable in June, 1914, and yearly thereafther the municipalty will redeem one bond.

Big Coal Companies Form Consolidation.

A special from Baltimore tells of the consolidation of a number of immense coal companies interested in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky coal lands.

The new company will be known as the Consolidated Coal company and it has a capital stock of twenty millions. It controls 200,000 acres of coal lands in the four states.

The principal company taken over by the consolidation is that of the Fairmont Coal company with twelve millions capital. Others in the combine are the Somerset Coal company with four millions; the Pittsburg and Fairmont Fuel company, with two and a quarter millions; the Clarksburg Fuel company, with one and a quarter millions; the Southern Coal and Transportation company, with half a million.

In the deal there 12,000 acres of Maryland coal, 58,000 acres of Pennsylvania coal, 100,000 acres of West Virginia and 30,000 acres of Kentucky. All of the coal transferred is the Pittsburg seam, nine feet in thickness.

Wreck at Barnum.

A northbound freight train, heavily loaded with coal, was wrecked Sunday evening at 5:30 o'clock, at Barnum, by a bursted wheel, fifteen wooden and steel hoppers being derailed. Traffic was blocked and wrecking crews worked all night and Monday morning clearing away the debris. Passenger trains were delayed. No one was hurt.

DIXON & KELSO

WOOL!

DIXON & KELSO will be in a position to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR WOOL either Cash or Trade. The price is starting out 6 to 7 cents per pound better than last year.

We also have 3 tons special feed for small chickens, which we can sell at a price very little higher than meal.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

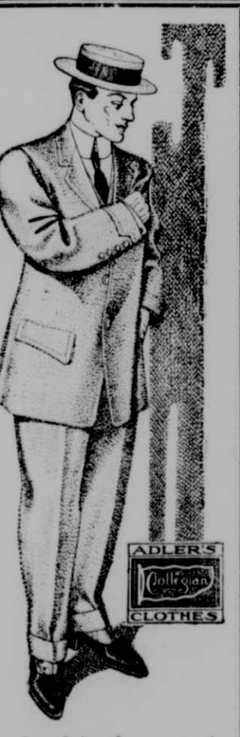
H. C. SINCELL, THE FAMILY OUTFITTER



When a man invests his money in Clothing he usually looks for the best he can procure for his money. While it is wise economy to buy everything of the best you can make no mistake in buying such Clothes as Hart, Shaffner & Marx, or the Collegian kind. While these are the best Clothes, they do not cost any more than the ordinary kind you buy in other stores. This season we are showing a stronger line than ever before, embracing all the new shades of Green as well as the standard Blue and Black, made in twenty different models.

THE SUNSHINE SUITS for Women have given satisfaction for 10 years, and this season they are far in advance of any we have ever before shown. We have many suits the same style as this cut at $12.

We show every imageable color and style of Hat for Men and Boys at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.



Our store was never so attractive as now. Every department is well stocked with the new and stylish wearing apparel for Men, Women and Children.

We show every imaginable color and style Hat for Men and Boys, at prices from 50 cents to $3.00.

We would be pleased at any time to show you through this enormous stock of Clothing, and at the same time make you acquainted with the new styles that will be worn for the coming season.

We are agents for Queen Quality Shoes for Women.
We are agents for Educator Shoes for Children.
We are agents for Bion Shoes for Men.
We are agents for All America Shoes for Men.
We are agents for Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Collegian Clothing for Young Men.
We are agents for Kuppenngimer Clothing for Men.
We are agents for International Clothing for Men.
We are agents for Sunshine Suits for Women.
We aae agents for Star Skirts for Women.
We are agents for Hawes Hats for men.
We are agents for Faultless Shirts for Men.



We are agents for Waldorf Shirt waists and wash Suits for Women.

A few minutes spent in this the greatest store within a day's travel will convince you that this is the best place to buy dependable merchandise.

H. C. SINCELL.

A Change of View

By ELOISE MONTGOMERY

(Copyright, by Ford Pub. Co.)

The hooks creaked distressingly as the hammock was viciously swung to and fro. Kathleen was distinctly in a bad humor. Here she was at the house party, with every one looking askance at her because Archie Hagood had suddenly left early that morning. It was after one now, and soon her hostess and the other guests would be coming in to lunch. Already a tinge of disapprobation could be felt in the atmosphere, and she, too, resented his leaving. It was inconsiderate—he might have known that she would be the odd girl, lost in this desert of selfish couples either engaged or about to be. So she was moping on the broad south porch when the two small sons of her hostess passed, intent on a fishing expedition.

With a sudden determination she sprang up. "Oh Norris, let me go with you!"

"Fishin'?"

"Why, yes."

"But we are going three miles, ain't we, Fred?"

The other solemnly nodded.

"But I just love to walk," persisted Kathleen.

"And you haven't had lunch, and we're in a hurry."

"Who cares for lunch? I don't. We will get up a good appetite for dinner. So just wait a minute and I will be with you."

The boys having submitted to the inevitable, they started out together. Arriving at the creek, Kathleen ensconced herself at the foot of an old oak and gave herself up to the enjoyment of the long spring afternoon. After a while she grew lonely and wished for real companionship. In all the 22 years of her life her heart, she was sure, had remained untouched. Would she ever love? Several men had sworn allegiance to her. There was Archie, who had made no secret of his adoration, and for two years had been her shadow. Until last night he would not take "no" for an answer, but now at last she felt well rid of him. She was—her reverie was interrupted by the boys:

"Oh Miss Kathleen, the fish won't bite, so we're going to East lake. That won't be too far for you, will it?"

"No, but I think I will return home now and let you two go—no, no, you need not come with me. I remember the way perfectly, so good-by and good luck."

"You just follow the creek till you reach the road and then you will be all right," called Fred, as he reluctantly followed Norris in another direction.

Relieved to be entirely alone, Kathleen walked slowly through the warm spring sunlight, while every step brought fresh enjoyment from the sweet scented earth. After going a long way she observed a very high board fence surmounted by several strands of barbed wire. A little farther on were large gates and, just within, a queer looking little house. She wearily wondered what it was and passed through the gate, seeking to be put upon the right path home.

Within the house two men were talking when they were interrupted by a tired voice:

"Pardon me, but I fear I have lost my way. Can you tell me where I am?"

The man nearest stared at her, removed his hat, and said: "This is the reservation for the new Woodlawn cemetery and the road takes you to the village where you can get a car to the city."

"But I do not want to go to the village or to the city. I am staying with Mrs. Victor Vance. Can you direct me to her house?"

The other man then came promptly forward. "I am George Devlin, Mrs. Vance's brother, and am on my way there now if you—"

"Oh, I'm so glad. I've known you a long time, so, if you are ready, let's go at once," interrupted Kathleen.

"Can't we get a rig?" asked Devlin, turning to the other man. "You look tired," turning to the girl, "and it's three miles to my sister's by the road."

"No, there ain't any team about here," said the man.

Kathleen's spirits visibly drooped at this news. But the sexton gave them some help by suggesting a short cut through the cemetery, which would save them about a mile. He warned them that they must be at the other gate by six o'clock, the closing hour.

Kathleen was not so weary now, and each step seemed to revive her natural cheerfulness. Devlin was trying to think where he had met her, for her face was strikingly familiar.

"How serious you are. Some weighty problem must be pressing heavily upon you," began Kathleen, her own talkative self again.

"I fear you will think me ungallant, but I was wondering where I had met you."

"You never met me at all," with a merry laugh.

"But you said you had known me a long time," he urged.

"So I have, but I never saw you until to-day."

"The plot thickens; may I ask how you have known me?"

"Through my friend Marjorie Manning," she replied, watching him keenly.

He seemed unaware of her scrutiny. "So you know Marjorie. You must be one of her college friends, but which one?"

"Kathleen Fielding."

"Then I know you, too," he exclaimed, "both through my sister and Miss Manning."

They were now well into the uncleared part of the cemetery which just here was more like a glade in the woods. He helped her break off great bunches of the azalea, thinking all the while how, like this pretty wild flower, Miss Fielding was with her pink cheeks and fair hair. Her golden brown eyes were aglow with delight in her fragrant burden, and she appeared as happy as a child who had recovered a long lost toy.

"They are the first I've had in so long," she said, "and I used to love them so when I was little. I would play like these bells were ladies. But," after somewhat of a pause, "I suppose you had a little playmate, didn't you?"

"Oh, yes. I played with her, carried her books, and waited on her at all times."

"And she tyrannized over you of course," Kathleen supplemented, gaily.

"No," he smiled, "she was too gentle for that. She just had a way with her even then of ruling with gentleness."

"Even then—you must know her yet?"

"Well, slightly."

"I do believe that I am about to stumble upon a second version of 'An Old Sweetheart of Mine,'" she said gaily.

"No indeed," he replied, "such things only happen in a long while. In reality I think it is 'Whom first we love we seldom wed,' and after all I think it's best, for one's ideals change as one grows older and—"

"Look, the gate's closed," cried Kathleen.

Devlin hastily consulted his watch. "But it is eight minutes before six—I don't understand it."

"Perhaps the keeper is still near. Suppose you call," suggested Kathleen.

Devlin shouted with all his might, but to no avail. He then tried to break off some of the planks by throwing himself against them, but failure was the result.

"I must try again," he said cheerfully; "your friends will be getting uneasy about you, will they not?"

"I suppose so," hesitatingly, as the thought came that after all she was not so eager to return where every one was against her and for the popular Archie, whom her friends had decided was the very man for her. She might have liked him if the others had not tried so hard to make it come to pass. And now she was glad, since she had met Devlin. Then she suddenly blushed with shame as she realized what a fancy she was harboring for this man who was almost a stranger.

"I can climb that big tree, get out on that large branch and drop over the fence," said Devlin, "then I can find some one to open the gate and let you out."

"Let me out! I am going with you."

"Good! But how?" asked Devlin, somewhat puzzled.

"The same way you go."

"An all-round athletic girl," he agreed.

"No, no, don't call me that. It sounds so absurd when I don't look it. Besides, I do those things because I love them, don't you? The woods and the water just call me."

"I see, but few girls understand the call. Most of them follow outdoor sports because it is a fad. Really though, do you think it quite wise for you to try that tree? You might get dizzy."

"No I won't, and we'd better hurry before it gets so late."

"Very well. You go first so I can help you. Just put your foot in my hand and fancy you are mounting a tall horse, and I'll swing you up so you can catch that branch." He was so skillful with his light burden that she went up like a bird and was soon settled on one of the branches.

Devlin scrambled up after her. Cautiously he worked his way out on the overhanging limb to see if it would bear his weight. He was just beyond the fence, ready to swing himself to the ground, when an ominous creak simultaneous with a scream from Kathleen proclaimed that the branch was breaking. Before he had time to think he was on the ground, o tside the inclosure, it is true, but with his face scratched and for a moment almost stunned, but Kathleen's voice, asking if he was hurt, caused him to arouse himself and sit up. He could just see her over the top of the fence and through the wires. They gazed at each other in dismay. But gradually the ludicrous picture he presented caused Kathleen to smile and then they laughed till the echoes rang.

"I will go for help and will be back in 20 minutes," said Devlin.

When a turn in the path showed him a well kept public road he waved his hat to her and sang in his fresh voice: "Some day I'll take you home, Kathleen." Then he disappeared.

Kathleen felt lonely. But the novelty of the situation kept her amused, and she wondered if it was merely the rarity of their adventure that made her feel so warmly near to this cheery young man. He was big and handsome, too, and his keen blue eyes were full of laughter and light. Could it be that the man, whom that morning she had feared might not be in existence for her, had at last put in an appearance? She chided herself for her boldness but could not keep her soul from dreaming. Huddling her feet on the broad branch and leaning against the trunk, she glided into a reverie as elusive as the afterglow which lingered in the western sky. After a while she was startled by the cry of a whip-poor-will. Again she listened, but heard nothing except the sighing trees, which seemed to say: "You are alone, alone." She never before knew such terror.

The familiar face of the rising moon brought her companionship, and when she recovered from her fright the reaction came, and with it hot anger against the man who had left her to be a prey to the terrors of the night. Only last night she and Archie were walking in the moonlight and he had told her of his great love. And how had she answered? She knew that she had caused him to leave that morning. Oh, why had she done it? He would even now be looking for her had she not been so unresponsive. And to think of wasting any regard on Devlin! She felt that to see Archie would be the greatest joy on earth. And how she hated Devlin who was, of course, responsible for all this!

After Devlin turned into the main road he walked hurriedly down the pike hoping to meet some one who could direct him to the home of the sexton. So engrossed was he that he was right upon a small store by the roadside before he saw it. Entering hastily he rather startled the proprietor and his son, the latter mechanically asking if he wished anything.

"Yes, I want some help," said Devlin, and related his story, ending with the query if the boy would show him the way to the sexton's house.

Before he could reply another man came into the store and became an interested spectator. "What's the trouble, Scott?" he asked.

The story was retold and both men laughed immoderately.

A trap driving to the door interrupted them and a clear feminine voice called: "Oh Mr. Scott—Why Norris, I was just looking for you boys. But where is Kathleen?"

"Isn't she at home?" The young man on the front seat of the trap lost his absent-minded air and became interested.

"She's in the cemetery," added Devlin's weary voice. The young man on the front seat was visibly startled.

"What do you mean?" Mrs. Vance inquired, paling a little, and then: "Oh, George, how did you ever get so scratched up?"

"We must hurry to the cemetery now and talk after. She is inside and probably half dead from fright by this time."

He hastily climbed into the trap telling the old darky to hang on some way. While Devlin was answering his sister's rapidly put questions the young man on the front seat was driving at a reckless speed in his eagerness to save every moment possible. When they arrived at the gate he hardly waited to check the horses before springing out and rushing to the rescue, beating Devlin by several yards. The disheveled little girl huddled against the iron bars cried out, as she felt his sustaining touch: "Oh, Archie, Archie, I knew you would come to me!"

Several hours later, after their adventure had been laughed over and the adventurers properly fed, Devlin was walking in the garden enjoying his pipe in spite of the lame shoulder and the chagrin he felt when he recalled the ending of the afternoon. What a sorry figure he had cut when he rushed to the rescue only to have the distressed lady give all the credit to another man! He could see that at one end of the porch Kathleen was again in possession of her hammock. And near, very near by, was Archie Hagood, the picture of content. But Devlin was far from contented and his thoughts strayed to Marjorie and lingered there. Ashamed of his unfaithfulness to her in the afternoon, very heartily ashamed of his quarrel with her, in which he could now see his unreasonable attitude, he was in spirit at the feet of his old sweetheart. His restless feet carried him to the pansy bed and he recalled his schoolboy name for her, Heartease. He plucked a dark velvety one that was somehow like her eyes in the moonlight, and held it against his cheek as he went toward the house.

Apples That Sell at Thirty Cents Each

Eastern Oregon grows plenty of wheat, but the grain most before people's eyes is the apple. Hood River apples are said to be sold in Paris at 30 cents apiece, to go upon the tables of millionaires, diplomats and popular actresses. Fruit lands down in the canon of Snake river are really worth $500 to $600 per acre, and people talk of $1,000 and even $2,000 an acre. The idea seems to be that, if you sell 10,000 bushels of apples at a fancy price, you could dispose of 10,000,000 bushels at the same price. Washington and Montana are already competitors in the fruit business, and it is likely that the fruit growers in the end will find that there is only a limited market for the highest priced fruit. Yet nobody can deny that Oregon apples have a beautiful rosy texture, nor that the complexion of the girls is very similar. This is not the result of eating the apples, for of course they are all exported, since Oregonians cannot afford 30 cents apiece for apples. It would appear that the high quality both of the fruit and of the young ladies' complexions is due to the moist climate.

Going Him One Better.

Yenst—Did you ever see a bun dance on the table?

Crimsonbeak—Sure; and I've seen a man with a bun dance under the table!



TOBACCO HURTS THE BODY.

The Nicotine Attacks the Vital Organs as Does Alcohol.

"The effect of tobacco on the human frame is hardly different from that produced by alcohol," says a writer in La Lettura. "Like alcohol, nicotine has its object of attack in the vital parts of the body, alcohol invariably attacking the liver and the kidneys, and through them the heart; nicotine proceeding, on entering the system, to affect directly the action of the heart."

As all smokers know, a certain feeling of intoxication is produced by an indulgence in oversmoking, and with it a sensible acceleration in the circulation of the blood indicated by the beating of the heart and the throbbing of the pulse.

In addition to these symptoms the excessive smoker is conscious of a general sweat upon the forehead and the more senstitive portions of the body, accompanied by enervation, general languor and irritability. All these are sure signs that the nervous system is suffering from nicotine poisoning, and a continuance of the habit, after these conditions have declared themselves, cannot but lead to such physical and mental prostrations as are symptomatic of drug-taking. In many cases the hardening or calcification of the arteries—"pipe-stem" arteries—is to be traced to the fact that nicotine destroys the natural lubricating powers of the gastric juice or saliva, and precipitates, in contact therewith, the mineral properties in the blood, which consequently gives the arterial tubes a hard, chalk-like interior coating, an accumulation of which ultimately renders the arteries almost as brittle as pipe-stems.

Though it is established by physicians that half the dyspeptic troubles common among men proceed from an indulgence in oversmoking, it is not denied that moderation in the habit may have a beneficial effect upon the system, even as certain members of the faculty declare that a moderate allowance of alcohol is good for the system. As Crichton-Brown, the English neurologist, declares, however, advice as to smoking may very properly be taken by any person who wishes to drop, or continue, the habit. There are certain systems which do not easily throw off the effects of nicotine, and the enjoyment derived from a "quiet smoke" is no criterion of its beneficiality upon the body, whatever good may be wrought temporarily upon the mind. The same is to be said of alcohol, for, says the same eminent authority, there are systems which cannot throw off the poisons of alcohol and tobacco, or either, no matter how little they appear to show the effects. There is no doubt, says the neurologist, that there are able-bodied and strong-minded men whose "moods" and irritabilities are solely referable to the fact that they indulge, even with extreme moderation, in alcohol or tobacco. If they avoided them altogether they could boast of perfect health, both of mind and body. In the case of habitual smokers of the weed, it is interesting to note that the Italian writer is of opinion that should they wish to cease the habit, and decide to do so suddenly and abruptly, the effect is as bad upon the system as is the sudden cessation of all alcoholic tonics by those accustomed to consume them. The process of self-denial must be a graduated one, or there is danger in store for the self-abnegant.

HURTS BUSINESS.

The Connection Between Drink and Trade Depression.

Presiding recently at a bazar held at Jarrow, a mining town on the Tyne, Sir Christopher Furness, the great shipbuilder, said that as he traveled there by motor car through mining villages he was struck by the large amount of brewers' traffic there was on the road. That suggested that trade was not in such a depressed state as many of them imagined. He had never before seen so many brewers' drays on the same road. Drink was a serious stumbling block in the progress of the country. As a business man, he said it was impossible to maintain the present position among the manufacturing nations of the world with such a heavy national drink bill.

Such a statement presents a strong contrast to the official reports recently put forth showing that the brewing trade in the United Kingdom is on the downgrade. The exports from Scotland appear to have been practically stationary, amounting during the first three-quarters of the year to 124,887 barrels, as compared with 124,118 barrels in 1907.

To Prohibit Drinking Among Students

The faculty of Michigan university has adopted resolutions aimed at the different drinking clubs. This is in line with the action of other colleges and universities in suppressing a most dangerous usage. Many great educational institutions are legislating against the drink evil, as it affects students and the general well-being of issues under their control.

Shows Big Increase.

Last year the prohibition vote in Connecticut was 5,113 out of a total vote of 189,903—2,000 more than the no-license elements have ever polled in that state.

VISITS WITH UNCLE BY

The Fireless Cooker.

"You ought to make your wife one of those fireless cookers," advised Neighbor Hawkins, as he leaned against the fence and watched Frank Hassler working in his iris bed. "It's the finest thing going in the summer time when the thermometer is trying to overflow the tube. My wife wouldn't take a lot for her's—I made it out of an old trunk, some asbestos and hay."



"Maybe I will," agreed Hassler, examining a lily bulb.

Mike, the man-of-all-help, listened attentively, but kept his peace.

Neighbor Hawkins went into the house and Mike returned with a second load of rich loam.

"Oi wouldn't do it" said that worthy, shoveling industriously.

"Wouldn't do what?" asked Hassler, looking up from his work.

"Oi wouldn't make yer wife one o' thim fireless cookers. They're a fraud, sir, a fraud!"

"Why, is that so?" interrogated the man of the house, looking quizzically at Mike. "What makes you think so?"

"Oi know it," says Mike, knocking the ash from his pipe and pointing the stem impressively at Hassler. "Oi know it t' be a fact. Mrs. Anderson hez one, sir—and ye know I wor-rked there last summer."

"Yes."

"She hez one that cost a lot of money, a first-class one, b' glory, an' wan day Oi just t'ought I'd try it—and so I took off th' lid and put me hand down into th' stove—

"Sez I to meslif, 'It don't stand t' reason that ye kin cook without a fire an', b' gravy, Oi'll see fer meself.'

"And—d'ye believe me, Mr. Hassler, th' stove was that cold as th' day it was cast! Divil a bit o' heat anywhere!"

"Is that so?" replied Hassler trying to hide his face in the iris bed. "Is that so?"

"Yis, sor, divil a bit o' heat!"

o o o

Who Cares?

Who cares for snow? Oh, I don't know. I like to wander in the vale when all the earth is hid from sight with diamond prisms, pure and white. I like to mould the snowball's sphere and paste it in some fellow's ear! I love to track the rabbit back to brush heaps hidden in the snow to scare him out with crunching boot and see the pesky rascal scoot! I would not hurt the little squirt. All harmless is my joyous quest, quite free from rancor is my fun. I like to see the duffer run!

o o o

For Instance.

An Oklahoma man died and his will, disposing of $25,000, was found nailed to the bottom of a washtub. He had quarreled with his only daughter and presumably thought this would be a good place to hide the will from her. N. B.—It was found by the hired girl.

☆ ☆ ☆

Walter Damrosch declares that music is the cause of much home unhappiness. Damrosch is right. Once I lived in a flat under a man who was trying to learn to play the bass viol.

☆ ☆ ☆

Being famous doesn't amount to much, but to be loved, before and after death, is the greatest victory of man.

☆ ☆ ☆



People who live in glass houses should lower the curtains.

o o o

He Knows.

There are some people who just won't like the local editor, no matter what his religion, politics or standing may be. They have made up their minds that they are not going to like him and that settles it. There is another class (Lord pity their poor little shriveled up souls) who have figured it out that the editor is a low down sort of a cuss and not fit for them to associate with, and as to visiting the editor's family, they couldn't for a moment think of such a thing. Try as hard as we may, we cannot overcome these preconceived notions of some people. But we know a few things. We know who likes us, and who don't; we know who appreciates the work we are trying to do, and who don't; we know who encourages and helps us, and who backbites and throws stumbling blocks in our way; we know who charitably overlooks our shortcomings, and who bitterly criticises us for them—in fact we know lots of things that we have never told, and perhaps never will, and we know some people who ought to be mighty glad of it.—Lakewood (N. Mex.) Progress.

Byron Williams

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM

Sunday School Lesson for May 23, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 15:1-35. Memory verses 28, 29.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"We believe that through the grace of the Lord we shall be saved, even as they."—Acts 15:11.

TIME.—About 50 A. D., as is commonly agreed, though various scholars place it earlier.

PLACE.—Antioch in Syria, and Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

V. 1. "Certain men," perhaps those sent by James (Gal. 2: 12) "came down from Judea." The Bezan text says that these visitors were Pharisees, members of the strictest sect of the Jews. Perhaps they came to investigate rumors of laxity in the church; at any rate, they "taught the brethren" (the verb is in the imperfect, implying continued action,—they kept teaching), "and said, Except ye be circumcised . . . ye cannot be saved." "A very different doctrine from St. Paul's' 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved' (Acts 16:31)."—Rackham.

The Importance of the Question.—The Christian church, during its first 20 years, had spread over Palestine, Phoenicia, Damascus, Antioch, Cyprus and South Galatia in Asia Minor. It was rapidly growing, especially among the Gentiles. The difference that had arisen set off against each other the two great centers of growth, Jerusalm and Antioch. It threatened to divide the Christian churches into two contending and irreconcilable factions. If that happened, it would probably be the deathblow to the young religion, the destruction of the hopes of the world through Christ. Could any matter be more momentous?

V. 2. "They ("the brethren," v. 1) determined that Paul and Barnabas, and certain other of them (including Titus, Gal. 2: 1, afterward Paul's companion, a Greek, a man of much ability, who would serve as a specimen of the Gentile converts), should go up to Jerusalem (300 miles away) about this question." Paul went "by revelation" (Gal. 2: 2), which is entirely consistent with the statement that the church sent him.

After much debate, that everyone might express his views, as is proper in a democratic assembly such as all Christian gatherings should be, Peter spoke up. His nearness to Christ and his strong character combined to make him a leader. Moreover, in this case he had had personal experience which placed him on Paul's side—the divine revelation bidding him go to the Gentile Cornelius, and the outpouring of the Spirit upon that convert and his household. It was precisely such witness to the right of the Gentiles to enter the church without cumcision as Paul himself described from his missionary experience. Peter insisted upon it with characteristic vigor, closing with the pointed question, "Why . . . put a yoke upon the neck of the (Gentile) disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?"—the yoke being the minute oppressive rites of Judaism, with the Pharisaic additions, imposed as a condition of salvation. There is only one condition of salvation, said Peter in conclusion,—"the grace (the free gift, unbought by any deed of ours) of the Lord Jesus Christ." As Peter sat down, Paul must have clapped his hands!

The decision embodied in a leter: (1) To clarify and unify judgment in the preparation of it; (2) to guard against slips of memory on the part of the envoys; (3) to prevent misunderstandings; (4) to preserve for future occasions the results of the conference. Capt. Cuttle's advice, "When found, make a note on," applies to all weighty matters.

The reasons for the restrictions: 1. The "pollutions of idols" (v. 20), explained as "meats offered to idols" (v. 29), came to be a sore trouble in the church, and liberty to eat such meat (the meat commonly sold had nearly all formed part of sacrifices) was at a later time claimed for Christians very strenuously by Paul. But until the Gentile churches were confirmed in their new separation from idolatry, it was wise to require them to abstain from whatever might tempt them with memories of the licentious revels which heathenism celebrated in the name of religion.

2. "Fornication," however, was the great sin of idolatry, which "glorified sexual vice with the halo of a sacred sanction."—Schaff. Courtezans were the priestesses of the temples of Venus, and crowds of abandoned women gathered around most of these so-called holy shrines. To this day, sexual immorality is the terrible sin of idolatry, as the missionary annals of Africa, India, China, Japan and the South seas most abundantly show.

3. "Things strangled," meant "the flesh of such animals as were killed in snares, and whose blood was not poured forth."—Gloag. The Jews were forbidden to eat these, as coming under the larger restriction that follows:

4. "Blood" was forbidden the [illegible] as an article of diet (Inductive Study 7) because blood was a symbol of life, which was to be held sacred, and of sacrifice, which was to be revered. It was the holy token of the remission of sin (Heb. 9: 22). Their most precious religious ideals urged the Jews to abstain from blood; but among the Gentiles it was, in various forms, a delicacy. To abstain from blood would be a little self-denial on the part of the Gentiles, while failure to do so would make it almost impossible for Jew and Gentile Christians to eat together.

MAY CALL ROOT STUFFED PROPHET OF UPPER HOUSE

Disposition To Make Ex-Secretary Of State The Oracle Of The Senate.

The disposition to make Senator Root the oracle of the upper chamber is causing some curious happenings.

Everybody seems to be of the idea that if he can just get Root to be for his proposition the rest of the Senate will have to be for it. The wise ex-Secretary of State doesn't say much. He is quoted as complaining a good deal in private about the way the tariff bill has been made up, but he doesn't do much on the floor that seems revolutionary. However, he did intimate a disaffection with the glass schedule, and that intimation resulted in the sensational story being sent out to the country that Mr. Root had become a recalcitrant, and that he was going to take charge from this time forth and revise things to suit himself.

The Senate always needs an oracle. Allison used to serve the purpose, and when he was gone there was a threat of advertising for a successor. The New York Legislature came along with Mr. Root just in time to avoid this humiliating necessity.

Now they look upon Mr. Root as the oracle, and, of course, the New Yorker has to pay the penalty of such distinction.

Some mean and jealous statesmen have privately indicated the opinion that unless Senator Root be careful he will presently be known as the new "stuffed prophet of the upper house."

The opinion of Senator Scott of West Virginia that the Dingley tariff law is good enough for the country and a revision of the tariff is all nonsense is not a new idea with him. He had it last autumn when he was in the habit of visiting Mr Taft at Hot Springs, Va.

One day he expressed his views to the new Vice-President. They were that the tariff could be revised in the short session of Congress, that there was no use in revising it anyhow, but, if it had to be done, it should be done in a few months while Congress was busy with other matters.

Mr. Sherman heard him through in appreciative silence. Then he said:

"It can't be done."

"Oh, yes; it can," said Scott.

But the subsequent developments have showed that Sherman was right. Moreover, Scott believes that his own theory was right. He always will believe it.

Rear Admiral Lentz, commandant at the Washington Navy-yard, has the reputation at the Navy Department of being the strictest disciplinarian in the service. Shortly after taking up the work at the navy-yard, and before the workmen there had the opportunity to size up the new commandant, Rear Admiral Lehtz was strolling about the yard looking things over in an informal way. He came across several workingmen sitting on a large section of sewer pipe. He spoke to the men pleasantly and asked why they were not at work. One quick-witted fellow remarked that they had been carrying the pipe, but had stopped to rest for a moment. The Admiral nodded and walked away.

A short distance down the path he stopped and looked at the workmen, who, becoming uneasy, saw there was nothing to do but make good their bluff. They picked up the heavy pipe and carried it around a corner of a building, and were about to get back to the shops, when the admiral arrived upon the scene and remarked that the pipe could not possibly be intended for the spot where it rested. The men picked up their burden and sought another resting place, but the Admiral was always at their heels. Finally they became weary and confessed that they had been loafing.

"All right," remarked the Admiral, "carry the pipe back where you found it without stopping to rest."

The journey was a good quarter of a mile, and now the men do their loafing in spots where the Admiral is not likely to see them.

The Admiral, as one might guess, is of German extraction. While on a foreign station one of the sailors on board his ship thought he would be certain to get shore leave by making the request in his best German. He did so, and the Admiral, with a decided accent, announced that sailors on his ship were permitted to use only plain United States, and the applicant would be refused shore leave for the ensuing six months.

It is customary in the Senate to call upon the veterans to occupy the chair when the Vice-President leaves the chamber. That unwritten rule has been broken in the case of Senator Elihu Root, who, although one of the newest members, is asked by Vice-President Sherman to preside in his absence.

APPLIES TO PRIMARIES.

Both Parties Must Obey Corrupt Practices Act Says Governor.

In view of contests which have developed in certain counties for judicial or local nominations, a number of politicians have inquired if the Corrupt Practices act affects the primaries in the same manner that it does the general election. Governor Crothers declared that it applied to both, and that Democrats and Republicans alike must obey it.

"Every effort must be put forward by both parties to enforce the Corrupt Practices act, both in the primaries and the general election," said the Governor. "The Democratic party is responsible for the law, and it will live up to it, and the Republicans must do likewise. The law provides the same punishment for corruption in the primaries that it does for corruption in the general election, and these provisions should be thoroughly understood by all before it is too late. While it is true that the law was in effect during the last campaign, I believe that it will be more effective this year, as it provides that if any candidate is elected by corruption the office may be declared vacant. Under this provision all candidates will realize that it is useless to spend money for corrupt purposes to secure an office which may be declared vacant as soon as he is inaugurated.

"In primary campaigns the candidates must file with the clerk of the court a statement of the amount of contributions received by them and also an itemized list of expenditures, just as is done in general elections. The law will be rigidly enforced, irrespective of party or candidate."

The Governor reiterated his desire for the passage of an act providing for direct nominations for all local offices. Under the present primary law the nominations can be made direct or by conventions except in the counties where the Crawford county system has already been adopted.

"The Corrupt Practices," said the Governor, "is simply a beginning in the line of elections free from all possible control, and should be followed by the adoption of the direct system of nominating for all offices.

A number of county Democrats who have recently been in the city have told the party leaders that they propose to enforce and obey the Corrupt Practices act. They say that with their experience in campaigning it is easy to detect the corrupt use of money, and, as the law is on the statute books, they can demand its enforcement. It is pointed out that the Democrats and Republicans can watch each other alike in the general campaign and report violations of the law to the proper officials.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Contral Committee it developed that there is a demand for direct nominations, especially in those counties where there are contests. The choice under the law is vested in the county State central committees.

ORIGIN OF THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland started from calves used in the propagation of smallpox vaccine virus which had been contaminated with the virus of foot-and-mouth disease, and the contaminated strain of vaccine originally came from a foreign country. These are the conclusions from an investigation made jointly by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the Treasury Department, a report of which has just been issued. The investigation was conducted by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Pathological Division of the former Bureau, and Dr. M. J. Rosenau, director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the latter Bureau.

Foot-and-mouth disease was discovered among cattle in Pennsylvania November 10, 1908, and was reported to the Department of Agriculture by the State veterinarain of Pennsylvania. A few days later it was found also in Michigan, New York, and Maryland. In view of the strict quarantine maintained by the Department of Agriculture on imported live stock and the fact that the importation of ruminants from countries where this disease existed was prohibited entirely, the Department considered it highly improbable that the infection was brought in with animals. When, therefore, the disease was traced by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry to calves that had been used for vaccine by a Detroit establishment (Parke, Davis & Co.), and the cases of longest standing were found among these calves, these facts caused Secretary of Agricultural James Wilson and Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, both of whom had gone to Detroit to make a personal investigation of the outbreak, to suspect that the vaccine was contaminated with the virus of foot-and-mouth disease. As the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was charged by law with the supervision or biological products used in human medicine, that Service was requested to join the Bureau of Animal Industry in making an investigation.

The main facts regarding the outbreak as brought out in the report are as follows: The H. K. Mulford Company of Glen Olden, Pa., imported certain smallpox vaccine virus which was contaminated with the infection of foot-and-mouth disease. In May, 1908, some vaccine of this strain was procured by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit. Calves used by the latter firm in propagating vaccine, were sent October 16 to the Detroit stock yards and thence on the same day to a farm near Detroit. On October 20 three carloads of cattle from points in Michigan reached the Detroit stock yards and were put into the pens that had been occupied by the vaccine calves four days previously. Some were sold for slaughter at Detroit, while the remainder were shipped to Buffalo and some were reshipped to Danville and Watsontown, Pa., where the disease was was first observed some days later. The disease spread to various places in Pennsylvania and New York and to one locality in Maryland.

Three seperate series of experiments were made by Doctors Mohler and Rosenau. Young cattle and sheep were inoculated with vaccine virus obtained from both firms. Foot-and-mouth diseases was produced in experimental animals by the use of vaccine of the same strain obtained from both sources, while other strains of vaccine tested gave negative results. The disease was also transmitted from one animal to another through several series, in two instances by natural modes of infection.

The investigation also indicates that the outbreaks of the foot-and-mouth disease in New England in 1902-3 were probably due to contaminated vaccine of Japanese origin from the Mulford Company. While an investigation was made at that time, the results were confusing so that it was not definitely determined that the outbreaks were due to contaminated vaccine virus. In the recent investigation by Doctors Mohler and Rosenau, however, they used animals which had been vaccinated and were therefore immune to vaccinia or cowpox, so that in case the infection of foot-and-mouth disease was present in the vaccine under suspicion the lesions of that disease would not be suppressed or obscured by those of vaccinia. By this method and by means of intravenous inoculation they were able to detect the contaminating infection when it might not otherwise have been discovered.

The fact that the infection was present in the vaccine virus of the Mulford Company for so long a period, but was not transmitted to outside cattle, was doubtless due to this firm's practice of killing its calves after taking the vaccine virus. Parke, Davis & Co., on the other hand, rented their calves and placed them again on the market a short time after the vaccine material was taken. In this way the disease spread from the vaccine stables of Parke, Davis & Co., but not from those of the Mulford Co., although it was the vaccine virus from the latter establishment that infected the former's cattle.

According to Doctors Mohler and Rosenau, foot-and-mouth disease is primarily and principally a disease of cattle, and affects man only secondarily and casually. Children are occasionally infected by drinking unboiled milk during the periods in which the disease is prevalent in the neighborhood, while persons in charge of diseased animals may become infected through contact with the diseased parts or by milking, slaughtering, or caring for the animals. The disease when communicated to man, however, is very seldom fatal, the affectation usually being too slight to come to the notice of the family physician.

As soon as the facts regarding the contamination of vaccine became known the licenses of the two firms involved were at once suspended, all the suspected vaccine virus on hand was destroyed and that upon the market withdrawn, and other measures of a radical nature were taken. The report commends the intelligent and prompt cooperation of the Mulford Company and Parke, Davis & Co. in accomplishing this end. After an examination of every strain of vaccine upon the market it is stated that there is now upon the market no vaccine contaminated with the virus of foot-and-mouth disease. Regulations have been formulated with a view to preventing hereafter the propagation of contaminated vaccine virus. No instance of the transmission of foot and-mouth disease to man through vaccine virus has been recorded, and it is considered doubtful, in view of the tests made, if it is possible to reproduce the disease in him by the cutaneous inoculation commonly used in the process of vaccination.

The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in live stock has been eradicated after vigorous work by the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with State authorities, involving the expenditure of $300,000 by the Federal Government alone. The quarantine on the last of the infected territory was removed April 24.—Report from the U. S. Agricultural Department.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county. W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

OAKLAND'S CREDIT.

A few days ago Baltimore City sold some municipal securities at $105 and the newspapers of that city made a great plunge over the fact, drawing attention editorially to the high credit of their little old town. Oakland sends congratulations to its elder sister town and draws attention to the fact that away up here on the mountain top municipal securities were sold on Tuesday of this week at the handsome price of $106, netting the town about $2700 in premiums.

MEETING OF THE GOOD ROADS BUILDERS.

Throughout this country there are being hauled over miserable roads by four, six or eight horses or mules wagons of produce which a single team could haul on an improved highway. No nation is rich enough to be as extravagant as the United States is with the time and money wasted owing to bad roads. A statistician has figured that bad roads cost us $250,000,000 a year; that is to say, it would cost us $250,000,000 a year less to haul crops to market over good roads than it now costs. The waste in a single year would build 50,000 miles of highway costing $5000 a mile. A writer in the New York Evening Post, speaking of other advantages of good roads, says:

Bad roads restrict educational facilities, limit the rural free-delivery service and prevent the proper development of social life in the country. Good roads permit of grade schools in the country, extend the rural free-delivery service and check the exodus of young men and women from the farm to the city. Already, in localites where roads have been improved, we see the movement from the city to the farm.

There was never a time when the public generally was so much aroused to the importance of the subject. It is a particularly good time, therefore, to have the meeting of the Good Roads Convention, whose sessions began here yesterday. Marylanders are keenly interested in the subject owing to the fact that the state is just entering upon rather an ambitious scheme of road building. Every mile built has its good influence, and as soon as the people of the whole country understand the economic side of the question there is bound to be a tremendous impetus given to the work. Dozens of states are preparing plans to build roads or have started in to build them, from New York's scheme for an expenditure of $100,000,000 down to Maryland's $5,000,000, and the proceedings of the meeting here will be noted far and wide. The great need of the hour is education of the public to the importance of the subject. Once it understands fully what our neglect is costing, an era of road building will begin which will eclipse any the world has ever witnessed.

Baltimore and Maryland are pleased to welcome the delegates to the Convention and are sure their deliberations will be fruitful in good results.—Baltimore News

THE NEWSPAPER.

Newspapers are accused of distorting the facts. The accusation comes from the Living Church of Milwaukee. It is not to be supposed that this able publication is deliberately misstating a condition; it is evident, however, the editor has been imposed upon. He says: "The crying evil of deliberate distortion of facts in the daily press has reached a magnitude of which few have any conception." If this were true the outlook would be as deplorable as the editor suggests. It not only is not true, but it has not the least shadow of a foundation upon which to rest. No newspaper with which we are acquainted deliberately distorts facts. It may make mistakes, but it is honest. It will be lead into false conclusions, but it is the falsity of poor judgment, not of vicious intentions.

There are good papers and bad papers, but as a whole the press of America is on a high level, inspired by elevated ideals and conscious of the power for good or evil which it exerts, and minded always to exert this power for good. It is the organ of the people and stands closer to them than any other existing institution. The people know and trust the press. They are not obliged to accept its editorial opinions, but they do know that it is constantly striving to give them accurate accounts of the world's doings. From these accounts they can make their own deductions. In the end, when the excitement of the moment is passed, they find that the press has given them the facts clearly and authoritatively.

MR. BRYAN IS STILL THE PARTY SPOKESMAN.

It will be noticed that when there was a big meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday night, attended by 1600 Democrats to celebrate something or other—though the Lord knows what occasion the Democrats have for celebration—the spokesman of the occasion was Mr. Bryan. His topic was "Watchman, What of the Night?" With that much to guide one, it ought to be easy to know what Mr. Bryan said. Among other things, he aimed that no party since the history of the world had exercised greater influence on national affairs than the Democratic party since he was first nominated.. It might be said in reply that if Mr. Bryan is so potent an influence for good out of office it is a pity to think of putting him in one. But more important than what he said is the presence of Mr. Bryan as the orator of the occasion. Last week he spoke in St. Paul. The other day he was urged to visit Florida and address the Legislature. So it goes. Mr. Bryan still seems to be the Democratic party. Speechmaking and publicity are his business. He could not help the situation if he would. If it continues, as there is every likelihood it will, a condition is bound to develop when once more the party must take him as its standard-bearer. It seems as inevitable as fate.

State Expert Tells of Butter Making.

Showing that Pennsylvania furnishes peculiar advantages for farm buttermakers Prof. H. E. VanForman, head of the department of diary husbandry in the State College School of Agriculture, outlined rules to be followed in order to insure a satisfactory product. He said:

"Milk contaminated by dust or dirt from the stable or flanks of the animals at milking time can never be restored to its original quality. The strainer takes out only the solid mateiral, but cannot remove that which has dissolved to say nothing of the undesirable bacteria resultant from a laxity toward cleanliness.

"Churnings should be made at least two or three times a week, as the older the cream the less excellent the quality of the butter. Separate the cream as soon as possible after milking, and then cool by placing the can of cream in cold water. Don't guess the chill of the water, but use a thermometer, and be sure that it registers a temperature of 50 degrees Farenheit or less.

"Twenty-four hours before churning the cream should be warmed up to between 65 and 75 degrees, and maintained there until a pleasantly sour taste is noticeable, and a velvety, smooth appearance is perceptible. Then cool it down to a temperature of 60 degrees or below, and hold there for a couple of hours before churning. This should give a firm body. The time required to ripen the cream will usually be from eighteen hours to a day, depending on how well the germinating temperature is kept.

"Churning should be done at that heat which will bring butter within twenty to forty minutes, and I have found that it will become firm best between fifty six and sixty-two degrees. Never fill the churn to a third its capacity, and remember that thin cream, sweet cream and cold cream cause difficult churning.

"In working the butter care should be taken to avoid its becoming greasy, neither should the hands touch the butter. A 'V'-shaped table with a lever, one end of which is fastened at the center of an angle in such a manner as to afford an easy movement in every direction, is a very convenient and efficient 'worker.' Shape the butter in rectangular prints of a pound or more; wrap them neatly in parchment paper."

A Speaker from Cumberland.

Decoration Day services at Deer Park will be a pleasant and useful occasion this year. Saturday, the 29th, is the day selected and everything will be spick and span for the occasion.

G. W. Haulenbeek, a veteran of the Civil War, as chairman, has been informed by Captain R. H. Gordon, of the Cumberland Bar, that he will be present as one of the speakers. Captain Gordon is a property owner in Garrett county and often appears in important matters of litigation in Court at Oakland. While at Deer Park on the 29th Captain Gordon will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Haulenbeek, as will also Governor Crothers, if his engagements will permit of his presence. Other speakers have been invited.

The cornet band of Deer Park and the base ball team will lend their aid to entertain visitors. The band will play at intervals during the morning exercises and the base ball team will display their skill in the afternoon.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE MATTHEWS FAMILY.

George Matthews Was the Forebear of the Garrett County Branch.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Quite recently a paper was published in your enterprising journal in reference to the Compton family. It appeared to be interesting and satisfactory to many persons, yet I believe a supplement or addition can with propriety follow it; especially with the Matthews branch of it.

George Matthews was born near Frostburg about 1801. He died July 16, 1889, aged 88 years. His loving wife, Lydia Compton Matthews, survived until February 23, 1908, when she died on the ancient Selbysport farm, aged 91 years, 7 months and 23 days. There were of this suitable marriage thirteen children in all: Eight sons and five daughters—eight still living, four of each sex.

An intelligent daughter writes that there are surviving eight children; twenty grand children, nineteen great grand children and two great-great-grand chil ren, now in the fifth degree.

There is at least one person living who has a gleam of recollection of George Matthews when he was a stage driver; later a tavern keeper, and still further along a merchant at the Little Crossings, and even his marriage to the pretty young Lydia Compton. He became dissatisfied with his former vocations and sold or traded his store to Daniel Smouse of Selbysport for his fine farm, upon which Matthews and his young family located and lived to the end of the lives of the two worthy parents. George Matthews had no taste for office or politics, but he was once County Commissioner for old Alleghany, in the early eighteen fifties. He had a half brother, William Sheetz, once a hotel keeper on the old National road, died in Iowa some years ago in his high-up nineties. There was considerable longevity in this wide family.

In the paper heretofore published there is an error, no doubt typographical, in reference to Henry Compton, the lone surviver of the ancient Robert Compton. He was not a minister, but has two sons: Millard Fillmore, and William who are prominent ministers of the M. E. church of the West Virginia Conference. This correction is made with pleasure with the aid of one of the daughters of Matthews, a very bright intelligent lady of the practical useful order. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., May 15, 1909.

JURY FOR JUNE TERM OF COURT

List Drawn By Chief Judge Boyd Last Saturday.

Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd came to Oakland last Saturday morning and in the presence of the members of the bar and other court officials, drew the jury for the June Term of the Circuit Court as follows:

District No. 1. Silas E. Johnston, Alfred B. Mason, W. S. Sharpless.

No. 2. Edward L. Hamlin, Rudolph Faucett, Geo. W. Meyers, Harry M. Rumbaugh, Hiram Humberson, Benj. F. Friend (of W.), Basil Garlets, Saml. R. Frantz.

No. 3. Saml. D. Hummell, Isadore Garlitz, Clarence Miller, Jacob Beachy, Jeremiah Handwerk, Charles H. Poleman, Christian D. Hershberger, William H. Durst, Christian J. Otto.

No. 4. William J. Barnard, Ervin Fazenbaker.

No. 5. William Zinken.

No. 6. Joseph Ash.

No. 7. Adam H. Long, Edmund Manges, J. Wilson Humbird, Darius M. Dixon, Michael R. Maroney.

No. 8. Oscar Ridder, Hurley U. Miller, Wm. R. Mason.

No. 9. Albert Bolden.

No. 10. Samuel Rodeheaver, Wm. H. Hardesty, Henry A. Hardesty, John H. Upole, Abel A. DeWitt.

No. 11. John F. Robeson, Stanley M. Jacobs.

No. 12. James P. Riley, Jonas C. Beachy.

No. 13. John B. Moore.

No. 14. Chas. F. White, Wm. L. Casteel, Bert. C. Scott, Wallace Bowser, Geo. F. Loughridge.

Preacher and Family to Move.

Rev. J. B. Workman and family will move this week from the parsonage of of St. Paul's M. E. Church on Oak street to the residence property of Sheriff Austin Brown on Second street. The parsonage has fallen very much into decay and on Sunday a large portion of the plastering in one of the rooms fell with a crash. In order to thoroughly place the church property in repair it was deemed expedient that the dwelling be vacated, hence the removal of the minister and his family to another house.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

Raymond G. Nagle and Minnie Booker, both of Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Alfred Schroyer and Hester Bittinger, both of Blooming Rose, Md.

David Henry Stewart, of Elk Garden, and Ada Trout, of Corinth, W. Va.

Oscar Floyd Wolf and Lucinda Sarah Harvey, both of Garrett county.

William Edgar Lyons and Ola Merrill Friend, both of Hoyes,

Frank Ritchie and Sarah O. Donnell, both of near Frankville.

Frank Masson, of Fairmont, W. Va., and Clara Moudron, of Spring City, Pa.

Samuel Henderson Gibson and Caroline Christine Bender, both of Elmira, W. Va.

Harley Lee Friend and Grace Walters, both of Deer Park.

Oncel Baumgardner Taylor and Eva Dulany McKenzie, both of Masontown, W. Va.

Demetrius Guy Thacker and Elizabeth Blanche Coberly, both of Junior, West Va.

Ross Goodnight and Nellie Baker, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Charles Isaac Wright and Carrie May Lee, both of Altamont, W. Va.

Clyde J. Roop and Gladys Hildebrand, both of Curtin, W. Va.

Ralph C. Tannehill, of Confluence, Pa., and Barbara Neil, of Friendsville.

Reuben A. Clark, Jr., and Zella F. Howell, both of West Union, W. Va.

Henry Frederick Fitzpatrick and Lulu Pearl McWilliams, both of Adamstown, W. Va.

John Edward Lynch and Nellie Hawkins, both of Amos, W. Va.

Benjamin Yates and Hattie Murphy, both of Kingwood, W. Va.

Charles Franklin Miller, of Gormania, W. Va., and Cora L. Funk, of Bayard, W. Va.

Decoration Day at Bittinger.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Can you not manage to insert a line in this week's issue of the THE REPUBLICAN to the effect that the Memorial Service at Bittinger will be held on Saturday, May 29th, at 2 p. m. Address at the church, and bean soup at 5 p. m. All Comrades from the "region about," and everybody else, cordially invited.

Very truly,
J. B. SHOUP,

Manchester, Md., May 18

Festival and Lawn Fete.

A festival and lawn fete will be held in the Oakland Hotel grounds on Monday afternoon and evening, May 31st, for the benefit of the Mountain City Band. All kinds of refreshments will be on sale and the public is cordially invited to patronize the affair.

Passenger Train Leaves Rail.

Baltimore and Ohio local passenger train No. 6, due here at 10 a. m., was derailed Saturday at Hardman, W. Va., about thirty-five miles west of Oakland at 8:30 a. m. The engine and entire train left the tracks near a standing line of empty house and freight cars. The engine struck the cars, demolishing several and blocking the track for several hours. Luckily the train was just leaving the station and had not gained sufficient headway to overturn any of the coaches. No one was hurt.

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250

A Pretty Home Wedding.

On last Sunday, May 16, Miss Carrie Lee became the bride of Mr. Charles Wright, both of near Swanton. The ceremony took place at 11:30 a. m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Lee, Rev. Johnson officiating. Quite a number of friends were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Harry Comp, of Altamont; Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Sweitzer and son, George, of Swanton; Mr. and Mrs. Hamill Lee, of Blaine; Miss Florence Shartzer, of Oakland; Miss Della Wright, Messrs. McComas George and Walter Tasker. After the ceremony a delicious wedding dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Lee. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Wright a long and happy life.

Memorial Day at Friendsville.

Sherman Post No. 11, Dep't of Maryland, will assemble in front of the Lutheran church in Friendsville May 31, at ten o'clock, with the K. of P. The Sabbath schools of all the churches are invited to commemorate this Memorial Day with us. The line of march will be to the M. E. church, where we will be addressed by able speakers.

A liberal donation of flowers will be thankfully received.

R. E. FRIEND, Com.
B. F. FRIEND, Acting Ad'j't.

Rev. J. B. Shoup arrived in Oakland from Florida last night and is the guest today of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges.

Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland is in Oakland as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Offutt.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH.
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

LOOK WHO'S HERE!

"THE LITTLE MAN,"
WITH
"THE LITTLE PICTURES,"

is with Mr. Pritchard at his Studio for

2 ONLY TWO WEEKS 2

21 FOR 25 CENTS.

Come Early and Often.
PRITCHARD'S STUDIO.

Married.

FRIEND—WALTERS—Mr. Harley L. Friend of Deer Park, and Miss Grace Walters, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walters, were quietly married at the Baptist parsonage at Loch Lynn Thursday, May 13. Their many friends wish them much happiness.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

Beginning Tuesday evening of next week services will be conducted in the Lutheran church every evening during the week. Rev. Stouffer, of Friendsville, will preach Wednesday and Thursday evenings. All are cordially invited to attend the services.

E. MANGES.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 10.45 a. m., and at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching, Saturday at 8 p. m.
Everybody invited to be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Thorned Perfection.

Perfection is a thing so bothersome that I often regret having cured myself of using tobacco.—Emile Zola.

Closing Out Sale

BEGINNING

MAY 24th, 1909,

I will close out my entire stock of

Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries,

at less than actual cost. This sale will continue until my entire stock is sold.

Come early and get your choice. The goods are all new and up-to-date.

JAMES W. FRIEND,
Friendsville, Md.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

The Only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar —made from Grapes—

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the food nutritious and healthful, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in other leavening agents.

Mr. S. J. Thomas, of Sang Run was in the city on business Tuesday.

Ex-Judge John L. Fitzwater, of Swanton, was here yesterday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moss, of Annapolis, were at Deer Park on Sunday.

Mr. Leonard Shartzer, of Accident, spent a day or two in Oakland last week.

Mr. N. U. Bond spent Saturday evening in Oakland, going from here Sunday to Alexander, W. Va.

Merchant Henry Scherr and Mr. Lloyd Shaffer, both of Eglon, were in Oakland Tuesday night.

Miss Ann Rebecca Bishop, of Kingwood, is in Oakland as the guest of her neice, Mrs. Gilmor S. Hamill.

Mr. John W. Harvey and son, Justice William A. Harvey, of District No. 8, were in Oakland on business last Saturday.

Mr. James O. Cleveland left Oakland Monday morning for Valley Point, W. Va., where he has a contract for plastering.

Charles Vaughn, a former employe in this office but more recently employed at Fairmont, W. Va., is here on a visit to relatives.

Mr. George W. Legge is making some extensive improvements to his dwelling on Second street and the grounds surrounding it.

Miss Katharine Shirer, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer on Alder street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Grimes and son Mr. Jack Grimes, of Pittsburg and Deer Park, were in Oakland yesterday afternoon for an hour or two.

Mr. Oliver Heyward and little daughter, of Bond, were guests on last Wednesday evening and Thursday morning of Mr. and Mrs. James Willison.

Mrs. A. B. Gonder, after visiting her daughter Miss Anna who is a student in a school near Baltimore, returned to her home in Oakland Monday evening.

Miss Nell Browning and Miss DeWitt of Elkins, who spent a week with Garrett county friends and relatives, returned to Elkins yesterday afternoon.

"Judge" Charles E. Hilleary, of District No. 8, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday looking after his political fences and attending to business matters.

Mrs. E. Baumgartner and little son who were guests of relatives and friends in Baltimore for two weeks, returned to their home in Oakland last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shartzer left Oakland last Friday morning for Uniontown, Pa., where they will be guests of relatives for a week. They drove overland from here to the Pennsyvania city.

Mrs. Albert Ashby and children are on a visit to relatives and friends at Glady, W. Va. Before returning to their home in Oakland they will visit relatives at Elk Garden and Bayard, W. Va.

"What is a barbarian, pop?" asked an Oakland boy of his pater the other day. "Well, son," the father replied, "a barbarian is a man who lives in Grafton and is not ashamed to acknowledge it."

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, who suffered an attack of neuralgia of the heart nearly three weeks ago, came to Oakland with his daughter, Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, on Monday and will remain here until he recuperates.

Bert McCall, the horse trader who has made Oakland his summer headquarters for a number of years, came into town a day or two ago with a large and varied assortment of horse flesh, expecting to remain here until fall.

Claude Brown, of Oakland, Md., deputy sheriff of Garrett county, was in the city a few hours today enroute home from Clarksburg, where he attended the ball game on Monday between Grafton and Clarksburg. – Grafton Sentinel.

Carrie Nation intends to raise chickens now. If she is as successful with them as she is raising—well, what she's been raising—she ought to put aside a little nest egg for her older age. Which is not a pun either as she is reputed to be worth $150,000.

Mr. Thomas B. Wiley, of near Bittinger, was in Oakland Monday, having brought to market about a ton of maple sugar and syrup. Mr. Wiley harvested nearly six thousand pounds of sugar the present season all of which he has disposed of at the market price.

Mr. Samuel R. Harvey, of near Shaw, was in the city Tuesday morning on business. On Saturday, the 29th inst. he will offer at public auction live stock, etc., belonging to the estate of his recently deceased father, Mr. Sampson Harvey, on the latter's farm near Shaw, W. Va.

"Cheap John" Michael arrived in Oakland last Thursday morning from Baltimore and will be at Mountain Lake Park this summer where he will have charge of the pavilion in Chautauqua Park which has been leased for the present year by Mr. Henry Lauer, the Oakland baker.

Mr. Wayback was tugging and straining at a bureau drawer that stubbornly refused to be opened. After five minutes streuuous exercise, he remarked quite forcefully: "Gol ram the balky thing anyway! No wonder the government is abolishin' all bureaus from the navy department!"

The closing of the bar-rooms in Grantsville does not seem to have retarded that hustling town's growth a particle. "Bert" Swauger and "Joe" Miller are making preparations to build new residences, and Mr. Miller has sold the residence he now occupies to a Mr. Englehart for $2,000.—Salisbury Star.

E. S. West, on Deer Park road, one-half mile out of Oakland, has two good pianos to sell cheap; also good six year old mare, thoroughly broken and absolutely safe. No better worker in the country. 3t

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CAPITAL 50,000.00 — **THE** — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

UNIFORM RANK, K. OF P.

Was Mustered in Tuesday Evening by Col. Russler, of Cumberland.

Tuesday afternoon and evening will ever remain a pleasant one for those of Garrett Lodge K. of P. who joined the uniform rank of the order and were mustered into service at Castle Hall by Col. Russler, of ,Cumberland, assisted by a number of his staff officers who came to Oakland for the purpose on the afternoon train Tuesday and were met at the station here by the local Knights and the Mountain City band. Upon the arrival of the Cumberland visitors the Knights marched to the Oakland Hotel grounds where they spent the interval between trains No. 55 and No. 14 from the west, which brought a number of fellow Knights from West Virginia.

While the number of visitors present upon the occasion was much smaller than expected the interest was none the less apparent as almost every resident of the town was present upon the streets to extend a welcome to the guests of the local lodge.

From the hotel grounds the Knights marched through the principal streets of the town being accompanied by the city band which played some excellent music and then broke ranks at the Castle Hall, where the mustering in details were carried out.

The visitors returned to their respective homes on trains Nos. 7 and 4 Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord, who spent two weeks with relatives and friends in Howard and Montgomery counties, Md., returned to their home in Oakland last Friday evening. Howard county being Mr. Peddicord's native county he met many oldtime friends there who made his stay among them pleasant.

Those who were present at the Sunday morning service in the Lutheran church last Sabbath were highly edified with the sermon which was delivered by Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, his theme being the exaltation of Christ. Many of the congregation expressed their pleasure with the sermon.

Rev. L. W. Hensley, who spent two weeks or more with Mrs. Hensley at Beverly, West Va., later accompanying her to Baltimore, where the lady underwent a serious surgical operation, was in Oakland a day or two the latter part of last week, going from here to Beverly where he will remain until Mrs. Hensley's condition will permit of her removal from that city to her home

Sugar producers, whose market is usually found in Oakland, especially those who reside in the vicinity of Bittinger, have been unable to reach this point with their product this season on account of the condition of the weather and the consequent almost impassability of the country roads, have been hauling their sugar to Swanton and shipping it from that point by rail to its destination.

Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and Edwin E. Friend spent Friday afternoon and Saturday morning in Morgantown, W. Va., where they went on business. Mr. Thayer's son Ralph, a student at the University in Morgantown, who suffered a painful injury to his ankle while engaged in a game of base ball two or three weeks ago, is slowly recovering and is able to move around on crutches.

The Mountain Lake Park Association has established agencies and placed in the hands of real estate dealers in many of the cities roundabout advertising matter setting forth the advantages of the Park as a place of residence and offering lots at prices ranging from $200 to $350. An investment in Mountain Lake Park real estate or in real estate located on the mountain at this time will be a paying one.

Dr. Mahlon C. Hinebaugh returned to his home in Oakland Monday night from Baltimore where he had been as a delegate to the medical congress in session inthat city during the greater portion of last week, and where he participated in the opening of a new building erected there recently and dedicated to medical science. Dr. Hinebaugh during his visit to the city underwent a slight operation for the removal of a fatty growth which had formed and affected to some extent his left eye.

There is to be a nation-wide fight on the house fly this summer. The movement is being encouraged by health officers everywhere, and it is hoped to demonstrate that the fly as a pest may be done away with, or at least minimized. But if this is to be accomplished it will be done only by earnest co-operation and recognition on all sides that the common fly is more than a pest—it is a breeder and conveyor of disease. It is pointed out in the pamphlets that are being sent out urging the crusade that the fly feeds on filth everywhere, and like the mosquito, carries the germs of disease from sick rooms. It breeds only in dirt and refuse. If the house is screened and kept clean, the fly will disappear. The discomfort alone caused by the fly is justification enough for a war of extermination. Everyboy knows that much can be accomplished now in isolated cases by taking care to keep the fly out of the house. The conflict is one in which the housekeeper should lead the van. If it is successful much will be accomplished, both for the health and comfort of humanity.

THE DEATH RECORD.

L. M. BEEMAN.

Mr. Lennox Martin Beeman, aged 71 years, died at his home in Gilmore last Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, from a complication of diseases. He had been in poor health for several months but was not thought to be seriously ill until a week prior to his death, when his illness reached a critical stage and he was unable to leave his bed. Deceased was born on South Mountain, Garrett county, in 1838, and during the early years of his life he worked on a farm in Garrett county. Later on he took up railroading and followed that occupation for many years. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Beeman enlisted in Company C, Second Maryland Volunteers and served with honor until the close of the war, when he was discharged. He is survived by his widow and eight children as follows: Messrs. William and Elijah Beeman, of Gilmore; Mrs. Alexander Rowe and Mrs. William Barnard, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Mrs. Agnes Bear, Mrs. David Sanders and Mrs. Laura and Bertha Beeman, of Gilmore. Also by five brothers, Messrs. Jacob Beeman, of Garrett county, George Beeman, of Barton, and Charles, David and Thomas Beeman, of Lonaconing.—Lonaconing Star.

ASA B. NEWMAN.

Asa B. Newman, a well known citizen of this borough, died at his home on Tuesday forenoon, after a long and painful illness. He was a little past 54 years of age, and death was caused by a complication of diseases. He suffered greatly from stomach derangement, heart disease and dropsy. Deceased was a native of Garrett county, Md., and a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newman, who for many years resided on a farm at the foot of Meadow Mountain near the Pennsylvania line. He is survived by a wife, two sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter is the wife of Roscoe Welfley, and the other children are all unmarried and reside at home. Deceased is also survived by the following named brothers and sisters: Norman, of Penn Station, Pa.; Noah, of Garrett county, Md.; Solomon Oberlin, of this borough; John, of Everett, Wash.; Mrs. Geo. W. Garlitz and Mrs Wm. Ravenscroft, of Garrett county, Md.; Mrs. Harvey Livengood and Mrs. A. D. Shoemaker, of Elk Lick, Pa., and Mrs. Wm. Beynon.—Salisbury Star.

JOHN EDMONDS.

John Edmonds, aged nearly eighty-five years, died at his home near Deer Park Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, at two o'clock as a result of the grip, followed by an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Edmonds was born in England and migrated to this country many years ago, first settling in the George's Creek region, later removing to Garrett county, where he engaged in farming. He leaves a widow but no children. Funeral arrangements at the time this went into type had not been made, but it is probable that his funeral will occur today.

REV. JEREMIAH M. MILLER.

Rev. Jeremiah M. Miller, for more than forty years a minister of the German Baptist church, died at the home of his son, Samuel Miller, Esq., near Red House, on Saturday, the 15th inst., aged 78 years and 6 days. The deceased was born and reared in Fayette county, Pa., coming to Garrett county twenty-one years ago, where he has resided continually ever since. Rev. Miller leaves to mourn his departure two daughters and one son, his wife having died a number of years ago. His funeral took place on Monday of this week.

Testimony in the case of the bondholders of the Steyer Run Coal Company vs. Capt. J. W. Thompson, of Philadelphia, was taken Tuesday and yesterdey before Court Auditor E. H. Sincell, Esq. Among those who appeared as principals in the case were ex-Congressman Fred C. Leonard, of Coudersport, Pa.; Wm. K. Myers, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Clarence Peaslee, of Williamsport, Pa.; Col. William Thomas, of Pittsburg; Wm. R. Tyler and Capt. Joseph Washington Thompson, both of Philadelphia. Messrs. Renninger & Offutt represent the bondholders in the hearing and Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord is counsel for Capt. Thompson.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

A Meritorious Institution

Established as a State Bank in 1888 with a capital of $25,000.00; changed to a National Bank in 1903 and capital increased to $50,000.00; TODAY with a capital and surplus of $85,000.00 and total resources of over $500,000.00 we are

BETTER, BIGGER AND STRONGER

than ever. During the 20 years of our existence, our aim has been to extend to our patrons the best possible service. Our steady growth is evidence that the banking institution, which throws the greatest safeguards around its business in order to protect its depositors merits the confidence of the public. If you are not a customer of this Bank let this be your invitation to become one; our relations will be mutually profitable.

Garrett National Bank

Of Oakland, Maryland.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS WASS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JAMES GUARD,
Administrator,
Guard Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

C. M. RATHBUN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1908.

C. J. RATHBUN,
Administrator,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Administration c. t. a., on the personal estate of

DAVID LIVENGOOD,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1909

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

LYDIA BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM S. YODER,
Executor,
Grantsville, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., May 20, 1909.

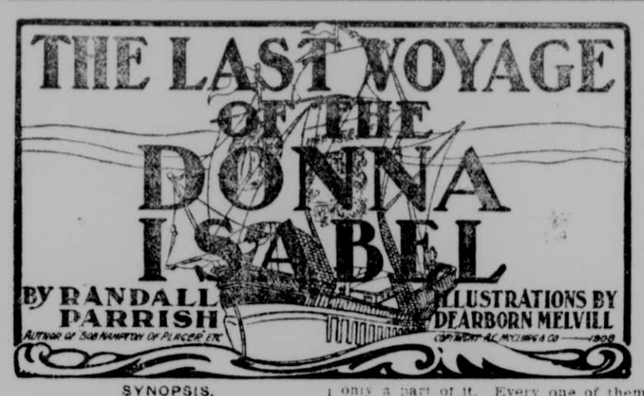
The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 8, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



BY RANDALL PARRISH

AUTHOR OF "SON HUNTING OF PLACER" ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man marooned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.

In Which I Suspect Evil.

Early dawn reached us in sodden gray, the sun a shapeless blob of dull red, with no vestige of its golden light forcing passage through those dense clouds of misty vapor closing us in as between curtained walls. The swell of the sea was not heavy, but the pervading gloom gave to the surrounding water a peculiarly sullen appearance, through which we tore, reckless of accident, at full speed. A new hand was at the wheel, Johnson having gone below an hour since, but I still clung to the bridge, my eyes heavy from peering forth into the fog-bank, my clothing sodden with the constant drip.

Only a few of the men were visible, three or four grouped about the capstan on the forecastle head, and as many more gathered along the lee side of the charthouse. Evidently regular watches were already chosen, and a portion of the crew had been turned in for their trick below. Tuttle himself, clad in wet, glistening oil-skins and looking gaunt and cadaverous, his chin-beard forking straight out over the high collar, was standing aft, beside the fellow who still kept guard over the companion. I moved across to the starboard end of the bridge, and, when he glanced around, made signal for him to join me.

"Not very much chance of any one overhauling us in this fog, Mr. Tuttle," I said, pleasantly. "It would be like hunting a needle in a haystack."

"'Tis as the Lord wills," he returned, rather sourly. "Man proposes, but God disposes. The sun will lift that whole outfit in another hour. How far do you figure we're off shore?"

"Figure it for yourself. We're doing all of 16 knots, and have been for four hours at that speed. With another to be added, even our smoke ought to be below the horizon. We've given them the slip all right, and from now on it's merely a question of steaming to keep ahead. I don't recall anything in the Chilean navy that can overhaul us. What discoveries have you made below?"

He turned his crafty, glittering eyes toward me, twisting the lump of tobacco under his tongue. In some way, beneath the revealing daylight, I became even more distrustful of the man, more conscious of his hypocrisy.

"Not a great deal," his mouth attempting a grin; "except that we've got the crew caged. Everybody was ashore but the harbor watch."

"Then you found the forecastle empty?"

"Nothin' there but dunnage and bilge water; regular sea-parlor, sir."

"And no officer on board?" I asked, scarcely believing it possible.

"None, barring the engineer, so far as I know. The cabin was locked up by your orders, so I let that alone."

"And that, then, is all you have discovered, is it, Mr. Tuttle?"

He shifted his long legs, but made no effort to turn and face me.

"Well, I guess that's about the whole of it," he answered, slowly, as though deliberating over the choice of words. "Only I'm a bit puzzled about some things what don't look just right. We started out, as I understand it, to run off with a Chilean warship named the Esmeralda, a schooner-rigged steam yacht. That was the contract, wasn't it, sir?"

I nodded, gravely, wondering what the man could possibly be driving at.

"That was my understanding," his nasal tone becoming more pronounced and disagreeable. "And somehow what we've got here looks just a bit odd. This here is a schooner-rigged steam-yacht all right, an' I guess the tonnage isn't very far out of the Esmeralda class, but we haven't found a blame Chilean on board—two Swedes, a Dutchman, two Kanakas, an' a bloomin' English engineer."

"Well, what of that?" I broke in impatiently. "You know as well as I do that the entire Chilean navy is filled with foreigners."

"Sure," he coincided, with a swift, questioning glance toward me; "that's all true enough, sir, but I never saw a whole crew of those beggars an' no Chilean bossin' 'em. But then that's only a part of it. Every one of them small boats down there, an' the life-preservers hangin' in front of the cabin, have got the name Sea Queen painted on them. Dam' if it ain't, here, too, on this tarpaulin."

I bent over the rail looking down at the lettering he pointed out, yet with no feeling of uneasiness.

"Beyond doubt, that was the yacht's name before the Chilean government purchased her and renamed her Esmeralda for their service. She was bought from English parties, I've heard. Probably the new owners have found no opportunity to repaint the name."

Tuttle drew forth a red bandanna and blew his nose, his voice more sullenly insolent as he resumed speech.

"Glad ye take it so cool, an' maybe yer right. However, it looks dam' odd to me."

I glanced aside at the wheelman apprehensively. The fellow was gazing straight ahead of him into the rapidly thinning fog. It was the manner of the mate more than his words that impressed me.

"See here, Mr. Tuttle," and I dropped my hand rather heavily on his sleeve, "kindly explain exactly what you are driving at. Do you intend to insinuate that we have made a mistake in the dark, and run off with the wrong vessel? Why, man, that is impossible. We are sailors, not landlubbers. Both of us have had chances to see the Esmeralda, and you certainly knew where she was moored yesterday."

"Well, when I come to think it over, I don't feel quite so everlastingly sure about that. The mind o' man is mighty deceitful," he admitted, slowly. "You see, I never saw her any closer than maybe a mile, an' even then she was halt hid behind other shippin'. Of course I took notice of her outline an' rig, but I didn't pay much attention to details. To-night we was all of us excited, an' colors don't show up much in the dark. Now, her funnel is painted red, an' unless I'm a liar the Esmeralda's was black with a yaller stripe round the top. You see, Mr. Stephens, we kept in pretty close under cover all yesterday, an' maybe they hauled the Esmeralda up to the government docks, and run another boat into her anchorage."

I laughed aloud, not in the least impressed with his argument.

"A very likely story that there were two vessels in that harbor so near alike as to deceive all of us."

He remained stubbornly silent, evidently unconvinced, plucking at his chin-beard.

"There is a certain way of settling the matter," I went on, decisively, "that is, by an examination of the papers in the cabin. Take charge of the bridge, and I'll run down and clear up this affair beyond any further controversy. We may even have one of the ship's officers stowed away there, sleeping off his late celebration. If there is, he's due for a rude awakening. Keep the yacht's head as she is, and I'll be back directly."

I was aware that he watched me closely as I descended the steps, but felt little interest in such surveillance. That we could have been guilty of so serious an error as he suggested was beyond possibility. Nevertheless the mere suspicion was irritating, leaving me filled with a vague unrest. It was quite true that I might have been deceived. I realized that, because I had enjoyed no opportunity to observe the Esmeralda in daylight, and no occasion to study her lines with care at any time. To me she had appeared merely as an extremely graceful vessel, interesting to the eye of a seaman. But Tuttle and his crew must have known the truth. If we were, indeed, on board the wrong vessel, it was from no innocent mistake of the darkness, but rather the result of deliberate plan, the full purpose of which was beyond my comprehension. I swore savagely under my breath, even as I laughed sarcastically at the vague suspicion, aroused largely, as I well realized, by my increasing dislike of the ex-whaleman. The wrong ship? Why, the very conception of such an accident was grotesque, ridiculous, beyond belief! It was the hallucination of a fool. One of the men assisted me to unbar the slide across the companionway, and, bidding him stand by ready for a hail, I started below, my fingers on the brass rail, my feet firm on the rubber-lined stairs.

These led into as handsome a sea-parlor as ever I remember gazing upon. Everything was effective and in elaborate taste, evidencing an expenditure that made me stare about in amazement. So deeply did it impress me that I remained there grasping the the rail, gazing about in surprise, hesitating to press my investigations further. Yet this feeling was but momentary, the very desertion and silence quickly convincing me that the cabin contained no occupants. The movement of the vessel, the trampling of men on the deck, and the ceaseless noise of the screw were more noticeable here than forward, and no seaman, however overloaded with liquor he might have been the night before, could have slept undisturbed through the hubbub and changes of the past few hours.

Inspired to activity by this knowledge, and eager to settle the identity of our prize, I began closer examination of that impressive interior, although not entirely relieved from the spell of its royal magnificence. Six doors, three upon each side, opened off from the main cabin. The full-length mirrors occupied the spaces between, and the doors themselves were marvels of decoration and carving. Another, beneath the stairs, led directly into the steward's pantry, and revealed, besides, a passageway leading forward, probably to the lazarette amidships. The others, as I tried their brass knobs, exhibited merely comfortable staterooms, fitted up for officers' use; three contained two bunks each, the others only one. Four of the beds had been carefully made, but the remainder were in disorder, as though quite lately occupied. Everything impressed me as unusually clean and neat, evincing strict discipline. The only desk I noticed was a roll-top affair, securely locked, and with no litter of papers lying anywhere about. This, I figured, was probably the berth of the first officer; the captain's room would naturally be the one farthest astern.

The upright piano, with the high-backed cushioned chairs surrounding it, blocked my view aft, but on rounding these I observed a closed door, which apparently led into a room extending the entire width of the cabin. Never suspecting that it might be occupied, I grasped the brass knob, and stepped within. Instantly I came to a full stop, dazed by astonishment, my teeth clenched in quick effort at self-control. The entire scene burst in upon my consciousness with that first surprised survey—the draped portholes opening out upon the gray fog-bank, the brass bed screwed to the deck, the chairs upholstered in green plush, the polished table with a vase of flowers topping it, the glistening front of a book-case in the corner, the tiger rug into which my feet sank. All these things I perceived, scarcely realizing that I did so, for my one true impression concentrated itself upon the living occupants.

There were two present. At a low dressing table, her back toward me, fronting a mirror, yet with eyes fastened upon an open book lying in her lap, sat a woman. The lowered head yielded me only an indistinct outline of her features, yet the full throat and rounded cheek gave pledge of both youth and beauty. Standing almost directly behind her chair, with short, curly locks, crowned by a smart white cap, her hands busied amid her mistresses' tresses, was a maid, petite, roguish, fluttering about like a humming bird. The latter saw me at once, pausing in her work with eyes wide open in surprise, but the preoccupied mistress did not even glance up. She must have heard the sound of the door, however, for she spoke carelessly:

"I thought you were never coming. What caused you to sail so suddenly?"

These unexpected words, uttered so naturally, served partially to arouse me from the dull torpor of surprise. I clenched my hands, wondering if I was really awake, and stared back into the frightened eyes of the maid, who appeared equally incapable of articulation. Suddenly she found voice.

"It is not ze one, madame," she cried, shrinking back. "Non, non; it is un homme etranger."

"What is that you say, Celeste?" and the other arose swiftly to her feet, the open book dropping to the floor as she turned to face me. Instantly I recognized her, in spite of the long hair trailing unconfined far below her waist—recognized her with a sudden leap upward of my heart into my thoat. There was no semblance of fear, only undisguised amazement, in the dark gray eyes that met mine.

"What—what is the meaning of this strange intrusion? Are you a member of the crew?"

Instantly my cap came off, the thought occurring to me of what a rough figure I must be making in my soaked jacket, with the glistening peak of my cap shadowing my face.

"No, madame;" and I bowed before her. "I am not one of your crew. My—my entrance here was entirely a mistake."

She leaned forward, one white hand grasping the back of her chair, the expression in her eyes changing as she read my face, perplexity merging into faint recollection.

"I—I do not quite comprehend," she confessed at last, changing her speech to a slightly broken Spanish. "You—you are Senor Estevan?"

CHAPTER VIII.

In Which I Begin Discovery.

Stunned by this abrupt disclosure of the extremely dangerous predicament we were in, I found no immediate voice for reply, merely standing there as if petrified, staring at them both, cap in hand, grasping the edge of the door. Their faces swam before me in the gray light streaming through the stern ports; the maid already attempting a smile, as though her fears had subsided, the mistress viewing me in wondering perplexity. She it was who first succeeded in breaking the embarrassing silence.

"But, senor, what does this all mean? Why are you here on board the yacht?"

With strong effort at control I brought my senses together, desperately fronting the disagreeable situation, feeling myself scarcely less a victim than she. If all that I now dimly suspected proved true, about us both were being drawn the cords of treachery.

"I cannot explain, madame," I began lamely enough. "At least not until I comprehend the situation better myself than I do now. It is all dark. I have reason to believe a most serious mistake has been made—one it will be very difficult to rectify. Perhaps I could see more clearly if you would consent to answer a few question. May I ask them of you?"

She bent her head slightly, still gazing directly at me with widely open eyes in which I read increasing bewilderment. I believe she thought me a crazed man, whom she must continue to humor.

"What vessel is this?"

"The steam yacht Sea Queen of Liverpool, owned by Lord Darlington," she announced, soberly, her face and lips white.

"How came you anchored off the government docks?"

"By special permission of the presidente. We were towed into that berth early last evening, after the Esmeralda had been hauled up against the quay to ship armament and stores."

I drew a deep breath, clenching and unclenching my hands.

"Could you tell me if it was known to others that you contemplated anchoring there?"

She hesitated, her lips slightly apart, one hand pressed against her temple.

"It is most important that I learn the exact truth," I urged, earnestly. "I ask from no idle curiosity."

"I am not generally consulted in such matters, senor," she admitted, "but I believe we had been waiting several days for the opportunity to take that position. This is as I have been told."

She seemed to be awaiting my explanation, striving to be courteous, yet with her impatience slightly evidenced by the continual tapping of her foot on the rug. But I was not yet through with my questioning.

"Were no officers left on board last night?"

Her gray eyes widened.

"Certainly yes; the first officer and the engineer were in charge when I retired. The others, with the majority of the crew, had gone ashore at sundown to enjoy the fun. But why do you ask, senor? Are these not on board now?"

"I regret being compelled to answer no. Only the engineer, three of the harbor watch, and some Kanaka firemen have been found. I have discovered no trace of the first officer."

"Then—then he must have rowed ashore with two of the men!" she exclaimed.

"How chanced you to be left here alone?"

She hesitated, her hands clasped on the chairback, her bosom rising and falling tremulously. Yet finally she forced her lips to reply, as though thus seeking the quickest way of clarifying the situation.

"We were all invited to the palace of the presidente, to listen to the speeches and view the fireworks. Lord Darlington was greatly interested, and most desirous of attending. The unfortunate scene which occurred at the hotel early in the evening left me, however, with so severe a headache that I begged to be allowed to remain here alone with Celeste. At first both Lord Darlington and mamma refused to depart without me, but when the presidente dispatched his own steam launch to convey the party to the wharf, they decided it would be most discourteous not to attend. Lord Darlington's membership in the house of lords gives him a certain official recognition abroad which he does not care to have lapse. The yacht's captain accompanied them, and no dream of evil befalling those left behind ever occurred to any one of us. O senor, tell me, what does it all mean? What has happened?"

"I presume I must explain," I said, regretfully, "although it is not an easy task by any means. You will have confidence in me, Miss Doris?"

"I shall endeavor to do so," she returned, an increasing coldness in her voice. "But I am Lady Darlington."

"Your pardon; I supposed you to be that gentleman's daughter."

The color swept in a wave of rich crimson into her cheeks, the gray eyes becoming darker.

"Nevertheless, senor, I am Lord Darlington's wife."

Even in that moment of embarrassment and perplexity, when I was scarcely less agitated than herself, this unexpected announcement of such a relationship came to me as a shock. Why it should, what difference it could possibly make, I did not in the least realize, yet I was instantly conscious of the disappointment, of deep regret. The revelation, thus calmly, proudly made, was so unexpected, so destructive of all my previous conceptions, as to seem an impossibility. Could this young, clear-eyed woman be indeed the wife of that grim, inactive, ancient peer of the realm?

"You apparently question the truth of my words," she remarked, coldly observant.

"It was only the natural surprise of a moment, Lady Darlington," I hastened to apologize. "The thought of your marriage had never before occurred to me."

She looked directly into my eyes, her own plainly indignant, yet her words strove to overcome the bluntness of my speech.

"I do not feel, senor, that there can be any necessity for discussing my private affairs with you at present. Enough that I am Lady Darlington, and that I have patiently answered the rather impudent questions you have seen fit to ask. Now, Senor Estevan, kindly enlighten me as to the cause of your intrusion into this apartment, and your presence on board the yacht."

Her tone had changed to imperiousness. This was plainly a command, and, back of the fair face fronting me, I read strength of character and a proud insistence long accustomed to control. It was not fear but disdain that darkened her gray eyes. Her manner begged nothing—it pictured dominant command, the attitude of one who addresses a servant, expecting implicit obedience.

"Lady Darlington," I began, standing directly before her, and reverting to the use of English, so as to be certain of making my meaning sufficiently clear, "whatever explanation I may make cannot be pleasant, but it shall be truthful. It is far better that you comprehend fully the situation we are in—your own peril, as well as my responsibility."

Her expression changed from abbitrary defiance to an amazement not untinged by a sudden development of fear as her hands grasped the chair-back convulsively; but I went on steadily to the end.

"I am not, as you naturally supposed, a Chilean, but a native of North America. My name is Stephens. I was in Valparaiso under most unpleasant circumstances, seeking vainly to escape from the country, and hounded by the secret police because of my connection lately with a revolutionary movement along the Bolivian frontier. The merits of that affair need not now be discussed, but I had become involved in it through certain business connections, and had attained Valparaiso after much hardship, seeking escape by sea. There I discovered every avenue closed against me, and was reduced to a desperate plight. I was in hiding from the governmental authorities when I risked almost certain discovery—last evening. A little later—after you left the hotel—a man who I was led to believe represented the Peruvian government, approached me with a strange proposition, which, however, promised immediate release from my dangerous predicament, and, likewise, a suitable reward for the successful performance of a certain service. I am a sailor, and the particular duty required of me was to be performed upon the sea. I was asked to assume the position of a Peruvian naval captain, incapacitated by sudden illness, in the surprise and capture of a Chilean war vessel, the steam yacht Esmeralda, then supposed to be lying at anchor, poorly guarded, in the outer harbor off the government docks. For that purpose I was presented with a Peruvian naval commission."

My glance wandered from the motionless woman fronting me in such white silence to Celeste, who had sunk back upon the bed, her blue eyes staring at me across the brass rail, evidently experiencing difficulty in translating my rapid English speech.

"I had enjoyed but little opportunity of examining the particular vessel we were thus employed to capture, as I dared not leave the hotel except after nightfall," I continued, more slowly. "Yet I knew her place of anchorage, and that she was a steam yacht of some 700 tons burden, schooner-rigged, with lines promising great speed. Otherwise I relied entirely upon the knowledge of the officers under me. We boarded what I believed to be the Esmeralda soon after midnight, overcame the small harbor watch with little difficulty, captured the engine room, and, by holding a gun at his ear, persuaded the engineer to operate his machinery in our service. The very audacity of the attempt brought comparatively easy success. The main cabin had been secured by my orders when we first arrived aboard, and I came below just now, after all danger seemed far astern, to learn if any officers were hidden away here. I had examined all the other staterooms, finding them empty, and at last opened this door in my quest. Not until I saw you did I in the slightest realize that we were on board the wrong vessel, nor that we were engaged in anything except an honorable adventure of war."

That the hasty details of my story both startled her and impressed her with its truth, was evident enough, yet her lips curled with contempt, and her eyes remained unbelieving.

"How many men accompanied you?"

"A crew of 20, with two officers."

"Peruvians, I presume?"

"No, madam," reluctantly, "hotch-potch dragged from the seven seas."

Her expressive face darkened, her fingers clenching again nervously about the chairback.

"And you really expect me to believe that preposterous tale!" she burst forth, indignation shattering all ordinary bounds of speech. "You must, indeed, think very highly of my intelligence. You—why, you are a sea-robber, a pirate!"

My cheeks flushed at the harsh words. I could feel the surge of blood, yet I met her gaze quietly.

"I have told you the exact truth, Lady Darlington, as I promised," I returned, seeking to speak calmly, "without any real hope that you would believe. Yet I want you to try. It is all bad enough as it stands, without endeavoring to make it appear worse."

She leaned slightly forward, clearly impressed to some extent by the gravity of my manner.

"Then prove it."

"How?"

"By steaming directly back to Valparaiso and delivering up this stolen vessel to its lawful owners."

"That sounds simple enough, but do you realize what our probable fate would be?"

She clasped her hands tightly, pressing them against her breast.

"What do I care!" the contempt in her voice grown bitter. "You have done the evil, by your own confession; now you should pay the price. You rescued me once from insult, and I hold the remembrance of that act in your favor. Prove yourself worthy a woman's respect by making amends for this wrong. Take the Sea Queen back now, before it is forever too late, and all I can do, or that my husband can accomplish, shall be done to save you from punishment. Prove to me that your words are not false."

I hesitated, doubt and suspicion rendering me totally incapable of clear thinking before her insistent demand. Her face grew whiter as she marked my silence.

"So you—you lied, then!" the cruel words faltered from between her lips almost unconsciously.

"No, I spoke the truth," I answered, gripping myself sternly, "but I question my power."

"Your power? Why, you just informed me you were in command."

I advanced a step forward, my manner respectful enough, yet she half shrank back from my approach and brought the protection of the chair between us.

"Perhaps I may never succeed in making you clearly comprehend my present position," I said, soberly, "yet I intend to try, because, in truth, I



"You—Why, You Are a Robber, a Pirate!"

need your assistance as greatly as you need mine. Twenty minutes ago, Lady Darlington, it was true I believed myself to be in absolute command of this vessel. Now I gravely suspect whether I may not be a mere puppet, helpless in the hands of others. As I have already endeavored to explain, it was comparatively easy for me to mistake this yacht for the Esmeralda. They are very much alike, and I had enjoyed no opportunity for closely observing either. But it is impossible for me to conceive how the others of my party could have innocently made such an error. What project they may have had in mind I cannot even guess, but I believe now the Sea Queen was deliberately captured, and that I have been decoyed into the leadership of an act of piracy. If so, then I am only one man pitted against 20. What I may accomplish I have at present no means of knowing. I must see the others, endeavor to discover their secret purpose, and learn whether or not I possess any real authority on board. Lady Darlington, do you at least comprehend what I mean? Do I make it clear to you that I am in a position scarcely less perilous than your own?"

With lips parted and hands clenched over her heaving breast she stood silent, apparently deeply aroused by my earnest appeal, yet totally unable to repose full confidence in me. Yet her very hesitancy was to me an encouragement.

"You certainly have every reason to doubt me at present, madam," I urged, with increased confidence, "yet I mean to prove myself worthy your trust by deeds rather than words. Will you consent to do as I wish, at least for the moment?"

She did not appear to know what she had better do or say, her glance wandering in uncertainty from my face to the questioning eyes of the maid. The latter leaned forward with some eagerness.

"Surely it is best to say oui, madame; ze man has ze look honorable," her hands gesticulating despair. "An' on ze whol' ship zere was no one else to help us."

"As you say, Celeste, there is no choice;" and Lady Darlington's gray eyes again sought mine reluctantly. "I sincerely desire to repose complete confidence in you; to believe you worthy. What is it you wish us to do?"

"Merely to remain where you are, beyond the observation of others, until I can ascertain the exact truth of our situation. So soon as I learn this, I shall return with the information. Will you accede to this?"

She lowered her head slightly, in silent acquiescence, and, still facing them both, I backed out of the room and closed the door.

TO BE ONTINUED

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *5.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.35 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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THE REPUBLICAN
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WITHIN the past year the increased made upon the Job Printing Department of The Republican necessitated many improvements, and to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing business an addition of considerable proportions to our present building is in contemplation; new type and improved machinery must be purchased—but in the meantime all orders will be executed in a most satisfactory manner.

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Job Printing Departm't
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.



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Increase of Suicide Due to Insecurity of the Rich and Envy of the Poor.

By MAX NORDAU, Famous Author.

WE seek in vain today among the rich a feeling of SECURITY in regard to their wealth and of simple enjoyment of it. Neither do we find among the poor that PATIENT ACQUIESCENCE in the poverty which appears so inevitable and unchangeable to human eyes.

AN UNDEFINED FEAR OF APPROACHING DANGER HAUNTS THE MAN OF WEALTH. He sees a menace in the present condition of men and affairs, indistinct, but none the less real, so that he has come to look upon his possessions as a loan that can be demanded from him without reprieve from one moment to another.

The POOR MAN IS CONSUMED BY ENVY AND GREED of the wealth of the privileged few. Neither in himself nor in the existing arrangement of the world and society, as he has learned to understand it, does he discover any convincing reasons for the fact that he is poor and hence EXCLUDED FROM THE TABLE OF LIFE'S PLEASURES.

THE RICH MAN IS DREADING, THE POOR MAN IS HOPING AND WORKING TO BRING ABOUT, A CHANGE IN THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PROPERTY OWNERSHIP.

What do we learn from the domestic politics of each of all the civilized countries of Europe? The CONTRASTS ARE BECOMING SHARPER all the time, the struggles between the political parties more violent. The conservative adherents of the existing state of affairs are gradually dying off, and one of these days there will be none left of them upon the surface of the earth.

THERE WILL REMAIN ONLY REACTION OR REFORM—THAT IS TO SAY, REVOLUTION FORWARD OR BACKWARD. THE FORMER WISHES TO RECALL THE PAST, THE LATTER TO HASTEN THE FUTURE, AND THE REACTIONIST HATES THE PRESENT FOLLY AS MUCH AS THE REFORMER.

This universal mental restlessness and uneasiness exert a powerful and many sided influence upon INDIVIDUAL LIFE. A dread of examining and comprehending the actualities of life prevails to a frightfully alarming extent and manifests itself in a thousand ways. The means of sensation and perception are eagerly counterfeited by altering the nervous system by the use of stimulating or narcotic poisons of all kinds, manifesting thereby an instinctive aversion to the realities of appearances and circumstances.

INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETY TRY TO DROWN THEIR SORROWS IN A FLOWING BOWL, AND HAND IN HAND WITH THIS INSTINCTIVE SELF DECEPTION AND ATTEMPT AT TEMPORARY OBLIVION OF THE ACTUAL WORLD GOES THE FINAL PLUNGE INTO ETERNAL OBLIVION. SUICIDES ARE INCREASING IN ALL THE HIGHLY CIVILIZED COUNTRIES.

Not Enough Patriotism In America.

By Governor JOHN A. JOHNSON of Minnesota.

THERE is too much partisanship and NOT ENOUGH PATRIOTISM in America. As long as we have a constitution we will have two great parties. Every man should belong to one of these parties—not because his father or his grandfather belonged to it, but because after due thought he believes it is the right party.

THERE IS MUCH WRONG DONE OWING TO DISRESPECT FOR THE LAW. THE LAWS MAY BE SUFFICIENT, BUT THEY ARE NOT EFFICIENT. THE GREATEST THING IN OUR OWN COUNTRY IS LAW, AND IT IS THE GREATEST THING IN THE UNIVERSE.

Law has been and ever will be. In our country the law is made for the BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE—to protect the poor, to enable the workman to collect his wages and to maintain him in the enjoyment of his rights under the constitution.

Disrespect for the law by public servants and corporations drags the respect of the law in the dust. In many cases the law is MORE SEVERE ON THE INNOCENT than on the guilty.

Briber Is More Guilty Than the Bribed.

By President CHARLES W. ELIOT of Harvard University.

MUCH lawlessness in this country has been justified on the ground that the managers of large businesses must PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE OWNERS by procuring favorable legislation and preventing the enactment of unfavorable laws. It is said, for instance, that directors must procure some wished for legislation by any necessary amount of BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION because the interests of the shareholders, for whom the directors are in some sense trustees or managing agents, require the enactment of this legislation and that when purchasable members of a legislature introduce laws adverse to the interests of a given corporation they may properly be bought off because, again, the INTERESTS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS REQUIRE PROTECTION.

THE BRIBER AND THE BRIBED ARE BOTH LAWLESS, BUT THE WORSE OF THE TWO IS THE BRIBER.

Men Are Worse Gossips Than Women.

By Mrs. LILLIE D. BLAKE, Lecturer and Author.

IT is the MAN WHO GOSSIPS, not the woman. The men of this country are, on the whole, pretty good fellows, but women are the silent sex.

MEN HAVE LONG LAUGHED AT WOMEN FOR BEING THE TALKING SEX, BUT THEY ONLY CALL THEM THE TALKING SEX TO HIDE HOW MUCH THEY TALK THEMSELVES.

ONCE ON A TIME.

MY baby clambers to my knee,
And when her daring climb
Is done she settles down and says,
"Now, 'Once upon a time,'"
And so I pause a moment while
I search my meager store
Of oft told tales, and then I start
"Once on a time" once more.

"Once upon a time," I say,
"There was a hungry fox,"
And then I wander on and on
And tell of all the flocks
Of geese and ducks and hens he ate,
Feet, feathers, heads and wings,
And tell of all the mice he caught
And all the other things.

And everything he ever killed,
Chicken or goose or dove,
I separate from all the rest
And make a story of
Until the stories told stretch out
And all the evening through
And bring great peace and joy to the
Wee lass I tell them to.

"Once on a time," I sit alone
When baby is in bed,
When I have tucked her snugly in
And kissed her tousled head
And think of all the things she said
And her cute ways, and then
I tiptoe to her side and kiss
Her tousled crown again.

Some time she will grow up, and all
Her charming baby ways
Will be remembered only with
The joys of other days,
And I will think of times she climbed
Upon her daddy's knee
And we two sat there in the dusk
As cozy as could be.

And I'll remember every tale
I tell so glibly now,
And I'll remember all she says
And how she laughs and how
She looks into my eyes when she
Has dared that fearful climb,
And I will sigh at the thought of joys
I knew "once on a time."

—J. M. Lewis in Houston Post.

Saving His Strength.

Mr. Bunker—I've walked at least twenty miles playing golf and—

Mrs. Bunker (breaking in)—I don't doubt it, and yet you made an awful fuss this morning when I asked you to step down cellar and bring up a pail of coal for me.

Mr. Bunker—Well, did you imagine I was anxious to tire myself out carrying coal when I knew I had that long walk ahead of me?—New York Herald.

Very Much Alike.



Mrs. J.—Mrs. Gabs was at the house this morning. She reminds me of an automobile.

Mr. J.—What's the answer, my dear?

Mrs. J.—She's always running other people down.

A Variation.

The biscuits are undeniably small and hard, and the steak is really like a piece of leather.

"Mother never had a meal like this," says the young husband.

"She didn't?" asks the bride.

"No. I don't see why we can't keep a cook like mother used to keep."—Chicago Post.

His Guess.

"Why don't you resign from your clubs and quit smoking, dear? You know such things don't do you any good."

"Don't worry about me. Go ahead and get the new clothes you want. I'll try to pay for them somehow."—New York Life.

Literal Philosophy.

Backwoods Justice—Will ye, Betsy, take this yere man present for better or worse?

Backwoods Bride—Law sakes, jedge, everybody knows I gotter take Bill for wuss, but he's the best I kin do.—Baltimore American.

They Took First.

Visitor—Which one of your parents do you take after, Harold?

Small Harold—Both of them—when we have company.

Visitor—Why, how's that?

Small Harold—Then I have to eat at the second table.—Detroit Tribune.

The Survival of the Unfit.

"It is a critic's duty to point out plays that are unfit to be seen," said the theater patron.

"Yes," answered the manager, "so that more people may go to see them out of curiosity."—Washington Star.

The More the Merrier.

"Yes; he's her fourth husband."

"Unlucky fellow!"

"Not a bit of it. Each of his wife's three ex-husbands pay her alimony, and she gives it all to him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Half Rates.

"How much are those spectacles?"

"Four dollars."

"I'll take a pair."

"But you've only given me $2."

"I know, but I'm blind in one eye."—Cleveland Leader.

A Bachelor's Idea.

"Why is it that novels are so much more popular with the women than with the men?"

"In a novel the fellow invariably asks the girl to be his wife."—Smart Set.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Park never looked better at this time of the year. The shade trees planted by the ladies of the Civic Club have most all died but are beingtaken up and replaced by others which will be more likely to grow.

Mr. W. C. Dunnington has leased the Mountain Lake Park Hotel for a period of three years. Mr. D. will also conduct the Chautauqua Hotel.

Rev. N. L. Baumgardner came to the Park Monday. He is the guest of Mr. Luther Selby. Mrs. Baumgardner is receiving treatment in a hospital in Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. H. B. Carroll, of Piedmont, W. Va., was here Tuesday looking after his cottage.

Prof. R. G. Richardson and son Carl, of Piedmont, W. Va., spent Tuesday here, remaining over night. Tuesday evening he invited a friend to his cottage to engage in a socieal game of checkers. We will let the Professor announce the result.

Among the cottages rented for the season since our last report we note the Allen cottage on G street and the Spitzer cottage on I street.

Mrs. Allie Haymond, of Fairmont, W. Va., arrived here Tuesday and is putting her large cottage in order for the season.

Dr. Gonder is putting his drug store condition for the summer trade. The store will be opened for business in a few days.

Hon. Philip Willett is still confined to his cottage, suffering from rheumatism or gout.

The Columbian hotel and Haydenhurst and Crane cottages are being painted.

Messrs. John D. Hayden and Harry Callis are putting the light plant and wiring in order for the season. Light will be turned on June 1st.

Superintendent Echard has nearly completed the work on the streets and has done it well It was feared that his new son would take up so much of his time that he would not have the streets ready for the opening of the season, but our fears were groundless.

Prof. F. E. Rathbun will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church Friday evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of "The Invincibles." Frank should have a full house.

'Squire Kerfoot is still living but very near death.

Mr. James Calhoun recently moved into the William Smouse cottage.

Mrs. C. F. Dawson and family are now occupying the Rembold cottage opposite the M. E. church.

Mr. David Martin will start a transfer between here and Oakland early in June.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Wm. Heyward, of Bond, bookkeeper for DuBois & Bond Bros., at that place, was entertained at a baked shad dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, of Piedmont on Friday.

Mr. Floyd Klien, of Elkins, spent a part of the week with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wolf.

Miss Lulu Coffman, who has just finished a course with a pretty severe attack of scarlet fever, was able to resume her duties as organist in the M. E. Church on last Sunday evening.

The Easter entertainment of the M. E. Sunday school, for which the teachers and members of the school had made preparations, most unfortunately had to be postponed on account of the breaking out of scarlet fever in the town a week prior to Easter Sunday, took place in the church on last Sunday evening.

Mr. Casper Kight, general manager of the Kight Oil Co., who has been at home on a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Kight, of near Cross, returned to the oil fields at Matamoras, Ohio, on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Mr. George MacFarlane, of Barnum, who visits the oil fields to look after some leases in which he is interested.

The electric railway motor, plying between Bond Junction and the little town of Bond, on the Savage River railroad, has been out of commission for a few days past and has caused considerat le inconvenience to parties having business at Bond. Mr. John Lance, the owner and engineer, reports that the necessary repairs can be made in a very short time and by Friday or Saturday he will be making his regular trips.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, who has been spending a few days at Alexander, W. Va., superintending the erection of the new lumber plant of the Croft Lumber Co., at that place, returned home Thursday morning.

Adam Pritts, aged 17 years, a driver in the Buxton mine, was caught between two loaded cars on Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and sustained a fracture of the left leg above the knee. He is a son of Adam Pritts, who was killed in the old New Creek mines, seven years ago.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Alice Liller, Mr. Climes Miller, Mgr. Oakland Hotel, Lawyer Thomas, Miss Daisy Summers.

ACCIDENT.

The weather is nice and nearly all the farmers have finished sowing oats and planting corn in this section of countrv.

There has been quite a stir in buying and selling horses. C. C. Spiker sold a horse and bought a very fine brood mare.

Dr. Briscoe has purchased the J. C. Beahm property in Accident.

Mrs. M. J Miller fell a few days ago and hurt her hip seriously. Dr. Legge of Oakland, and Dr. Briscoe of Accident, attended the injured lady.

Edwin George is building an addition to his blacksmith shop.

John Laraway's cow fell dead from no apparent cause.

Arthur Schlossnagle has had a very sore eye, but is improving at this writing.

John Garringer is putting pipes in to lead water to his house.

John Sperline and Conrad Fratz will paint their barns and out buildings this summer.

Henry Spiker has sold a thoroughbred horse at Guseman, W. Va.

Fred Hoffman is running his planer.

BITTINGER.

"Well Johnny," said the inquisitive stranger, "did you ever study physiology?" "Yes sir," replied Johnny. "Well then, my lad what is the spinal vertebrae ?" "Yes, sir" answered Johnny "It is a cord that runs through my body, my head sits on one end of it and I sit on the other."

Jonas Bittinger is having his residence on "Radical Hill" improved by the application of a new coat of paint. W. A. Althers is the contractor.

Dr. Robinson, of Grantsville, was making professional calls in this neighborhood last Monday.

Constable Maffett, of Oakland was a caller in this village last Monday evening.

Miss Nettie Brininger, of Sunnyside, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Turner Lohr, at this place this week.

Mrs. Yugel, wife of Rev. Alvin Yugel of this village, spent part of last week with friends at Jennings.

C. E. Ellithorp made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Arrangements are being made to hold a special Decoration day celebration in this village on Saturday, May 29th. The young people of the village are preparing a musical programme to be rendered on that occasion and Rev. J. B. Shoup will be present and with his comrades will hold the regular G. A. R. service and will serve the old fashioned bean soup in regular army style. The occasion promises to be an enjoyable one for the old veterans as well as for the public generally, all of whom will be welcomed.

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Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

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MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

During the term ending May 1st 43 music lessons have been given by its capable teachers at the above School of Music to the following efficient young pupils:

Bernedette Hart, Eleanor Maroney, Nellie Compton, Amelia Bunce, Katie Lauer, Ethel Naylor, Elizabeth Walters, Kathleen Helbig, V. Liller, Mary Flannagan, Birdie Turney, Emma Miller, Margaret Chase, Ethel Kitzmiller, Florence Flannagan, S. Chase, Edna Goss, Robert Browning Garrett, Ernest Liller, D. Browning, Romanus Pendergast, N. Liller, Joseph Pendergast, Morgan Hinebaugh, Ira Beckwith, Edward Pendergast.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

REPORT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court House Commission for Garrett County, as authorized by Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906:

1907.	RECEIPTS.		
Aug. 1.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners, proceeds of sale of bonds, par value $75,000.00, interest at 4 per cent. under Chapter 788 of Acts of 1906		$71,861 50
1908.			
Sept. 8.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners under Chapter 370, Acts of 1908, making up deficiency owing to sale of Bonds at the low rate of 4 per cent interest		3,138 50
Sept. 8.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners as authorized by Chapter 370 of Acts of 1908		3,000 00
Nov. 23.	To credit from A. D. Naylor & Company, for earth removed from Court House and deposited upon Naylor's lot on Third street		40 00
Feb. 4.	To draft from Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, use of W. J. C. Dulaney Company		1,500 00
April 20.	To draft from Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, use of W. J. C. Dulaney Company		409 31
	Total		$79,949 31
1909.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
March 20.	By W. A. Liller, contractor, original contract	$59,622 10	
	Stone columns to Porticos	1,000 00	
	Piers for above columns	100 00	
	Copper Roof	1,700 00	
	Judges arch in Court room	100 00	
	Iron conductors from roof	100 00	
	Heart grained flooring	170 00	
	Marble floor in rotunda	1,000 00	
	Additional work and material	709 10	
			$64,501 20
" 20.	By A. D. Naylor & Company, Contractors, original contract, Heating, Plumbing and wiring Court House	5,822 00	
	Additional Plumbing and Wiring	300 00	
	Contract Gas and Electric Fixtures $720 00		
	Additional Gas and Electric Fixtures 118 63	838 63	
	Extra Work and Material	57 36	
	Firing boilers 38 days @ $1 00	38 00	
			7,055 99
" 20.	By Riley Gordon, Architect, 5 per cent Commission on $70,679 75	3,533 99	
	Expenses, Car and Hotel	407 94	
			3,941 93
" 20.	By Thomas S. Kean, Grading Lot, etc., for Court House		490 90
" 20.	By Architects' plans in competition, Baldwin & Pennington, Wyatt & Nolting, Holmboe & Lafferty, and J. C. Fulton, @ $125 00 each		500 00
" 20.	By Advertising, Printing and Stationery		108 09
" 20.	By amount paid to Board of Commissioners of Garrett County on purchase price Crim lot		200 00
" 20.	By General Fireproofing Company contract for metal furniture		671 88
" 20.	By Secretary's account for Postage, Telegrams, Express and Sundries		20 00
" 20.	By Personal expenses of the Court House Commission from Dec. 17th, 1906, to March 16th, 1909—		
	W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary	65 47	
	Otho S. Fike	6 50	
	Asa B. Friend	13 50	
	J. W. McCullough	6 26	
	Charles M. Miller	23 23	
	A. Clyde Smith	23 93	
	Peter J. Stephen	14 71	
			153 60
" 20.	By J. M. Jarboe, under Chapter 788, Acts 1906, for Supervision of Construction		191 17
" 20.	By Sundry expenses—		
	James A. Sincell, surveying lot	5 00	
	D. E. Offutt & Sons, Grass seed	5 45	
	Joseph Helbig, Painting and Finishing	21 50	
	Express on Plans	3 80	
	C. Pratt, Labor	5 25	
	Harry Helbig, team and labor $2 00 " " " " " 6 00	8 00	
	Labor on Court House lot paid by J. M. Jarboe	12 90	
	Phosphate and Labor on lot	3 35	
	Telegrams, J. M. Jarboe	3 55	
	J. M. Jarboe, paid on walks $1 35		
	J. M. Jarboe, personal expenses to Keyser 3 50	4 85	
	W. H. Kahl, fitting platform	3 60	
			77 25
" 20.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, on account of Furniture		127 99
Feb. 4.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, on account of Furniture		1,500 00
April 20.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, settlement on account for Furniture		409 31
		$79,949 31	$79,949 31

In making this report the Commission has thought well to make the following explanation: Under Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906, and Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1908, the Court House Commission has received from the Board of County Commissioners the sum of $78,000.00 and also an additional sum of $40.00 from A. D. Naylor & Company, in all $78,040.00.

This amount would have fully covered the original contracts and cost of work and materials which were $75,479.31. But as the work progressed and the building developed there were certain changes and additions, which in the opinion of the entire Commission it was eminently proper, wise and ultimately economical to make, these additions were therefore ordered, their aggregate being $4,470.00. They included stone columns in the porticos, marble floor and copper roof, all of which added materially to the character and durability of the building.

On account of the above mentioned changes, there was a deficit of $1,909.31. This amount has been met by the Board of County Commissioners and paid to the Court House Commission, and makes the total cost of the New Court House to Garrett County $79,949.31.

We feel this moderate for such a substantial and handsome structnre.

State of Maryland, Allegany County, to-wit:

I hereby certify that on this 5th day of May, in the year 1909, before me the subscriber a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for Allegany Connty, personally appeared Robert R. Henderson, Chairman of the Commission duly designated and appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Court House in Garrett County Maryland, and William McCulloh Brown, Secretary and Treasurer of said Commission, and did each make oath in due form of law that the annexed report or statement is a full and complete statement of the cost of said building and furnishing of said Court House and of the actual personal expenses of said Commission in and about the same, and that the matter and things set forth in said statement are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my handand affixed my notarial seal this 5th day of May, A. D., 1909.

NOTARIAL SEAL

CHAS. E. METZ, Notary Public.

State of Maryland, Garrett County, to wit:

I, A. G. Ross, Clerk of the County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland do hereby cetify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Court House Commission's report filed in this office on May 8th, 1909, by Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the Seal of the County Commissioners Office this 10th day of May, A. D., 1909.

SEAL

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

No Doubt.

When a young man tells a girl that he'll love her forever and ever, no doubt he believes he is telling the truth at the time.—Chicago Daily News.

A Paradox.

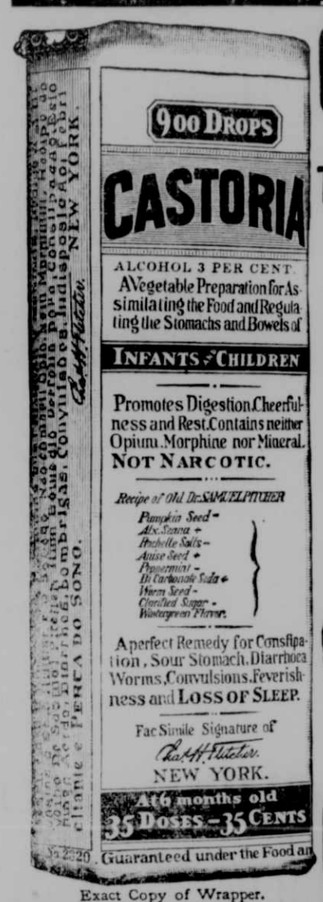
When it is known that this country consumes as much as 7,000,000,000 pounds of sugar in a year, one wonders why there are not more sweet-tempered ones than there are.

The Unattainable.

Seeking the unattainable is for a man to try to find a corner in the house for some undisturbed reading without its having to be dusted ten minutes after he begins.—New York Press.

Should Not Be Ridiculed.

Don't scoff at humble beginnings. Many a man who is rich to-day got his start in the legislature.—Indianapolis News.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 53,752 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	24,990 00	
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	663 82	
Bonds, securities, etc	7,375 00	
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,455 95	
Other real estate owned	400 00	
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	352 27	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	529 55	
Due from approved reserve Agents	19,427 31	
Checks and other cash items	465 24	
Notes of other National Banks	2,760 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	43 19	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie $4,546 05		
Legal-tender notes 30 00	4,546 05	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation	1,249 50	
Total		$127,010 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	4,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,298 08
National Bank notes outstanding	24,990 00
Due to other National Banks	1,060 55
Individual deposits subject to check	37,484 79
Savings deposits	32,902 13
Cashier's checks outstanding	275 20
Total	$127,010 75

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1909.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH,
WADE SAPP,
STANLEY BENDER,
Directors.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
Farming Land

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County at the suit of Phillip F. Smith vs. John W. Carroll et us. to me directed and delivered and duly levied on the hereinafter described la d I, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett County, have seized and taken in execution, and in front of the Post Office at Oakland, Garrett county in Maryland, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, the 29th Day of May,

1909, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder all the right and title and interest of the said John W. Carroll and wife in and to that tract of lrnd in Garrett County, lying about one half mile west of Frankville, and embracing about twenty four acres and thirty perches, improved with some cherry, plum and apple trees:

Beginning at a stake standing on the East margin of the B. & O. R. R. Co. above Frankville station, and running thence South 49 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake and chestnut tree marked as pointers, south 21 degrees East, 106 perches to a chestnut and birch tree marked as pointers; North 40 degrees East, 40 perches to a stake with a hickory and ironwood tree marked as pointers: North 21 degrees West, 106 perches to the beginning. Being the same property inherited by said John Carroll as sole child of Mary Sulser who obtained said land by deed from Joseph R. Anderson et al. August 31, 1885, recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 8, folio 76, of the land records of Garrett county.

TERMS—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

David J. Lewis, Cumberland, Md., Attorney.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$114,294 23
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		177 90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,304 84
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4,499 56
Due from approved reserve agents		16,530 09
Checks and other cash items		48 60
Notes of other National Bn'ks		1,080 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		127 20
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 1,584 75	
Legal-tender notes	6,362 00	7,946 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$246,110 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits loss expenses and taxes paid	4,075 84
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	119 52
Individual deposits subject to check	66,670 85
Time certificates of deposit	99,244 32
Total	$246,110 53

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1909.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
W. W. SAVAGE,
W. H. H. FRIEND,
Directors.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Timber Right of Kletus McKenzie, deceased. No. 512 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 29th day of April, that the sale of the timber on the land of Kletus McKenzie, made by James E. McKenzie, the Executor of said deceased, in pursuance of the laws of Maryland, vesting the Orphans' Court of said State with the power to order the sale of such property, and this day reported to this Court by said James E. McKenzie, Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of May, next; provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $150.00.

E. E. FRIEND,
Register of Wills.

True Copy, Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO
TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 386, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909. NUMBER 13

INSPECTED PROPOSED NEW ROUTE FOR STATE HIGHWAY

Two Members of the State Road Commission Visited Oakland Saturday.

The proposed good roads improvement to be undertaken in Garrett county by the State Highway Commission, when that body will expend a total sum of $238,000 within the borders of Garrett county for the improvement and maintenance of a series of highways, this sum being Garrett's proportionate share of the $5,000,000 appropriation authorized by the last General Assembly of Maryland, has at last taken definite form, as on Saturday last two members of the Commission, Hon. John M. Tucker, chairman of the Commission, and Hon. F. C. Hutton, a member of the Commission, E. H. Wroe, of the State engineering corps, accompanied by Messrs. Alexander C. Mason and D. M. Dixon, of Oakland, went over the proposed new route for the road leading along the east slope of Hooppole road and striking the present location of that road at or near Thayeruille.

The members of the commission were taken to the Browning farm in a carriage and from that point they returned to Oakland afoot, traveling the proposed new route in that manner.

The object in seeking another location for the Hooppole road was to secure a better grade and in this avoid the numerous hills on the present road. Upon the return of the members of the Commission to Oakland Mr. Tucker stated that if the new location were adopted the probabilities were that no work could be done during the present year as new surveys and maps would necessarily have to be made and much valuable time would be lost and suggested to the residents of Oakland and vicinity who are interested in the roadway that a meeting be held to determine which route should be adopted. As a result of Mr. Tucker's suggestion a largely attended meeting was held in the court room Monday evening when a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the present location of the road.

This determination on the part of the residents will facilitate the work of constructing the road and we may expect to see work started within the next three or four weeks.

Work Under Way.

This morning the work of making the proper excavations for the water and sewerage systems of Oakland was begun. The steam ditching machine, shipped here by the contractor to do the excavating, arrived on Tuesday and was unloaded from the car yesterday afternoon.

Subrbribe for The Republican.

JUNE WEATHER

Month Will Be Dry With Many Sharp Electrical Storms.

Peter R. Smith, West Virginia's foremost weather forecaster, has made his guess for next month, which will be published in today's Kingwood Argus, as follows:

June will most likely be short in rain.

On the 1st and 2d a high temperature will be experienced in western parts which will spread and strengthen as it moves eastward, developing clouds and thunder showers in central and eastern parts on the 3d and 4th. At the close of these showers the temperature will be much cooler.

Remember, on the night of the 3d the moon will rise entering the earth's shadow, forming a total eclipse of the moon. The center of the earth's shadow will be reached by the moon at 8:33 here and the breadth of the earth's shadow where the moon enters it is about 7,000 miles.

A storm period will develop on the 9th. The natural forces of the earth reach their maximum strength about the 12th, which is noticeable in the excessive amount of lightning discharged by the clouds in June, relieving the earth of much tension at the surface. The period from the 9th to the 13th will develop many thundershowers in all sections of the country, but the supply of rain is likely to be limited in many parts. After the passage of the wave tha temparature will cool, attended by pleasant zephyrs.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th a wave of threatening storms will be on passage which may relieve some portions of the country from the drouth.

The indications are the sun's eclipse on the 17th chase off the rain factors at this period.

A storm wave will develop on the 22d which may be prolonged with threatening weather to the 25th. The temperature will be very warm and much humidity will prevail in the atmosphere. Intense electrical display will be manifested and also high winds and cyclonic action may attend some of the storms. This period denotes the most sure time in June for general and widespread rains.

A renewal of thundershowers will prevail about the 27th, 28th and 29th. After the passage of this storm wave the weather will be cooler for several days.

Will Gather Old Newspapers and Periodical.

Next Thursday Mr. James O. Hinebaugh will call at the residences of the Oakland people for old newspapers and periodicals with his wagon and haul them to the basement of the Lutheran church where they will be bundled and prepared for shipment to the buyers. The ladies of the Lutheran church who requested householders to preserve their newspapers will be pleased if word be left at this office or with Mr. Hinebaugh so that no delay will be occasioned when he starts on his rounds next Thursday morning.

DIXON & KELSO

BARGAINS IN

Fencing Wire and Nails.

Having purchased two cars of Fencing and Nails when the market was at the very lowest point we are prepared to offer these goods at the lowest price they have been in years.

WOOL.

The Wool market is in spleneid shape and we would ask that farmers call us up before selling their wool, as we are prepared to offer the highest market price for cash.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

GAS WILL BE HERE JULY 15

Success Has Attended Efforts of Local People In Securing Natural Product

The visit to Oakland on Tuesday by Mr. Howard V. Thomas, of Buffalo, New York, vice president of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company, which corporation was granted a franchise several weeks ago by the Mayor and Council of Oakland to lay and maintain their pipe lines within the corporate limits of Oakland, settled conclusively the natural gas proposition which has been uppermost in the minds of every resident of the town and surrounding country for the past several months, and, we are more than pleased to state, the decision of Mr. Thomas was that Oakland will be enjoying the comforts attending the introduction of the gas by July 15th of the present year.

This is Mr. Thomas' second visit to Oakland, his first visit having been made three years ago at which time the preliminary survey of the pipe line from near Gorman was made to Oakland. At that time, while Mr. Thomas was very favorably impressed with the town, yet he was unwilling to have his company bring their product here as he feared it would not be a money making proposition. Now, however, he is convinced that Oakland and the country surrounding it is on the eve of a tremendous development and right here on this mountain top thousands of people will flock within the next three or four years and a market will be open for everything.

While in reality the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Company will own and control the pipe lines and other property entering into the plants for Deer Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland, Md., and Terra Alta, W. Va., a subsidiary corporation known as the Northern Natural Gas Company has been formed and under this name the gas will be marketed in the towns above named.

Tuesday the first car load of pipe for the construction of the main from Gorman towards Oakland, was side tracked at Mountain Lake Park, at which point it was unloaded yesterday. The actual work of building the line will begin on Monday of next week, when men with teams will distribute the pipe along the right of way. The gas will be brought over from Gorman in a six inch main and at a point near Oakland it will branch of into smaller mains, one leading east and the other west. About one hundred men will be engaged in the construction work and Mr. Thomas assured THE REPUBLICAN that by July 15th the work of installing the pipe and making the proper connections in Oakland would be completed. To build the line in its entirety twenty-five miles of mains will be used and twelve miles of service pipes will be installed. The cost will be upwards of $75,000.

While but one car load of pipe has been received as yet the entire quantity necessary has been purchased and will be distributed at the various points along the railroad as fast as it is possible for the railroads to haul it.

Mountain Lake Park will get the gas, there is little doubt, if the residencts at that place make the proper effort to secure it. So far but forty property owners of the more than two hundred have signified their willingness to sign and become consumers. The gas company is desirous of piping its product to that place and the Association, so it is generally reported, is anxious to have the gas brought in, but the property owners generally seem to take slight interest in the project. It has been suggested that as soon as the season opens in the Park that a meeting be held and a plan formulated which will be mutually agreeable to all parties concerned and that an effort be made to interest every resident in the matter.

The success attending the efforts of the Oakland Board of Trade in bringing to the attention of the gas company Oakland's needs and her manifest interest in the gas proposition is another evidence of what may be accomplished by unity of action and earnestness of purpose. The work of bringing Oakland to the front has only begun. Everybody is in harness and Oakland will take front rank yet.

BOUNDARY CASE TO BE HEARD.

Attorney General Straus Gets Consent of Supreme Court.

Attorney-General Isaac Lobe Straus appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington on Monday and succeeded in having the trial of the suit involving the dispute between Maryland and West Virginia over the boundary on the border of Garrett county, set for hearing October 25. Mr. Straus was gratified at securing such an early hearing.

The case has been pending over 20 years. Since Mr. Straus become Attorney General he has completed the record, covering two books of 1,000 pages each, and has prepared the case for trial.

About 50 square miles of land valued at about $1,000,000, are involved in the dispute.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN ROWLAND WHITWAM.

The many friends of J. Rowland Whitwam will be grieved to learn of his sad demise, which occurred at his home in Keyser, W. Va., on Monday evening, May 24, 1909, at 7.30 oclock.

Mr. Whitwam was the son of the late Ephraim and Helen Whitwam, of Clarksburg, W. Va. He was well known in Oakland, having made his home here for three years while in the employ of the Oakland Electric Light Co. In May 1897 he was married to Miss Alice Baird Lawton, of this place. To this union four children were born, namely, Madge, Samuel, Mildred and Edna. Besides his immediate family, he is survived by his mother, two brothers and four sisters, namely, Charles R. and Wallace Whitwam, of Clarksburg, Mrs. Daisy Morris of Wheeling; Mrs. Pearl Taylor, of Clarksburg; Mrs. Emma Mills, of Bridgeport, W. Va. and Mrs. Clara Brown, of Huntington, W. Va. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Margaret Lawton, in Oakland, on Thursday morning, May 27, 1909, at 11 o'clock, with interment in I. O. O. F. Cemetery. Friends of the family invited.

Mr. John H. Rafter, of Kitzmiller, was in the city yesterday on business.

STATE TEACHERS.

Forty-second Annual Meeting of the Association.

The next meeting of the Maryland Teachers' Association will be held at Mountain Lake Park, beginning on the evening of June 29th and ending on the morning of July 2nd.

Mountain Lake Park was selected for this year's meeting of the association at the urgent soliciiation of Superintendent E. A. Browning, of Garrett county, because not only of the excellent accommodations in the way of the large auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000, but the commodious hotels there, beautiful scenery and healthful and exhiliarating climate.

Excellent railroad rates have been arranged from all parts of the State. The hotel and cottage rates by the day or week are also very reasonable.

The program for each day of the meeting has been carefully prepared, which includes addresses by a number of the most noted educators of the State. The music of the meeting will be furnished by the celebrated Ionic Lady Quartette of Baltimore.

All signs point to one of the largest gateerings of teachers in the history of the assocation. Prof. Howard C. Hill, principal of the Allegany High School, Cumberland, is a member of the executive committee and may be consulted by those desiring to attend the meeting regarding railroad and hotel rates, etc. Mr. Hugh W. Caldwell is recording secretary of the association and may be addressed at Chesapeake City, Md.

Oakland Merryland.

John Woodyard, who recently came to Oakland from the vicinity of Frostburg, has rented the Townshend store room on Alder street and is making some alterations for the purpose of opening an electric theatre which will be known as Oakland's Merryland. He hopes to have the alterations completed by Monday night at which time the first entertainment will be given. The shows to be seen there will be clean, moral and high class in every particular. Mr. Woodyard bears an excellent reputation and all visitors to the Merryland will receive courteous treatment.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEES.

List Appointed By President Dixon and Confirmed by the Directors.

At a meeting of the directors of the Oakland Board of Trade held in the editorial rooms of THE REPUBLICAN Tuesday night President D. M. Dixon of the assocation submitted his list of standing committees, and the appointments were confirmed by the directors as follows:

NEW INDUSTRIES.

H. C. Sincell, Chairman; James D. Hamill and Herman Creutzburg.

ROOM AND FIXTURES.

D. E. Bolden, Chairman; E. Baumgartner and Owen Treacy.

STATISTICS.

D. E Offutt, Jr., Chairman; E. W. Helbig and A. G. Ross.

TRANSPORTATION.

David M. Mason, Chairman; G. S. Hamill and Henry A. Rasche

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Henry W. McComas, Chairman; Henry Lauer and William Weber.

ADVERTISING.

E. H. Sincell, Chairman; John E. Legge and E. S. West.

AUDITING.

R. E. Sliger, Chairman; John W. Hart and Arthur Townshed.

CONVENTIONS AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS.

B. H. Sincell, Chairman; J. M. Stanton and Henry W. McComas.

EDUCATION.

Joseph E. Harned, Chairman; Charles Deffinbaugh and King Delawder.

EXECUTIVE.

S. T. Jones, Chairman; D. M. Dixon and W. R. Offutt.

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Truman West, Chairman; Wm. G. Hinebaugh and E. G. Naylor.

LEGISLATION.

E. H. Sincell, Chairman; A. T. Matthews and Austin Brown.

INSURANCE.

J. C. Renninger, Chairman; A. T. Matthews and Stuart F. Hamill.

MEMBERSHIP.

F. A. Thayer, Chairman; Charles Liller and Chas. S. Davis.

MUSICIPAL AFFAIRS.

James D. Hamill, Chairman; E. A. Weimer and F. J. Schroeder.

Among other matters considered by the directors was that of getting into communication with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials relative to the condition of the railway property in Oakland, especially the old Glades Hotel site and the grounds surrounding the Oakland Hotel, and endeavor to have the railroad officials place a competent hotel man in charge of the Oakland and operate is as an up-to-date summer hotel.

The adverstising committee was also instructed to gather data for a proposed booklet setting forth the advantages of Oakland and Garrett county.

SCIENCE AND THE FARMER.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station, which is a department of the Maryland Agricultural College, is developing new plans for getting into working touch with the farmers of the state. The director of the Experiment Station, Dr. H. J. Patterson, advocates a system of instruction for the State Agricultural College which will result in bringing the institution into closer and more beneficial relationship with the practical farmers. He is a believer in the agricultural specialist in instruction methods. He declares that the day for the general teacher in agriculture has passed and that those institutions which are keeping pace with the demands made upon them are having their instructors specialize more and more. And he believes, moreover, that those who are engaged in working out the scientific problems of farming should know that the farmer practically—should get his point of view.

There is apt always to be some hiatus between the abstract theory and the practical application of any science. The practical farmer is sometimes disposed to take a somewhat contemptuous view of "book-farming." To an extent, at least, this attitude of mind is caused by the fact that the man reaches conclusions about soils and plants in the laboratory misses some of the actual factors of the farming problem as the practical farmer knows them. The theoretic scientist and practical farmer are constantly getting closer to each other, however. The scientific farmer is no longer an anomaly. The scientific investigator has taught the man behind the plow a few things about intensive farming, and quite as much concerning various economics and the way to apply them.

Bridge Potomac Five Times.

The pipe line by which natural gas will be taken to Baltimore will cross two mountain ranges and will bridge the Potomac five times, it is said. The enterprise will cost $15,000,000 and the Standard Oil Company is behind it.

ARE SPENDING THEIR HONEYMOON IN JAIL

Young Clarksburg Couple Married Here Yesterday Held on Criminal Charge.

Yesterday morning Julius M. Pletenik and Miss Helen Zaruba, of Clarksburg, came to Oakland on train No. 2 and an hour afterwards were married by one of the ministers of the town. About 10.30 o'clock Chief of Police Browning received a message from the Clarksburg chief of police requesting the arrest of the couple on the charge of being accomplices in a robbery occurring at Clarksburg the night previous. Acting on this advice the man and woman were placed under arrest and pending the arrival of the authorities from Clarksburg they were sent to jail by Justice West.

When the arrest took place the bride made a statement to the police officer and Proprietor Frantz in which she claimed that the whole matter was a conspiracy to keep her from marrying the man of her choice and that her stepfather was at the bottom of it.

Last night Mrs. Zaruba, the mother of the bride, accompanied by Chief of Police Brooks of Clarksburg, came to Oakland and this morning an effort will be made by them to take the girl back to her home at Clarksburg. The bride, however, is determined to stay with her husband. The charge that the couple were concerned in the robbery at Clarksburg was only a techinal one and was for the purpose of preventing their marriage, but the telegram was received too late.

The Clarksburg Telegram of last night, throws new light on the story, however, and contains the following relative to the couple:

"Miss Helen Zaruba, the pretty sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Zaruba, left her home in the East End some time Tuesday night after 11 o'clock, and it is believed she eloped to a Maryland city with Julius M. Pletenik, a former clerk in Mr. Zaruba's bank and store, who was released from jail Tuesday afternoon, and was married to him.

"Pletenik had been in jail awaiting trial in criminal court on the charge of systematically stealing goods from the Zaruba store and bank on Pike street during term of employment there, extending from last December to a few days ago.

"The girl's parents are of the opinion that Pletenik procured a ladder and took Helen through the window of her bedroom on the second floor of their home. The daughter had been accustomed to sleeping with the window of her room closed. Wednesday morning this window was found raised to the top of the ceiling, and the downstairs doors and windows were locked.

"Pletenik had been paying attention to Miss Helen for some time, but Mr. and Mrs. Zaruba did not believe their daughter cared for him. He wrote her numerous letters and postal cards, and while he was in jail he composed several stanzas of poetry and sent them to her.

"The unexpected disappearance of Miss Helen caused a shock of surprise to her many girl friends in the city as she was quite a favorite in social circles.

"The parents declare they will spend their last dollar if necessary to bring the couple back to Clarksburg. If they have been married, the girl's parents will endeavor to procure a divorce as they firmly believe she was unduly influenced into the elopement."

Since putting the above in type and just as this page goes on the press the bride was released form jail and accompanied her mother home on the 9.26 accommodation train. Later in the day the groom will be released, as the charges against the couple with regards to the alleged robbery at Clarksburg were withdrawn.

Off For Europe.

Messrs. Harvey J. Speicher and William Miller, both of Accident, came to Oakland last Sunday afternoon and on Monday left here for New York from which port they sailed on the Muratania yesterday morning for Europe. Points in England, France, Germany and Belgium will be visited by the two gentlemen. Mr. Miller's voyage will be in the nature of a pleasure trip and while in the Fatherland he will be the guest of relatives. Mr. Speicher goes to Europe as a buyer of blooded horses, expeeting to purchase a number of animals for breeding purposes—all of the Percheron strain. These animals he will ship to this country and establish a stock farm at Accident from which point shipments to other parts of the country will be made. Both Mr. Miller and Mr. Speicher will return to the United States about July 1st.

HER LITTLE HEART

By EARL MARBLE

Sweet Mollie, on Memorial Day,
Went out, with blossoms richly laden,
To lay the blooms of dying May—
As sweet as flowers of fabled Aiden—
On graves of loved ones gone before,
"With just a handful," she said quaintly,
"For one who died 'mid battle's roar,"
And dropped them in a manner saintly.

"For Grandpa Gray," she said, as down
Upon his grave she dropped some roses—
"The red for glory and renown,
The white for thoughts as earth-life closes."
And then appeared young Harold Gray,
The grandson of the soldier sleeping,
While o'er her cheek the pink did play,
As from her heart the blood came leaping.

His clasp the maiden's soft hand sought,
The while they stood—half glad, half weeping—
He scattering flowers he had brought
Above the hero in death sleeping.
"'Twas nice you should remember him,"
He said, "by such a loving token."
"A hero," she replied, eyes dim—
"So all the neighbors oft have spoken."

They slowly, sadly turned away,
And soon the two were homeward walking—
Sweet Mollie Dean, brave Harold Gray—
Of things not in their thoughts just talking.
When suddenly "I've lost my heart!"
Her voice leaped upward like a rocket,
And back she made a sudden start—
"My heart!—my little golden locket!"

They backward went, and on the grave
Young Harold found it where 'twas lying,
And said, "I'll keep it," the sly knave—
To keep back tears was Mollie trying.
"O no, dear Harold, not this heart,"
She said, through tears so faintly smiling.
"The other, then?" he said, Love's art
The maiden's beating heart beguiling.

The Proper Salute to the Greatest of All the Flags

THE question of saluting the flag has been and is now being agitated extensively, with the laudable object of instilling into every youthful heart that patriotism without which no country can live. Saluting the flag may be new to some, but it is old to this writer. Away back in the '60's, when a tiny child of tender years, upon the death of my mother, my father being in the Army of the Cumberland, I was left in the care of the widow of the late Capt. John Cleves Symmes (of arctic fame), U. S. A.

Mrs. Symmes was the daughter of an army officer, Col. Pelchy, U. S. A., and the widow, first of Capt. Lockwood, U. S. A., then of Capt. Symmes, and was a most heroic army woman. At the time of which I write she was 80 years old, full of vigor and activity. The civil war engrossed her entirely. Everything she could do or say for her beloved union she said and did. Her energies were often directed toward me, and well have I cause never to forget the flag. From the time I could bend my tiny body I was "ordered" to salute it.

Promptly at 9 a. m. we often went on "parade"—that is, we walked out over the old streets of Newport, Ky., generally ending the day at the old barricks (now destroyed), to hear the band at the evening concert.

One of my childish honors was when, twice a year, we went to Cincinnati, where "grandma" received her pension from the government in gold. As we would approach the building on Third street, over which the flag was floating, "Salute the flag, child," she would command. Then she and I would make the French courtesy—she was French—bending from the waist, low, almost to the ground, and in the most profound manner, which seemed to me a kind of funereal performance. It always attracted the attention of surprised people. She never noticed them, but to me it was a real concern which the bright little gold dollar—my part of the pension—could not wholly do away with. Everywhere and under any circumstances I would never fail to salute that flag, and she saw to it that I understood why this act of reverence was rendered.

"It is your country," and later, "it is the union it represents, for which so many have laid down their lives to save."

One day there came a letter to me, all to my own little self, from my father, written on the battlefield of Shiloh. The envelope had a little flag in the left corner and had a narrow border in blue and red around it. Stationery was thus decorated in those war days. He had been wounded slightly in the shoulder and must go to the hospital. He wanted to write to his "darling child" himself, so that if his name appeared among the wounded or killed in the daily papers I might know the truth. While he wrote a large smooth chip of wood served for his writing desk and his back was braced against the huge forest tree from which the chip had been cut by some woodsman when the battle began. This friendly tree protected him as he wrote from the bullets, which were still flying, although the tide of battle had turned in favor of the union.

My father did not write how he had received the wound, but I learned afterward. During the fight—indeed, at the crisis—a standard bearer was shot through the head and he fell to the ground, bearing down the flag with the staff broken in twain. My father, standing near, saw it fall, and rushing to the spot raised the flag and carried it with both hands high as his arms could reach onward to the thickest of the fight. The regiment rallied and followed with all speed, and, alas! was cut to pieces.

My father's cap was shot from his head and he was wounded in the shoulder, but his act, I have been told, helped to save the day.

That impressed me greatly—the fact that my father had risked his life to keep that flag aloft. Surely I thought in my childish brain, as I tried to reason it all out, it must be something very, very great, and it would be a very, very wicked little girl or boy who could ever see that noble banner and fail to salute it.

At that time it was not customary, and few ever did it. Now it is generally observed; the only question raised is, What particular way is the best? I have seen many different forms of salute, and have read of many others, but to my mind there is none sweeter nor quainter than the one employed by a noble old lady and a little child, bowing low from the waist, with the right hand just raised to the forehead, then brought down to the right side in grateful and loving salute to the greatest of all flags—the Star-Spangled Banner.

THE FIRE REKINDLED

A MEMORIAL DAY STORY

BY

Claire Wallace Flynn

THE rat-a-tat of the drums and the dauntless voice of the fife began to awaken the quiet streets early in the morning. Adam Roth, brought to his window by the insistent call of the fifes, raised his eyes to the cloudless blue of the spring sky and then let them shift back uneasily to his shabby room.

As the sounds died away, Adam went and stood beside the bed. On it was laid the full uniform of a Zouave, discolored with the smoke of many battles, ragged and worn with the stress of weary marches. Near one shoulder a faded stain spoke of a wound received at Alexandria.

Adam looked long on this uniform, and then, brushing away a mist before his eyes, he whispered the name "Dan!" Dan, the brave brother who had first donned them in '61, who had with unabated love and energy and pride worn them on every Memorial day since the first, had gone to the great "assembly," and only Adam was left.

And Adam! There was no part for him in all these half pleasant, half sad, reunions, these enthusiastic parades through the great city, these glorious awakenings of memories of deeds well done in the past. That was what ate into his soul and blotted out the light in his face. He had been a coward—coward! In those days, when the uniform before him had been a bright red, and the gun, leaning against the foot of the bed, had sparkled and shone, he had failed to answer the bugle call of his country.

The sounds in the street below grew louder, and the sun streamed into the room, sending a sudden riot to Adam's heart. The veins in his temples throbbed like ceaseless threshing machines, separating all the chaff of his long life of failure and cowardice from this strange, burning prayer that sprang up within him, that he might once, only once, go forth in the uniform of the country he loved, to march behind the flag he had failed to protect, to be an American soldier!

He found himself taking off his coat with shaking hands, and, almost before he realized it, he was hurrying into the uniform. He dusted the moth-eaten fez and put it on his head. The worn tassel fell over his ear, and he tossed it back with a new, free fling of his head. The mantle of Dan seemed truly to have fallen upon him, bringing with it the spirit of '61.

A man leading two little boys by the hand pointed him out to the children. "There goes one of those grizzly old fighters, boys. I tell you, they did great work!" The words reached Adam and sent a gleam to his eyes.

With one great throb of his heart Adam stepped into the street and swung into line. The man next to him glanced in his direction, and his face whitened.

Dan Roth! Surely old Dan Roth was dead! The whole post had heard of it nearly a year ago. Who, then, was this silent, mysterious figure, springing suddenly from the crowd and joining them?

"Who are you?" asked the man.

Adam wavered a moment before he answered. The simple query blotted out his cherished dream; perhaps it would make the continuance of his march impossible. But finally he turned and answered:

"Dan Roth's brother."

Suddenly he felt the silent encouragement of a handshake. The veteran meant to be his friend. Then the command of "Forward march!" came to them, and they were off once more, this time flashing warm, triumphant, into Riverside drive. The long march was over.

Beside him stood the color-bearer, holding aloft the tattered glory of the regiment. The words of the orator floated on the quivering air, and the cannon boomed from the gunboat in the river; but all sounds now seemed to come to Adam from a great distance. He was aflame with the spirit of devotion; the darkened lamp of patriotism had been lighted anew in him, and in the whole world there was nothing else.

Presently Adam's kindling eyes fell upon a man among the crowd of spectators, a man whose haggard face and twitching body marked him apart. Rage, wild, unreasoning rage at fate, cried out from all his features. With some fascination Adam noticed that his eyes were fastened upon the flag, or all that was left of it. But what a gaze. His glance was a menace, his look burnt with the hatred of one whose hand is forever set against the insignia of law and royalty.

The ceremonies were drawing to a close. A bugler stepped forward and played the first bar of the "Star Spangled Banner." From his higher place Adam saw the man whom he had been watching push his way to the edge of the crowd, directly facing the flag. The people were singing now.

The man's arm shot out. Something gleamed in the sunshine, something sang in the air above the words "in triumph shall wave," and an old Zouave stumbled and fell forward upon the white stones.

The commander of the post stooped over the fallen man and lifted his head. The man was a stranger to him. He looked at a Zouave standing near, silently questioning him.

"He pushed in front of Peterson, sir, just as that scoundrel fired. He tried to grasp the flag, sir. I guess he saw what the fellow aimed at."

"Who is he?" asked the officer. "And what is he doing here? He is not one of my men."

"He was Dan Roth's brother. We have all heard of him—he was the boy that wouldn't join in '61. But today—he—he—"

The old man knelt down beside Adam. Just below the dim stain on the shoulder of Dan's jacket, the stain which marked that day at Alexandria, there was a new, fresh one. The heart that lay beneath it was at peace.

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"There Goes One of Those Grizzly Fighters, Boys."



When We Honor the Heroes of Two Wars

MEMORIAL day, as it was christened by its sponsors, the Grand Army, decoration day, as the people at large persist in calling it, although chosen by the survivors of the war for the union as a season in which to honor the memory of our country's defenders, comes to us from the southland. It was the women of the south who instituted the custom of placing flowers upon the graves of not only their own defenders—none the less heroes because they died for a mistaken idea and a lost cause—but also upon the mounds that marked the resting places of union soldiers. Realizing the beauty and significance of this conception, the northern people did not long delay in following the example set by the south. In the month of May, 1868, Gen. John A. Logan, then commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order for the observance by that organization of May 30 as Memorial day—a day to be set apart to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war of the rebellion. This particular day was chosen because it was the date of the discharge of the last soldier of the civil war. It is now a legal holiday in all the states except ten.

Until ten years ago it was difficult for those born since the civil war to realize the full significance that attaches to the day that we observe so generally. It is true they can gather from history all the events of that great struggle in which brother fought against brother and son against father, but they can form no adequate conception of the consternation that pervaded the north when the capital itself was threatened. They cannot grasp the import of the victory of Antietam; of the second Bull Run; of the battle of Fair Oaks; of the Wilderness; of the fiercely contested battle—and the decisive one of the war—of Gettysburg, in which 150,000 men were engaged; and scores of other battles in which the blood of heroes stained the soil of the south in that titanic struggle between the states when more than once the fate of the nation trembled in the balance.

Although so many years have passed since the war of the rebellion the American people are not oblivious of the debt which they owe to the men who fought, suffered and died that the nation might live. The recurrence of Memorial day, with its beautiful and pathetic ceremonies, conjures up visions of those dark days of the past when our soldiers in the south were receiving their baptism of blood and fire and their friends at home were waiting in dread expectancy for "news from the front." And when it is recalled that there were four long years of this warfare those who have appeared upon the stage of life since then may be able to form an idea of the magnitude of what is conceded to be the greatest war in history.

While Memorial day has been scrupulously observed in the north for the last 40 years, within the last ten years it has been invested with a new and solemn significance. It will be a reminder that since the close of the rebellion the country has again been shaken with the throes of war—a conflict in which some of its best blood was sprinkled upon the altar of patriotism. As the veterans of '61 assemble to pay homage to their dead comrades, and the muffled drum and wailing fife sound a requiem over the heroes who met death on southern battlefields and in southern prisons, there will be mourning also for the patriots of '98—the young men who, with courage and valor equal to that of their sires, fell by Spanish shot and shell that an oppressed people might be free. When the chaplets are twined and the garlands are woven for those who have listened to the last tattoo they will also be laid upon another generation of American soldiers.

As the rites of the day are being observed in city, town and hamlet, the solemnity of the occasion will be brightened by the knowledge that the country is thoroughly reunited. No sectional feeling nor bitter memories will now or evermore arise to mar the harmony of the occasion. The enmity that was felt by a great portion of the south against its conquerors has been entirely dissipated. And yet it was not the conquering guns of the northern hosts that swept away sectionalism and removed the animosities engendered by that fractricidal strife, but rather the cannon that thundered from the fleets of Spain and the volleys that rattled from Spanish Mausers that welded together in one harmonious nation the north and south. When the call to arms resounded through the land in 1898 the states south of the Potomac vied with the north and the west in responding to the summons to maintain the honor of the flag against a foreign foe, and the first victim of that war was a son of North Carolina. The south, with the rest of the country, can claim the victor's laurel even while her tears bedew the cypress that marks her bereavement.

Memorial day will never lose its significance and interest. The ranks of the Grand Army are becoming depleted with each succeeding year. There will soon be but a corporal's guard of the members left, for they are being "mustered out" at a rapid rate through age, disability and death. But the graves of those who die fighting for the flag will not be neglected. Memorial day will continue to be a day of remembrance. The Sons of Veterans will keep alive the patriotic flame when their sires are no longer able to march to the public room and the cemetery. Then, in turn, the Spanish war veterans will see to it that the memories of their fallen comrades are kept green.

Draw People Closer Together.

The youngest drummer boy who took part in the great war is now in middle life. The youngest soldier who bore arms in it are entering upon old age. If the celebrations of today lack the military spirit of former years, the mellowing memories of the past which it brings up only draw the American people closer together.

THE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT TAFT AT PETERSBURG

At Unveiling of Statue of Gen. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

Following is the full text of the speech of President Taft delivered Thursday at the unveiling of the statue of Gen Hartranft on the old line of earthworks at Petersburg, Va.

President Taft said: "My fellow citizens: We are met today on the soil of Virginia to dedicate a memorial to the bravery of the sons of Virginia and the South. We stand here in the center of the bloodiest and most critical operations of the last year of the civil war, only a few miles distant from that dramatic scene at Appomatox between Grant and Lee, which marked the great qualities of the heart and soul of each, and which was the real end of the terrific struggle between the two sections.

"Here, in and about Petersburg, the outwork of Richmond, the home of the Confederacy, were carried on those besieging operation begun late in the spring of 864 and continued with the courage and the tenacity of purpose characteristic of the federal commander for nearly a year, and resisted with the bravery and strategy and wealth of expedient of the Confederate leader until the forces of the South, worn out by the constant assaults and the incessant hammering, were compelled to yield to the greater numbers and the rescources of the north.

"To Pennsylvania, as one of the greatest States of the Union, engaged in the determination to save it, fell the burden of furnishing tens of thousands of men for the struggle in every part of the line of attack, but especially in the Army of the Potomoc was the force of her people and their devotion to the cause felt. Besides her settled columns, she contributed to the Union Army Major General George C. Meade, the commander of the Army of the Potomac; four corps of commanders, Hancock, Humphreys, Birney and Parke, together with Gregg, the commander of the cavalry division, a roster of which she may well be proud. The mine under the Petersburg works which was successfully exploded in the early summer of 1864 was the work of the miners of Pennsylvania, enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of that State, and the work which was done by them called for especial mention in the dispatches of Gen. Meade. In the early summer of 1864 until the surrender at Appommattox in 1865 there were engaged from Pennsylvania upward of 80,000 men, a larger number than now constitutes the army of the United States.

"Upon the 25th of March, 1865, Gen. Lee determined to make an assault upon the federal besieging lines east of the town, and successfully carried them by attack of a division under Gen. Gordon, only to be ultimately defeated by the resistance offered by Hartranft's two Pennsylvania brigades. These brigades had just been recruited, and might have been expected to yield to the terrific onslaught of the veterans; but, taking on the stubbornness and courage of their great brigade commander, they withstood the battle and turned the enemy and to the martial renown of the Keystone State. It is forty-four years since the battle of Fort Stedman and the victory of the Hartranft brigades.

"In the time which has passed the bitterness of the internecine struggle has passed away, and we now treasure as a common heritage of the country the bravery and valor of both sides in the great controversy. A memorial which marks the steadfastness, the courage, and the soldierly qualities of the forces engaged in defense of the Union finds its true significance and meaning in the corresponding bravery and courage of those with whom the battle was fought. The Army of the Potomac, under Grant and Meade, was seconded and supported by a generous government. Constant reinforcements, generous supplies of food and clothing, needful fuel and shelter, the tender ministrations of physicians and nurses and frequent communication with home and friends—all these abounded in the Union lines.

"It was hardly so with the Confederate forces. Scantly clothed, rarely on more than half rations, and for considerable periods reduced to an allowance of bacon and meal, hardly sufficient to sustain life, the long winter through, their shivering infantry manned the ever-extending siege works and made head against the vigorous assaults of the Union Army until their depleted ranks were no longer equal to the defense of their attenuated lines, and they gave up a contest which by any other soldiers but the tried and seasoned veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia would long before have been abandoned. We could not dedicated this beautiful and enduring memorial to the volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania with such a sense of its justice and appropriateness had they not been confronted by an enemy capable of resisting their assaults with equal valor and fortitude.

"Pennsylvania's pride must be in the victory achieved by her men against so brave, resolute, and resourceful an enemy, that we can come here today, and in the presence of thousands of the survivors of the gallant Army of Northern Virginia and of their descendants establish such an enduring monument by their hospitable welcome and acclaim, is conclusive proof of the uniting of sections and a universal confession that all that was done was well done, that the battle had to be fought, that the sections had to be tried, but that in the end the result has inured to the common benefit of all. The men of the Army of Northern Virginia fought for a principal which they believed to be right, and for which they were willing to sacrifice their lives, their homes—all, indeed, which men hold most dear.

"As we recognize their heroic servicesothey and theirdescendants welcome the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the soil of Virginia and join that commonwealth in honoring the services rendered by its gallant sons in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. The contending forces of now half a century ago have given place to a new South, and to n more enduring Union, in whose responsibilities and whose glories destiny we equally and gratefully share."

Love Is an Alchemist.

Love is an alchemist. A man in love is almost always a man who, having found a piece of coal, keeps it preciously in his pocket, saying: "It's a diamond."—P. J. Stahl.

Cure for Mental Depression.

Mental depression may come from physical ailment and overwork or from too much idleness. Go among cheerful friends, take the air, a wholesome diet and keep away from introspection.

Money and Knowledge.

Money and knowledge are wholly unlike in that the less knowledge one has the easier it is to pick up more.

Hobbies.

One great trouble with most people who ride hobbies is that they want to ride over other people's grass.

The Usual Way.

A man may do a lot of foolish things, but it's usually his wife who makes him go to a masquerade ball.—Detroit Free Press.

Law Not Always Justice.

The strictest law is oft the highest wrong.—Terence.

Sometimes He Is.

Ram's Horn: Many a man who is rolling down hill thinks he is making a record run.

Herrings Used for Manure.

Herrings are largely used in Japan for manure. The yearly average exceeds 165,000 tons in this fertilizer.

The Office and the Fool.

When a king creates an office Providence at once creates a fool to buy it.—Colbert.

Patience Unconquerable.

He that has patience may compass anything.—Rabelais.

True Bravery.

French Proverb: Cowards haste to die; the brave live on.

BELIEVING AND DOING

Sunday School Lesson for May 30, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—James 2:14-26. Memory verse, 26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Faith without works is dead."—James 2:20.

TIME.—It is not known when this epistle was written, but probably "between A. D. 40 and 50—not later than A. D. 62."—Hastings' Bible Dictionary.

PLACE.—It was written at James' home, Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Three disciples named James are found in the New Testament: 1. James the son of Zebedee, sometimes called the Great. He was the brother of John, was very close to Jesus at the crises of his life, and was the first of the twelve to suffer martyrdom (Acts 12: 2).

2. James the son of Alphaeus, one of the twelve apostles, probably a brother of Matthew, who also is called a son of Alphaeus. He is usually indentified with James the Little (or the Less), and nothing is known of his life.

3. James the brother of our Lord, the author of the Epistle.

Luther, mistakenly thinking that, especially in the passage we are to study, it opposed Paul's great doctrine of justification by faith, once called it "a letter of straw;" but afterward he saw his error. "The tone of the whole Epistle is practical, earnest and stern in parts."—Canon Maclear, D. D. Dr. Deems called it "the Gospel of common sense," and (with the Sermon on the Mount) "the most valuable textbook on morals in possession of the world." Roswell D. Hitchcock, LL. D., "once said that the application of the Epistle of James in the region of economy is that which alone can save our civilization, and it is reported of the third earl of Balcarras that he was accustomed to express himself as delighted with the Epistle of James as 'the production of a gentleman.'"—Deems. "The structure of the Epistle is altogether informal and unsystematic."—Plumptre. It is one of the seven Catholic Epistles, so called because written to the whole church, to correct common faults and give the comfort and inspiration needed by all in those times of trial.

James has been speaking of those that take credit to themselves for hearing the law and observing the outward forms of religion, while at the same time they bow down before the rich and scorn the poor. In this passage he goes on to insist that all such religion is empty, a mere profession of faith without the deeds that prove it.

Faith, as Paul defines it, "worketh by love" (Gal. 5: 6). Faith, as Luther said, "is a lively, busy, active thing, so that it is impossible for it not to be ceaselessly working good; it does not ask if good works are to be done, but before it asks it has done them, and is ever doing." Such faith does save a man.

But "throughout James's discussion the name 'faith' is taken in a broad and general sense, covering any degree of acceptance of Christian truth."—Prof. Johnstone. James was writing to the Jews of the "disperson" (Jas. 1: 1). "Men dwelling as those Jews dwelt, in the midst of a heathen population, were tempted to trust for their salvation to their descent from Abraham (compare Matt. 3: 9) and to their maintaining the unity of the Godhead as against the polytheism and idolatry of the nations. They repeated their creed (known, from its first Hebrew word, as the Shema), 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord' (Deut. 6: 4). It entered into the morning and evening services of the synagogue. It was uttered by the dying as a passport to the gates of paradise. It was to this that they referred the words of Habakkuk that the just should live by faith (Hab. 2: 4)."—Cambridge Bible.

Such faith, which was merely outward and formal religion, did some good. It preserved its subject from the defilements of heathenism; but in their place it established a pride and exclusiveness that were almost as bad. Paul distrusted it as much as James, and would have joined in the question, "What doth it profit?"

V. 26. James closes the discussion with a forcible simile: "As the body without (literally, "apart from") the spirit is dead, so faith without ("apart from") works is dead also." "Of our own human wisdom we had been rather inclined to say that works were likest to the body, and faith to the breath or animation thereof."—Ellicott. "But the apostle's view seems rather to be this: Faith is the body, the sun and substance of the Christian life; works (obedience), the moving and quickening of that body, just as the spirit is the moving and quickening principle of the natural body."—Dean Alford. James does not enter into the question which must come first, faith or works. It is perfectly plain that he considers both to be necessary (see also v. 24). So does Paul. There is no contradiction between the two, only a difference of emphasis.

Robertson's illustration is the lightning and the thunder. Effective lightning (not harmless heat lightning) is always accompanied by thunders, as faith is always accompanied by works. It is the lightning and not the thunder that strikes the tree, but never the thunderless lightning. So it is faith that justifies, but never the workless faith.

Archbishop Whately's famous illustration of a boat pulled by two oars, "faith" and "works," and going in a circle when one alone is used, is defective because it implies that faith or works can exist alone



TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

Part Women Are Playing in the World's Fight on Alcohol.

The heralding of the gospel temperance message around the globe has been conducted with increasing earnestness and vigor by the World's W. C. T. U. during the year 1908, says the Christian Herald. Seventeen gospel temperance missionaries have visited the mission stations abroad, having secured active co-operation in most places, and have been aided by the missionary boards and temperance workers in home churches.

The past year has seen this number increased by several gospel temperance evangelists. Miss Agnes Slack, the able secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., carried great inspiration and suggestion to India early in the year. Through her activities over 600 new members were enrolled in the W. C. T. U. of India; 15 new local W. C. T. unions were formed; the first W. C. T. U. of Ceylon was organized; over 500 men were enrolled in other temperance socities and an organizing fund was inaugurated.

Miss Flora E. Strout, an efficient educator and trained temperance worker from Baltimore, Md., gave up her post as professor in a girls' college to carry the tidings of temperance to Japan. The petition of the W. C. T. U. for non-smoking cars on railroad trains in Japan has been granted by the government during the year.

The great temperance victory in Switzerland has been won. Many public men in France are indorsing the temperance movement. Mlle. Julie d'Aubigne heads the new W. C. T. U. of Paris. Total abstinence sentiment is growing in Germany, where the Students' Temperance league is a strong and growing body. The Norwegian parliament gave the W. C. T. U. an appropriation of $150, and the University of Christiania granted the use of Nobel hall to the leaders for the annual W. C. T. U. convention of Norway in August. The Temperance Association of Swedish Teachers has nearly doubled its membership. It has now almost 1,000 members in 23 local unions. Finland's prohibition law, enacted in 1907, still awaits the czar's signature, but it is thought he will not veto it. Russian women have this year petitioned the duma for local option and the abolition of liquor selling on steamboats and in railroad stations.

The White Ribboners of Cape Colony and the Transvaal have united with other women's societies this year. The Queensland W. C. T. U. is asking for a scientific temperance instruction law; the South Australian union is establishing national W. C. T. U. headquarters, and New South Wales White Ribboners are urging the introduction of the Pollard pledge-parole for drunkenness; New Zealand temperance workers have been working hard in advance of the taking of the triennial vote on the liquor question.

The beginning of a revival of temperance sentiment is heralded in Canada. In British Columbia, the W. C. T. U. is leading a great campaign for local option. Temperance sentiment is strong throughout the dominion.

IT IS A POISON.

Effect of Alcohol on the Physical Organisms Is Bad.

"Is alcohol a poison to the animal organism?" Dr. Williams, a prominent medical authority, says in answer to the question:

"The matter is presented in a nutshell by the professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins university, Dr. William H. Welch, when he says: 'Alcohol in sufficient quantities is a poison to all living organisms, both animal and vegetable.' To that unequivocal pronouncement there is, I believe, no dissenting voice. Open any work on the practice of medicine quite at random, and whether you chance to read of diseased stomach or heart or blood-vessels or liver or kidneys or nerves or brain—it is all one; in any case you will learn that alcohol may be an active factor in the causation, and a retarding factor in the cure of some, at least, of the important diseases of the organ or set of organs about which you are reading.

"You will rise," adds Dr. Welch, "with the conviction that alcohol is not merely a poison, but the most subtle, the most far-reaching, and, judged by its ultimate effects, incomparably the most virulent of all poisons."

Prohibition Maintained in Iceland.

The referendum on prohibition, ordered by the parliament of Iceland, has recently taken place, with the result that in 21 electoral districts out of 27 the vote was, for prohibition, 7,271; against prohibition, 2,611. In six districts not fully reported, the number of votes is so small that the result cannot be materially altered, so that the prohibition and trading in intoxicating liquors will soon be in full operation throughout the whole country. The prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors was adopted throughout the country a number of years ago.

Tax Rate Lowered.

The average tax rate was lower in the no-license cities of Massachusetts than in the license cities during each of the five years 1903-1907, according to statistics recently compiled by the Massachusetts No-License league.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

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You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Real Estate Bargains

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND MD

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

"IT IS my duty to take care that the laws are enforced." Defense of Governor Crothers in sending Baltimore detectives to watch for violations of the law in connection with the Republican primaries in Frederick county. Won't somebody get a megaphone and gently notify the law-enforcing Governor that there is "something doing" right along at the City Hall, Baltimore?

SIGNIFICANCE OF DEMOCRATIC VOTES FOR A DUTY ON LUMBER.

The late Senator Hanna, speaking from the standpoint of a life-long Republican and a very practical politician, defined a party platform as something made to get into power on, but not to stand on.

We do not suggest that in refusing to stand on the platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1908 the 17 Democrats who voted in the Senate on Monday for a duty on lumber were imbued with the cynical spirit of Mr. Hanna. We do not suggest that the free-lumber declaration of the Denver platform embodied anything but honest convictions of the Democrats who framed it in committee and the thousand Democratic delegates to the convention who gave it an apparently unqualified indorsement. But it seems to us, in view of the Democratic support in the Senate of a protective duty on lumber and other things, that the party platforms, so far as tariff is concerned, may henceforth be regarded as largely, if not chiefly, Pickwickian in spirit and intent.

It is early enough, it appears, to make sacrifices in national conventions for the "general welfare," to display a noble altruism in party platforms for the "general good." But when it comes to embodying this self-denial in legislative enactments statesmen seem to feel under no obligation to be as unselfish as the platform makers of their party. The altruism of the party convention is tempered by practical considerations, and many Democratic statesmen see a new light. They legislate on the principle laid down by General Hancock, the tariff is a local issue. Seventeen Democratic Senators saw this new light on Monday when they voted against free lumber. North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana voted solidly for a duty on lumber. Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Oregon, Maryland, Tennessee and South Carolina furnished one Democratic vote each against free lumber. We suspect the atitude of these Democratic Senators would have been the same if their party had won the Presidential election last year and a Democratic Congress were now revising the tariff. In the case of Senator Bailey, of Texas, there is no doubt, judging from his statement in the Senate Monday, that he would vote for a duty on lumber under any circumstances. Mr. Bailey allows no party convention to dictate the course he shall pursue in Congress. He is a platform unto himself, and he would, he declares, leave the Democratic party before he would let a national convention ram tariff schedules down his throat.

Since 50 per cent. of the Democratic Senators will not stand on their party's platform, so far as free lumber is concerned, and some of them prefer protective duties on other Southern products to free raw materials for the "general good," the platform makers of the next Democratic convention may have difficulty in framing the tariff plank of 1912. There are, however, two ways by which embarrassment may be avoided and harmony established.

The tariff declaration of 1912 may be a collection of "glittering generalities," which may mean anything or nothing; or it may be drawn in sections and recognize the "demands" and the "interests" of every element in the party. It may promise free lumber, for instance, to all Democrats who want untaxed building material. It may promise ample protection for lumber to Democrats who demand protection. Thus the Democracy will have a platform elastic enough for all and every local interest will be conciliated.—Baltimore Sun.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS' MISUSE OF BALTIMORE DETECTIVES.

Governor Crothers has been roundly scored for having sent Baltimore detectives to Frederick county last Saturday to watch for violations of the law at the Republican primary election—and properly so. He is the head of his party in Maryland just as President Taft is the head of the Republican party in the Nation. Under ordinary conditions, where no political considerations are involved, a prudent Executive does not over-ride local officials unless grave conditions exist which are beyond the control of the local authorities chosen by the people to enforce the law. No such condition existed in Frederick county and there is no suggestions anywhere that the local officials either asked or desired his aid. The Governor himself says that he acted at the request of "prominent" Republicans, although he does not name them, and thereby, by his own confession, took sides under cover of his official authority in a primary contest within the Republican party. The Governor smarting under the criticism his action brought forth, says that the Republicans are opposed to the Corrupt Practices Act, good roads and other things which of course is not true. The Republicans stood for a Corrupt Practices Acts for years while the Democrats opposed it. They are for good roads just as earnestly as the Governor or his party with the addition—that in the building of them partisan politics shall be eliminated. The Republicans are opposed to unwarranted meddling in their affairs by a Democratic Governor who is playing politics; Republicans and fair minded Democrats are opposed to Baltimore detectives being used to intimidate Republicans and at the same time encourage the workers of the Governor's party to resort to their old practices. The Republicans do not get a fair deal in the Wilson law counties, nor was it intended that they should. The black line ballot fraud was not intended as a fair deal nor is the sending of Baltimore detectives intended as a fair deal or to secure impartial enforcement of the law. The Republicans will obey the law and they will be guarded this year in every precinct in Maryland to see that the Democrats do the same, and without the use of imported officials.

A DEAD PARTY.

It is some time since we heard from Thomas L. Hisgen, late candidate for president on the Independence League ticket. He still lives, but rises to remark, that the Independence League or Hearst party, is dead and that he will be a candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge. Mr. Hisgen further informs the public, that the cause of his party's death was "the withdrawal of financial backing." That has proved fatal to numerous parties in their early years.

It must be said for Mr. Hisgen, that he conducted a gentle, well-behaved campaign for the presidency, and he appears to be a man of commendable candor. When he found that his party was dead, he admitted the fact, took leave of the corpse and disposed of it in a becoming manner. Members of some dead parties have persistently declined to perform their duty in this respect. It is discouraging to Mr. Hisgen's ambition to go to the Senate, that all parties in Massachusetts, except the one to which Senator Lodge belongs, are as dead as the one whose demise and funeral obsequies he has just announced.

AN AMENDMENT TRICK.

If the Democrats did not have the serviceable Wilson county law with which to put through their underhand schemes they would be at a loss how to secure even a corporal-guard support for the disfranchisement amendment in some of the counties. Where that iniquitous law is not operative there is not the same opportnity for legerdemain politics. The scheme is a simple one. It is to lose the amendment amid the names of the candidates so that the illiterate vote will not be able to find it and in the general shuffle of marking the complex ballot the amendment proposal will either be unintentionally voted or escape a negative vote.

Such a scheme is, of course, out of the question in Baltimore city and in counties where the Wilson law is not effective. In all such cases the amendments will be printed in a seperate column to follow immediately the list of candidates. While the Democrats may gain some votes for it in the counties where the colored population is large, yet in these Wilson dominated counties their scheme will be met with checks.

It is to be borne in mind that the last legislature amended the election laws as affecting the Wilson counties so that sample ballots and cards of instruction are not posted in the election booths and outside the guard rails. Consequently, there will be no guides for the illiterate voter. This state of affairs is a straw showing which way the Democratic wind blows. It is only by recourse to tricks and devices that the party maintains power in the state, even though with a substantial normal majority in its favor. Rather than substitute clean politics that would invite the confidence of the people it prefers to eliminate by wholesale voters of the opposite party. The amendment trick being planned is on a par with a multitude of other voting tricks in the use of which the Democratic old guard are past masters.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. Taft in his speech at Charlotte called the Federal judiciary "the strongest bulwark that we have in this country to protect ultimately our institutions of civil liberty," and proclaimed as the rule governing his own policy in relation to appointments that "there is no more sacred duty that the Executive has than in the selection of men whose appointment and service on the bench will strengthen it (the Constitution) with all the people at large."

Nothing that Mr. Taft is likely to do as president can be of more importance to the country than his selection of Federal Judges. He has already expressed the opinion that "the greatest question now before the American public is the improvement of the administration of justice, civil and criminal;" but there can be no such improvement unless men who are in sympathy with reformed procedure are named for the bench.

Our courts have inherent powers that are beyond the authority of any Congress or Legislature to change. They have constitutional powers such as have been vested by no other country in such tribunals. No Congress, no Legislature can enact a law abridging the constitutional rights of any American citizen unless the courts acquiesce. No statute can deny justice or work injustice unless the courts co-operate to give it validity. Indeed, the only law that has a practical existence in this country is such a law as the courts will construe and enforce, says the New York World.

Whatever Congress or Legislatures may try to do to diminish the law's delay, the final reform must lie in the judiciary itself, which has the power to interpret what the legislative department has done. Without waiting for legislative action the courts can hasten and cheapen the process of justice by quickening the procedure and by denying appeals that are based on mere technicalities.

While the Federal judiciary, as Mr. Taft says, is the strongest bulwark "to protect ultimately our institutions of civil liberty," it is to the State courts that the average citizen must look for the administration of justice in matters that most immediately concern his welfare. It is not the Federal courts but the State courts that interpret the Constitution and laws of the State in relation to its citizens, and the State laws are those that are closest to the daily life of the people. In a republic there is no more exalted service that any man can peform than to be "a just and upright Judge," whether he be a Federal Judge or a State Judge.

Free Bible Lecture.

At the Opera House, Oakland, Sunday afternoon, June 6th, at 3 o'clock: "Why Did God Give Us a Bible So Difficult to Understand?" by B. H. Barton, of Philadelphia, Pa., who who will handle the above subject in a scriptural and logical manner. All cordially invited; no collection. 2t

Oakland Hotel Has Not Been Sold.

The report published last week in one of our local contemporaries that the Oakland Hotel had been sold to a syndicate of Washington people, was based upon no stronger foundation than gossip. The hotel is still the property of the B. & O. Railroad company.

Base Ball at Deer Park Saturday.

Arrangements have been completed for a great game of base ball to be played at Deer Park on Saturday afternoon in connection with the Memorial Day services, when the Deer Park team will cross bats with the Terra Alta nine. Indications point to an interesting game between the two clubs. Both have some very good players. All are invited to see the game.

Festival and Lawn Fete.

A festival and lawn fete will be held in the Oakland Hotel grounds on Monday afternoon and evening, May 31st, for the benefit of the Mountain City Band. All kinds of refreshments will be on sale and the public is cordially invited to patronize the affair.

Memorial Day at Friendsville.

Sherman Post No. 11, Dep't of Maryland, will assemble in front of the Lutheran church in Friendsville May 31, at ten o'clock, with the K. of P. The Sabbath schools of all the churches are invited to commemorate this Memorial Day with us. The line of march will be to the M. E. church, where we will be addressed by able speakers.

A liberal donation of flowers will be thankfully received.

R. E. FRIEND, Com.
B. F. FRIEND, Acting Ad'j't.

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250

A HIGH HONOR FOR JUDGE BOYD.

Degree of of L. L. D. Will Be Conferred Upon Him by Maryland University.

The degree of L. L. D. will be conferred upon Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, by the regents of the Maryland University on Monday afternoon next at the commencement exercises of the university to be held in the Academy of Music in Baltimore.

The exercises are those of the medical, dental and law department of the university.

The presentation of the degree upon Judge Boyd will be made by Mr. Bernard Carter, provost of the university.

The conferring of this high degree by the Maryland University is one of rare occurence, and is an evidence of the superior ability and legal attainments of the present Chief Justice of Maryland's highest tribunal.

In Memory of the Late William W. Sweet.

The following is the report of the committee of the Swanton Epworth League appointed to prepare a suitable memorial upon the death of the late William W. Sweet, for many years the leading spirit af the organization:

The departure from this life, May 4th, 1909, of Mr. W. W. Sweet is deeply deplored by the memberso f this League and residents of this community, and in so bereaving a loss this organization is forever deprived of a strong and salutary influence that has not only pervaded its being from the period of incipiency but has gone out with refreshing health and vigor to other orders and classes, civic and religions.

While stricken by a shaft the mortal arm is too short to stay, we have the comforting assurance that our sorrow should be occasioned more for ourselves than for him who, released from pain and freed from care, has entered into the joys of his Lord. ●

In the narrow range of man's vision it presses upon the senses almost unreal that there can be a meeting, such as this, within these walls clustering with his memory without his kindly voice and familiar presence; for as the first and only president of this League to a marvelous degree he impressed his personality upon its acts and history. His was a well balanced mind with a clear judgment elevated to broad conceptions of justice and sweet charity to his fellows. These temporal gifts, fortified by a believer's faith, enabled him under not a few adverse conditions to found and fashion this League which stands to him a monument no foe can either deface or break down. It is no light task to sum up the usefulness, the zeal and the labors of a career crowded in accomplishments and rate and fix them where they belong in life's achievements. No community indebted for one so ready to suppress vice and promote virtue can quickly weigh and accurately estimate its loss when such a citizen is taken away.

For a succession of years his dominant aim has been to cultivate and superintend movements in various branches of the Christian church and awaken in others a burning knowledge for the loftier truths made beautiful to man by a search of the Scriptures. Remembering his examples and his appeals who can say how many seed sown by his hand over ready soil are to spring into the fairest fruit?

Such a visitation from the Supreme Decree closely touches this League, this church and many societies, but more incisively than all, it reaches and wounds those first in his home and heart, and to them we invoke a solace without hope save from Him so lowly in spirit and single in purpose that walking in His mission among men had not where to lay His head.

GEO. OSS, Committee Chairman.

After reading of the above minutes, by the chairman appointed for its preparation, warm and commendatory address were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Brumbaugh, Mr. George Oss, and C. M. Miller. RELLIM.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

ASHER GLADE.

At this writing it is cold—almost like winter.

Wm. M. Fike was hauling coal for his lime kiln, last week.

Mrs. Mary A. Evans made a trip to Friendsville one day last week.

Wm. H. Thomas was hauling lime stone part of last week.

Our rural route is certainly proving good as nine hundred to one thousand pieces of mail pass over it each week, so we are informed.

The sickness in general has subsided and some families that have been sick for several months are well again.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Carr and daughter Addie arrived here Tuesday and are in the Carr Cottage.

Mrs. Richmond, of Ohio, who purchased the Burlington cottage from Mrs. Blue, is now occupying the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoerts, of Keyser, W. Va., were here Tuesday looking for a cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickman are now occupying their cottage on G street.

Mrs. S. L. Allen, of Baltimore, is in the Park superintending improvements at Allenhurst and Allen Cottage.

Mr. John R. Kerfoot, who has been ill most of the winter, died Sunday night at midnight. A funeral service was held at the late home of the deceased Monday afternoon, conducted by Rev. J. O. Bolton, of the M. E. church, of which church deceased was a consistent member. The interment was in this county near Shaw, W. Va. Deceased was about 75 years of age and leaves a widow and two sons. He was an honest, unassuming, christian gentleman. He held the position of justice of the peace at the time of his death.

Messrs. C. F. Dawson, Lee Hayden, John and George Hipsley, painters, are engaged at their trade in Oakland.

The lecture last Friday evening in the M. E. church by Prof. F. E. Rathbun was a rare treat to those present.

A car load of gas pipe was placed on the siding here Tuesday. This pipe is for the main line from Gorman and will be soon be distributed along the line which has already been surveyed.

Mrs. A. R. Sperry will attend the missionary conference to be held at Blaine, W. Va., the last of this week.

The drug store is now open with Mr. T. A. Gonder as manager.

A few summer boarders are already here.

An important meeting of the annual committee was held at the Association office Tuesday evening.

The lunch and confectionery stand in Chautauqua Park, leased by Mr. Henry Lauer, will be managed by John O. Michael, who has already put in a stock of souvenirs, notions, etc. "Cheap John" will have everything in "apple pie" order.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday at 8.00 by Rev. J. O. Bolton.

The residents of Mountain Lake Park will be furnished with natural gas before the snows of next winter are due.

Judge T. H. Cuppett was a Park visitor this week.

A new boarder came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alderson White yesterday morning. "Brownie" is stepping high.

One of the wells at Loch Lynn Hotel has been drilled to a depth of 175 feet where a strong stream of water was struck. The well will be thoroughly tested and should it furnish an ample supply for the hotel and swimming pool no other well will be drilled at present, but should the supply be unsatisfactory another well will be drilled at once.

Money to loan on mortgage or real estate. BOWIE JOHNSON, Oakland, Md. 3t

Subscribe for The Republican.

Closing Out Sale

BEGINNING

MAY 24th, 1909,

I will close out my entire stock of

Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries,

at less than actual cost. This sale will continue until my entire stock is sold.

Come early and get your choice. The goods are all new and up-to-date.

JAMES W. FRIEND,
Friendsville, Md.

Meeting of School Board

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., May 24th, 1909.

The Garrett County School Board will meet in their office in Oakland

Friday, June 4th, 1909,

for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

By order of the Board.

E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,

and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.



ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

The Only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar —made from Grapes—

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the food nutritious and healthful, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in other leavening agents.

Louis Durst, the Grantsville auctioneer, spent Monday in Oakland on business.

Mrs. F. W. Chase, of Glade View Stock farm, was in Oakland yesterday shopping.

Mr. W. R. Stull returned to Oakland yesterday afternoon from a business trip east.

Mrs. M. M. Schrock, of Mountain Lake Park, spent last week with relatives near Bittinger.

Mr. John B. Harmon, of near Bittinger, spent a day or two in Oakland this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shaffer, of Parkersburg, W. Va., are in Oakland visiting relatives and friends.

Justice Peter Nathan and Bushrod Beavans, of Grantsville, were in Oakland last Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. M. M. Ashby has returned from a week's visit to her mother and other relatives in and near Bittinger.

Mrs. Virginia Johnson has returned to her home in Oakland after spending the winter in Wasnington, D. C.

Charles Vaughn, of Glady, W. Va., has resumed his position as a compositor in this office for an indefinite time.

Miss Sue Shirer of this office went to Grafton last Friday to assist in the compositorial department of the Daily Republican published in that city.

Mr. L. F. Green, of Grantsville, on his way home from a visit to his father near Swanton, stopped off in Oakland yesterday and spent the day here.

Mr. and Mrs. James I. Morris and little daughters, of Connellsville, Pa., were guests in Oakland on Monday and Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Chichester, of Virginia, who occupied Crook's Crest last summer, have arrived in Oakland and will be residents during the coming summer and fall.

E. S. West, on Deer Park road, one-half mile out of Oakland, has two good pianos to sell cheap; also good six year old mare, thoroughly broken and absolutely safe. No better worker in the country. 3t

Mr. A. W. Duty will leave tomorrow morning for Centerville, W. Va., where he goes to assist his comrades in the Memorial Day exercises to occur there on Monday.

Miss Bessie Barger, of Hagerstown, Md., arrived in Oakland yesterday afternoon and will remain here during the summer as the guest of her grandfather Mr. A. W. Duty.

Mr. Benj. F. Crane, of the Park, who has rented the Queenwood Hotel for the present season, was in Oakland yesterday arranging for advertising matter for his house.

Mr. George Fulmer, of Uniontown, Pa., who came to Oakland last week and later went down to Accident where he visited relatives until yesterday, returned here last night and this morning left for his home.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Harry L. McComas, son of Dr. W. H. McComas, returned to his home in Oakland Sunday morning from Maryland University in Baltimore, where he is taking a course in medicine.

Judge Robert R. Henderson, who has been ill for several months, has so far recovered as to be able to take short walks about the lawn of his home on Washington street.—Cumberland News.

Messrs. R. E. Sliger, J. C. Renninger, C. F. Hammond and Joseph E. Harned made a pilgrimage to Terra Alta Tuesday evening where they participated in the conferring of degrees in the Masonic Chapter.

Mr. Daniel Annan, president of the Second National Bank at Cumberland, and Mr. DeWarren H. Reynolds, a prominent attorney of the Queen City, were in Oakland Tuesday afternoon on business.

The School Board will meet on Friday, June 4th, for the purpose of considering the erection of new school houses, the repairing of old buildings and the transaction of other business that may come before that body.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harned who have been visiting friends at Terra Alta for several weeks, have gone from that place to Davenport, Iowa, where they will be the guests of Mr. Harned's daughter, Mrs. M. D. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, who went to Thomas several week ago where they were guests of their son Henry Hinebaugh, Eso., returned to Oakland yesterday afternoon and will be guests of relatives here for several days.

Mr. P. J. Lohr and daughter Miss Annie of near Deer Park, were in Oakland yesterday. Miss Lohr and her sister, Mrs. Friend, of Deer Park, expect to leave that place on Monday next for Wheeling, W. Va., where they will permanently reside.

"Dot Liddle German Band" which makes semi-annual visits to Oakland arrived here yesterday morning and enlivened the town with its music during the forenoon. The visits of this wandering orginization to Oakland is always a source of pleasure, especially to the children.

Invitations have been received in Oakland from Dr. W. W. Grant, of the graduating class of the University of Maryland, to attend the graduating exercises of the dental department to be held in the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Monday afternoon, the 31st inst. After receiving his diploma Dr. Grant will return to Oakland and engage in his profession.

Mr. Eugene C. Peed, of Baltimore, state agent for the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, who came to Oakland last Thursday on business, was taken ill at the Commercial Hotel Friday evening with an attack of heart disease. For some hours his condition was serious. His wife arrived here Sunday morning and on Monday he had so far recovered as to permit his removal to his home in Baltimore.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN OAKLAND.

Old Soldiers Will Observe the Day on Monday, May 31st.

As has been previously announced in this paper the members of Crook Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will observe Monday, May 31st, as their Memorial Day instead of Sunday the 30th.

Crook Post invites all other societies, the school children and others who desire to join with them in their parade from the headquarters to the cemetery where the very beautiful ritualistic services of the organizat on will be carried out in full.

The soldiers will be glad to receive and earnestly request, the donation of flowers for the occasion. These may be left at the Townshed store building on Alder street where they will be properly arranged by the ladies who will have charge of this part of the day's program.

Of the many thousands of soldiers who marched a few years ago to decorate the graves of their departed comrades but compartively few remain and these in many instances are so old and maimed that is is with great difficulty they perform the duty imposed upon them, but with loving hearts and tender memories the remnants of those numberless thousands engaged nearly half a century ago in the terrible war that then raged, will continue to make their yearly pilgrimages to the silent cities all over the nation and pay tribute to the memory of their comrades in arms; and for this reason it is properly the duty of every one to march with them.

Mr. Silas O. Wiley, a former deputy sheriff of this county and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wiley, of Bittinger, who has been residing in Elk Lick, Pa., for several years, will leave that place for Waterloo, Iowa, next Tuesday where he will permanently reside.

Mr. W. B. Hutson, of near Sunnyside was in Oakland yesterday and is very much gratified with the work being done on the Oakland-Aurora road by Mr. M. S. Wolf, the district supervisor. Mr. Hutson reports the road as being in most excellent and satisfactory condition and he is a competent judge, as he travels it from three to seven times each week.

Mr. David Durst and son Earle, who spent a week with friends and relatives in Grantsville, returned to their home in Oakland last Saturday evening. Mr. Durst was very much gratified with his visit to his native town and reports that the place is taking on new life. New buildings are being put up in all parts of the town and real estate is booming, many pieces of property changing hands and the spirit of improvement is increasing.

Mr. Jonas C. Beachy, one of the prominent farmers of the Bittinger section of Garrett county, was paralyzed last Tuesday as he was partaking of the noon meal at his home. Mr. Beachy's entire left side was affected and for some moments after he was seized with the attack it was feared that fatal results would follow. He rallied however, and at last reports his condition was considered very favorable by his attending physician.

A very decided improvement in the appearance of the court house grounds is being made by the removal of a portion at least of the unsightly and disproportionate mound of earth heaped up before the main entarnce to the building. This earth is being removed by order of the county commissioners and when the work has been completed a better view as well as an unobstructed one may be had of the entire frontage of the court house from Third street. Clerk A. G. Ross is superintending the work.

State Senator W. McCulloh Brown, of District No. 8, who recently distributed specimen ears of the Leaming corn, the prize winning variety at the last year's meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, to many farmers in Garrett county, recently shelled and planted the grains from four ears of the cereal on his farm near Bayard. When shelled the grains filled a half-gallon measure and weighed four pounds. This corn is particularly adaptel to this section of the state as it is early in maturing and the yield is away above the average.

The saloons in Grantsville, Md., our southern neighbor, closed their doors on May 1st. Before the election at which the town was voted dry, it was freely predicted by the "wets" that in case the election was carried by the "drys," nearly everybody would go to Salisbury to do their shopping, where they could also get something to drink. The prediction, however, is not being verified, and there is not the slightest increase of the Grantsville trade at Salisbury stores. Even the trade at Salisbury saloons does not seem to increase worth mentioning as a result of Grantsville being voted dry. Occasionally a few moral and mental degenerates come across the line for booze, but they're usually broke when they arrive here, hence have to sit and stand around the saloons until they are called up to the bars by those who are in the treating mood, and that's the kind of trade that comes to Salisbury from Grantsville, as the result of Grantsville being voted dry.—Salisbury Star.

Subscribe for The Republican.

BIDS WILL ASKED TODAY FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Six Miles of Highway To Be Build On Hooppole Road Location.

Today at two o'clock the State Highway Commission will ask for bids at its office in Baltimore for the construction of twenty-six miles of roads in four counties of the state as follows:

Harford county, six miles; Prince George's county, six miles; Allegany county, eight miles, and Garrett county, six miles.

Of the above the people of Garrett county are interested in all, but more particularly are they interested in the highway to be constructed in their home county. This will be on the present location of the Hooppole Road, beginning at the corporate limits of Oakland and running six miles north to Sand Flat, a distance of six miles where the Tram Road crossing Hooppole leading into Deer Park.

Under the general road law bids will have to be advertised for two weeks before the contract is awarded, hence it will be that long at least before any information relative to the time when the work of construction will begin.

Deer Park on Saturday Next.

The chairman of the Deer Park Decoration Day Committee has extended an invitation to Mr. S. T. Jones, the cashier of the Garrett National Bank, to speak at Deer Park on Saturday morning. It is expected that a great number of people will be present, and the various committees are working to the end that the exercises will be pleasant and profitable.

The following Deer Park young ladies have kindly consented to grace the occasion with their presence, and sing songs appropriate to the day: Misses Sadie and Amelia Thrasher, Grace and Lulu Marley, Nora Specht, Maude Shaffer, Bertha Miller, Rose Browning, Jessie, Minnie and Nelly Reed.

The Deer Park Cornet band will also give lively pieces.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been ssued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

Willie F. Bolyard and Lona Lizzie Sypolt, both of Hutton.

Charles S. Vincent and Bessie Sharpe, both of Shinston, W. Va.

Ralph Wayne Kirkpatrick, of Baldwin, W. Va., and Audry Davis, of Orlando, W. Va.

Joseph Juniper Randolph Parker and Vernie May Sherman, both of Forman, W. Va.

Charles Cruso and Diora Ethel Stump, both of Volga, W. Va.

John William Bailey and Catharine Lurty, both of Weston, W. Va.

Cecil Charles Bloom, of Morgantown and Estell Charles Inks, of Connellsville, Pa.

Martin Joseph Hughes and Sarah Ellen Faherty, both of Hutton.

Julius M. Pletenik, of Parkersburg, and Helen J. Zaruba, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Harry Elsie Payne and Emma M. Rouse, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 10.45 a. m., and at 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Ruth Bryant, Mrs. Amos Dorsey.

A Meritorious Institution

Established as a State Bank in 1888 with a capital of $25,000.00; changed to a National Bank in 1903 and capital increased to $50,000.00; TODAY with a capital and surplus of $85,000.00 and total resources of over $500,000.00 we are

BETTER, BIGGER AND STRONGER

than ever. During the 20 years of our existence, our aim has been to extend to our patrons the best possible service. Our steady growth is evidence that the banking institution, which throws the greatest safeguards around its business in order to protect its depositors merits the confidence of the public. If you are not a customer of this Bank let this be your invitation to become one; our relations will be mutually profitable.

Garrett National Bank

Of Oakland, Maryland.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS WASS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JAMES GUARD,
Administrator,
Guard Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

C. M. RATHBUN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1908.

C. J. RATHBUN,
Administrator,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Administration c. t. a., on the personal estate of

DAVID LIVENGOOD,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

LYDIA BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM S. YODER,
Executor,
Grantsville, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., May 20, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 8, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL

BY RANDALL PARRISH
AUTHOR OF BIG ROMANCE OF PLACER ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL
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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man marooned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII.—Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.

In Which I Learn Our Port.

I sank down into the depths of an upholstered divan without, rested my head within my hands, and endeavored earnestly to collect thought and nerve for the coming struggle. The terribleness of our situation only became more apparent as I considered it in the light of the discoveries already made, and in my understanding of the nature of those with whom I was now associated. Neither Tuttle nor De Nova had ever mistaken the Sea Queen for the warship Esmeralda. It was impossible to conceive that these two trained seamen could have made such an error, or that the men under them could have been so utterly deceived. Tuttle's boat came up directly beneath the bows, with the riding lamps burning brightly and revealing the name; every man aboard must have seen it plainly. Yet what object could have led to so desperate an act of piracy? What part was I destined to play in the final working out of their lawless scheme?

The longer I studied over the problem the more thoroughly did I become mystified and confused. What could these men ever hope to accomplish in this lawless fashion? They must be fools or madmen. This was not the age of piracy; every league of sea was patrolled; every port protected by telegraphic communication. Where could they sail? Where could they expect to land? Where on all the round globe could they hope to go to escape the vengeance of British power on the high seas? What object could possibly inspire them to so reckless an act?

Difficult as my own situation undoubtedly was, apparently helpless among this crew of sea devils, without a man on board in whom I could put trust, it was rendered a thousand times harder by the presence of those two women. In what way could I protect and serve them? I wondered if all the crew forward were in the plot, or were the leaders alone involved? Could I count on finding a single honest sailor in all that riffraff who would stand by me in revolt? There were others on board—the three seamen and the engineer of the yacht's crew, the Chilean officer captured on shore—but they were prisoners, far more helpless even than myself. The longer I thought the darker grew the prospect, the closer the cords of Fate pressed about me. There was nothing to do except to face the conspirators boldly, and thus ascertain the whole truth. I glanced upward at the telltale compass overhead—the vessel's course had already been altered; we were now headed westward, directly out into the broad Pacific.

I met Tuttle at the end of the bridge, clinging to the handrail, his oilskins flapping in the head wind. He never glanced toward me, the cool, studied insolence of the fellow causing me to feel more deeply than ever before his consciousness of power.

"The yacht is several points off her course, Mr. Tuttle," I said, sharply, determined to test him. "May I ask if the change was made by your order?"

He swept one long arm toward the north, and, following the direction of his finger, I dimly perceived a spiral of black smoke barely visible above the horizon.

"I thought we had better sheer off, as there was no guessing who that fellow yonder might prove to be."

I remained silent, watching the distant smudge, and occasionally glancing aside into his imperturbable face. He yawned sleepily.

"I rather guess one of us had better turn in, Mr. Stephens," he suggested finally, "for we'll have to arrange about our watches aft."

"Presently, Mr. Tuttle; we haven't breakfasted yet. Meanwhile I should prefer to understand matters a little more clearly. I've just been through the cabins. None of the yacht's officers are on board."

I could see his thin lips drawn back in a sinister grin, which revealed his yellow teeth.

"The Lord helpeth those who help themselves," he returned, piously, uprolling his eyes. "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

"I also discovered," I went on, angered by such abominable cant, "that this vessel we have captured is not the Chilean Esmeralda at all, but the yacht Sea Queen, owned by Lord Darlington, and flying the English flag."

"The hell you say."

"Moreover, I have not the slightest doubt that you knew it from the first. Now I demand some explanation, Mr. Tuttle. What does this mean?"

He stood leaning back against the rail facing me, the disagreeable grin gone from his lips, his half-closed eyes glinting uneasily.

"Well, what of it?"

"Only that we have committed an act of piracy. Every naval vessel of the civilized world will be used to hunt us down. We shall not be safe on any sea, nor able to land in any port of the globe. If we resist we shall be blown out of the water; if captured, our crime means death. You have deliberately decoyed me into this affair for some secret purpose of your own; you have involved me in your crime, and now I insist upon some knowledge of your plan, and an explanation regarding my future authority on board."

"Oh, you are the captain," sneeringly. "What more can you want?"

"Then, if I am, we will head directly back to Valparaiso."

"Oh, I rather guess not;" and Tuttle's eyes became instantly hard and ugly. "Nevertheless you're captain all right, just so long as you keep the nose of the old girl pointed the way we want her to go."

"That is it, is it?"

"Yes, that's exactly the ticket."

I turned partially aside, glancing toward the wheelman. The fellow was leaning forward over the spokes, evidently deeply interested in our controversy and endeavoring to hear all we had to say. Tuttle followed the direction of my eyes, but with apparent indifference.

"Oh, they all understand about it," he remarked, carelessly. "And now I guess maybe it's about time we gave you the main points to chew on. If you'll step down into the charthouse, Mr. Stephens, I'll fetch some things I want to show you, an' be along myself in a jiffy. Then I'll spin a yarn that'll cause you to come with us willin enough, or else you're a dam' fool."

There was nothing else to do, and I followed him down the bridge steps to the main deck. The charthouse had its single door opening aft, and was a small, plainly built structure painted a dingy gray, with two narrow windows on either side, and just enough space within to contain a deal table, locker, and three rude benches. I sat down upon one of these, filled and lighted my pipe and waited in silence, gazing idly at the chart pinned flat on the table. It was a map of these waters lying off the Chilean coast, and a vessel's course had been pricked upon it from Juan Fernandez to Valparaiso. This did not particularly interest me, and my thought drifted naturally to the woman impatiently awaiting my return in the cabin. What a distressing situation for one of Lady Darlington's birth and refinement! And yet with what dignity of manner had she met the unexpected! It was plain to be seen that hers was a heart of courage, not easily broken under adversity.

And how could I hope to serve her? What would this crew of hell-hounds these merciless sea-wolves, permit me to do? Trans-ship them upon some passing vessel? Put into some isolated island port? This was scarcely likely, for either act would involve the danger of an exposure they would be little inclined to assume. I comprehended already that it would be according to their decision, and not mine. I had been plainly informed how little my control extended over their desires. And whither were we bound? Into what strange seas? Into what species of wild adventure? The utter impossibility of keeping those two concealed below for any length of time was clearly evident. Ship life was far too restricted. Both Tuttle and De Nova would naturally expect to lodge aft, and it was a privilege they could not easily be denied. Yet what would they say, how would they act, when they finally discovered these two unwilling passengers aboard? What was my duty in all the circumstances? It was all a deep, unsolvable mystery, yet out of its mist constantly floated the appealing face of that woman awaiting me below. I could not desert her. I could not consider anything except how I might best serve her interests, best protect her from the contamination of this hell afloat.

Three shadows suddenly darkened the doorway, and Tuttle, accompanied by De Nova and the big seaman named Bill Anderson, entered. The second officer nodded to me in genial fashion, his white teeth gleaming, but Anderson slouched surlily past and dropped heavily on a bench, his coarse bulldog features devoid of all expression, his square jaws munching the tobacco in his cheek. I took notice of his eyes, staring straight out of the window opposite, dull, dog-like, deeply sunken under thatched brows, his skin like brown leather drawn tight, his short red neck, and gnarled hands. Altogether he appeared a repulsive brute, no more easily subdued than a jungle tiger. Tuttle sidled along to the opposite side of the table, upon which he placed a tightly rolled, yellowish-backed paper, evidently a navigating chart. As I watched him curiously, he suddenly pressed the point of his thumb down upon the paper.

"There's our first port, Mr. Stephens," he announced dogmatically. "There, where you see that red cross."

I bent over, startled out of all assumed indifference as I studied the position indicated.

"Longitude 110° 30′ west, and latitude 66° 17′ south!" I exclaimed, scarcely crediting either ears or eyes. "Why, good God, man, that is almost upon the antarctic circle!"

He nodded, running his long fingers through his thin hair.

"Right you are, sir. I guess there won't be no warships a-trailin' after us down in them latitudes; not at this season of the year."

"But there's nothing there!" I continued, staring incredulously at the map. "Nothing but fog and floating ice. There is no land marked within 500 miles."

"Just the same there's land there," he retorted, positively, his thin lips pressed together. "I've seen it; two



"The Hell You Say."

islands, an' that's where the Sea Queen pokes her nose."

I could merely sit back, staring at the fellow, who remained leaning both hands on the table, his glinting eyes on my face.

"It's a rum yarn, Mr. Stephens, I'll admit," he said, slowly, his nasal tone much in evidence, "but it's all true, sir, so help me, God! Here's the straight of it, an' you listen quiet till I get done. Then I'll answer your questions as long as you've got any to ask."

CHAPTER X.

In Which I Hear the Tale of the First Officer.

Tuttle required a while getting started, pulling aside his dangling coat-tails to sit down facing me, and then twiddling his long fingers with his gaze bent on the deck. I take it that his intellectual operations were naturally slow, although he was swift enough in all matters appertaining to seamanship. Anyhow, he sat there for so long, his whole appearance so sleek and oily, that I lost all patience, shuffling my feet on the deck. The noise served to arouse him.

"It commenced somethin' like over two years ago sir," he began, mouthing each word with care, "a little earlier in the season than this is now. I was master of the whalin' bark Betsy, sailin' from Province town, an' we were homeward bound after about 18 months' cruisin' in the South Pacific, carryin' a fair cargo of oil an' whale trimmings. We were roundin' the Horn, being about 70 degrees west and 56 degrees south when the real trouble began. I know that was rather a low latitude, but we had been buckin' against head winds an' a high sea for more'n a week, an' besides were short-handed, five of the crew havin' skipped out at Somers island, where we put in after fresh water. Anyway, it was about there that a storm hit us from out the nor'east. I guess it must have been one end of a hurricane. I never see nothin' fiercer, even in those seas. There was nothin' to do but turn tail an' scud, the ropes and canvas being so stiff with ice. Well, we battened down, an' took chances, but for a while I thought every wave was goin' to do for the ol' hooker an' send us all to Davy Jones'. I couldn't see five feet from the rail, an' I had to keep diggin' ice out o' my eyes to see at all. The wind had the feel of a solid wall, sir."

Tuttle was leaning forward now, his elbows on the table. His lean, solemn countenance had lost its listlessness, and I also noticed the eager interest imprinted on the faces of his two comrades.

"We was jest roundin' the point," he went on as soon as he took a long breath, "the Betsy keelin' over so's her deck was half awash, an' with no more than maybe 100 yards o' clear water to the good. Back o' an ugly lookin' headland the coast seemed to fall away sudden into a sort o' cove, which was piled high with great ice hummocks, behind which the ice wall rose up sheer almost to the top o' the rocks. There was a sorter shelf along the edge of it, an' a-settin' up there in full view was the damndest lookin' vessel ever I saw in 50 years o' seafarin'. So help me God, sir, I saw it with my own eyes, as plain as I'm lookin' at you! It was h'isted up all o' 20 feet above the lower ice-field, an' sort o' careened over where it was froze fast so as to show the decks amidships clear to the inner rail. You remember them ships what Columbus sailed in? Well, this hooker was that kind, only a blame' sight bigger. I guessed her at 850 or 900 ton, but she had the same sort o' build—a big high stern, with an after-cabin clear acrost it, the waist sunk down in a curve, an' the fo'castle raised up like a house, with blunt bows, an' a monster bowsprit forkin' straight up into the air. The whole outfit was so cased with ice an' glittered so in the sun that it seemed like a part o' the ice cliff, which had took that queer shape from thawin' an' freezin'. Damme if I didn't think it was somethin' like that for a minute—a blame' freak o' nature—but when I grabbed the glasses, an' got a good look through them, it was a ship all right, the kind you read about in the books what navigated these waters a hundred or more years ago. I was still a-starin' at it with all my eyes when we raised the stern, which stood h'isted up a bit higher than the bow, an' where the steady dash of the waves didn't break clean over it, an' the sun fell just right so I read the hooker's name. By God, I did, sir! It was there plain as day: Donna Isabel, Cadiz."

The change in the man speaking held me breathless; his cant, his usually oily method of utterance had merged into an earnestness full of fascination.

"Well, that was about all, sir," his voice sinking back into commonplace. "In two hours we were out o' sight, an' feelin' our way through a blindin' snow squall. But it was such a rum thing, discoverin' them islands out there all uncharted, with that queer ghost ship perchin' on 'em, that I wrote down the latitude an' longitude an' the hooker's name in my log-book. We was about three weeks makin' the West Falklands, where I shipped a few more hands, an' then bore away north for home."

He drew a plug of tobacco from out his coat-tail pocket, cut off what he needed, and stowed it away in his cheek. He ran his fingers through his thin hair, and resumed:

'About 18 months later I was back with the ol' Betsy in the South Pacific. One night, with the moon shinin', hardly a ripple anywhere, my mate run her nose onto a rock, a couple o' hundred miles south o' Easter island, an' in less than 20 minutes the bark had gone down like a stone. We made Easter island in the boats without much trouble, but it wa'n't so easy to get away. I had six weeks of it before I got a chance, an' then I shipped afore the mast on a sandalwood trader. De Nova here was mate, an' finally, huntin' goods to peddle among the islanders, we sailed into Valparaiso, an' the most of us shipped out. Well, by that time I wasn't thinkin' very often about that ice-ship down in the Antar'tic; I was hustlin' for some sort o' berth to take me back to the States. But one night, down in Rodrigues' back room, where I hung out, I got to talkin' with a gambler named Francisco—the same smooth duck who introduced himself as De Castillo to you, sir. He was an educated man, an' seemed to like to hear me talk, an' among other sea yarns I happened to tell him this one. He seemed mighty interested, although he wasn't never given to seafarin', an' asked me a whole pile o' fool questions. Finally he wanted to meet me again alone the next day.

"Well, having' nothin' better to do, I was there when he came, an' he showed up with a queer-lookin', big, ol' book, the cover half ripped off, under his arm. Then he made me tell him that yarn over again, and describe the ship jest exactly as I remembered it. Then, when I'd got through, an' told him everything I could dig out o' my memory, he opened up that book o' his on the table, an' damme, sir, if he didn't show me a picture of that same ol' hooker, plain as life, only everything was trim an' shipshape on board, with the masts up an' the sails drawin'. The name was printed underneath, too—Donna Isabel, Cadiz.

"That book he showed me was printed in Spanish—not just like what you see to-day, sir, but the letterin' all rough, as though it had been cut out o' wood, but the fellow showed me the date when it was printed, an' it read 'Seville, 1779,' plain enough. Francisco wrote out in English what he said was printed there about this Donna Isabel; an' there it is, sir, in his own handwritin'."

He took the paper out of his inner coat pocket and spread it open on the table before us. De Nova and Anderson leaned forward eagerly to look at it, but Tuttle shoved it along toward me.

"Read it out loud, sir," he said, his voice trembling. The writing was not clear, and I held it up to the light.

"Galleon Donna Isabel, ship-rigged, 950 tons, Amador, Master, built 1730, home port Cadiz. Sailed Guayaquil for Valencia, June 11, 1753; crew numbered 32, passengers 17, including five women; carried treasure, in gold ingots and pieces of eight, valued at 3,000,000 pesos, consigned by Candamo, presidente, to department of the west, receipted for by Salvatore, government agent. Spoken by ship Conquistador, Sanchez, master, July 16, 1753, 80 degrees 20 minutes west and 47 degrees 15 minutes south; all well. Lost at sea; no report."

I put down the paper, and looked across at Tuttle; he sat motionless, his head in his hands. I confess the tale had affected me strangely, and I could not doubt that the man honestly believed every word he had uttered. Yet it was far too marvelous ever to be true; too impossible; too wildly romantic. It must have been a hallucination, an optical illusion born from a mirage of fog and sun in those frozen seas. Over 3,000,000 pesos, locked within the eternal ice for 126 years! Over 3,000,000 pesos, guarded by the dead for a century amid that grim desolation of crested sea! God! it was simply unthinkable, and I even ventured to smile at the credulity of the men about me; yet I did it with set jaws and lips parched and dry. What if it was all true? I felt the blood boiling up through my veins, every extremity tingling with the fever of it. Over 3,000,000 pesos! Merciful mother! it was the ransom of a king; it was the temptation of hell! I know not how I controlled my voice so as to question calmly, for, even as I first spoke, I noticed how my hands trembled where they rested on the outspread map.

"Is that all?"

Tuttle nodded his head, uplifting his eyes questioningly to mine.

"That's the whole of it, sir. What do you think?"

"That's more than I know, Mr. Tuttle. Perhaps you dreamed, perhaps Francisco lied. I should have liked to see that book."

I bent lower over the chart, staring at the red cross.

"What was it you men wanted me for?"

"To operate the steamer, sir; the rest of us aboard only understand sailin' vessels."

"Yes, of course; but why did you happen to choose a steamer for the job? There were plenty of sailing craft lying in the harbor easier to steal than this yacht."

"Very true, but it happened to be steam power we wanted. Here is about how we figured it, sir. First place, we had to get away quickly out of those portions of the sea where they'd be most likely to hunt for us. We're outlaws, an' every ship sailin' under a flag is an enemy. Well, sir, what chance would a sailin' vessel have in such a chase? We needed somethin' that would show 'em a clean pair o' heels—somethin' that would give 'em a run for their money. That's what this yacht can do; she's pokin' it now at sixteen."

"Yes; you've got the advantage," I confessed, "so long as your coal lasts. But you can't put in anywhere for a new supply—what then?"

He turned partially about, and winked at De Nova; the fellow grinned back at him, but burst in eagerly:

"Oh, we're not quite so green as all zat, Mons. Stephens, an' I t'ink we got zis t'ing plan' out jus' 'bout right. We steam so till we get maybe far 'nough south w'ere zey quit look for us. How it be 130 degrees west an' 40 degrees south? Nobody t'ink we go zere—non, non. We got coal plenty for zat, an' zen have bunch left. I know; I try it. No more need push her elzer after we leave ze Ferdandez—we be well ahead zen. Zen we rig up ze schooner sails, an' make ze next t'ousan' mile wizout burn' a poun'. You see how it do? Ze danjaire was not, for in zat ocean we meet nossing but maybe ze whale ship."

"You understand what he means, sir?" went on Tuttle, as the creole paused for breath. "Once well ahead we can fall back on canvas, and save the coal. But we'll need the steam power down there to hold her off an' on by the island while we do the job. It's a mighty nasty bit o' water, an' a sailin' vessel is apt to get pinched in the ice. But with a steamer we can hold her to it, however the wind blows."

I looked at the fellow with greater respect. Evidently he had considered



He Drove His Sheath Knife Half to the Hilt Into the Table.

every angle of the desperate game he was playing.

"Your scheme certainly sounds reasonable enough," I admitted, almost reluctantly. "And the chances are you will get there all right. But suppose you do; suppose you discover this mysterious island; suppose you find there the galleon as you say; suppose you even succeed in getting aboard, and into possession of the treasure—what then? Don't you know you're bound to be caught the minute you come out of the Antarctic into any ocean patrolled by the fleets of the world? You have committed piracy—a crime against the nations—and the civilized world will unite to hunt you down."

"That's another reason why we had to have a steamer," he explained, calmly. "You just remarked that they'd be lookin' for the Sea Queen to come back. Well, let 'em look; they won't never see her, sir. Once we get that gold under hatches, an' back as far as that rock they call Dougherty island—an' that's only a run o' maybe 500 miles—I'll engage to make over this here Sea Queen so that her own captain wouldn't know her 50 feet away. How? I'd strip the engines out o' her, h'ist the stack overboard, tear down the bridge an' wheelhouse, rig her as a barkentine, change every line o' paint fore an' aft, an' then wreck her somewhere along the east Patagonian coast, or maybe 'Falklands. It would be nothin' but bloomin' whaler gone ashore, an' afore anybody finds out different, we'll be scattered to hell an' back."

I was obliged to acknowledge to myself that it was not an impossible plan. Eliminating the chance of accident or some unusually bad luck, success appeared not only possible, but probable.

"Did you think all that out yourself, Mr. Tuttle?"

"Well, Francisco suggested considerable, but we did it together."

"Where is he? on board?"

The mate laughed, his eyes expressive of contempt.

"Not much, he hadn't the nerve. He's a schemer all right, but a blame' coward."

"But suppose he gets to talking back there in Valparaiso?"

It was big Bill Anderson who answered me, disgusted with our long controversy.

"Oh, to hell wid Francisco!" he broke in, gruffly. "It's w'at you're goin' to do we want to know. Francisco'll hold his gaff well enough. He expects a bit of the swag, an', besides, I let him know what was comin' to him if he let his tongue wag. I had him right, let me tell ye. An', damme, Mr. Stephens," the bully in him breaking all bounds, "if it ain't comin' the same way to any other duffer who goes back on us this trip. That's what talks!" He jerked his sheath-knife from his belt, and, with one fierce lunge, drove it half to the hilt into the table, his brute eyes scowling threateningly into mine.

TO BE CONTINUED

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WITHIN the past year the increased made upon the Job Printing Department of The Republican necessitated many improvements, and to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing business an addition of considerable proportions to our present building is in contemplation; new type and improved machinery must be purchased—but in the meantime all orders will be executed in a most satisfactory manner.

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Economic and Political Liberty For Women as Well as Men.

By BRAND WHITLOCK, Author, Mayor of Toledo, O.

I BELIEVE in democracy, in brotherhood, in humanity. I believe that the voice of the people comes as near being the VOICE OF GOD as any voice that speaks in these days.

DEMOCRACY MEANS THAT EVERY PERSON IN THE LAND SHOULD HAVE HIS VOTE. WE IN AMERICA HAVE NOT DEMOCRACY. WE HAVE, AFTER CENTURIES OF STRIVING, ACHIEVED POLITICAL LIBERTY FOR MEN. I HOPE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN WE WILL HAVE POLITICAL LIBERTY FOR WOMEN. MORE THAN THAT, I HOPE TO SEE THE TIME WHEN THERE SHALL BE ECONOMIC LIBERTY FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

There are certain rights which are elemental. The right to vote is one of these. Men vote because they are men. Women should vote because THEY ARE WOMEN. Not wealth nor education nor birth nor sex should interfere with the exercise of this right.

I am not unaware of the opposition of many women to the extension of the ballot to their sisters. These are the women who do not know the world, who do not come in contact, as most women do, with the hard realities of the economic world and the struggle for existence. These are the WOMEN WHO LIVE OUT OF CHECK BOOKS, who oppose progress.

Then, too, there is another class of women not taking their part in the fight, a class which perhaps exists because of the life these other women live, a class so ground down under the wheel of daily economic strife that it has NO TIME NOR ENERGY LEFT to devote to the fight for its rights.

Complaint is made that women would VOTE AS THEIR HUSBANDS OR BROTHERS VOTED without thinking for themselves. The men who tell us this are usually the kind who don't know what their political principles are until the committee on resolutions has reported.

WE ARE TOLD THAT WOMEN INFLUENCE THE VOTES OF MEN. NO ONE IS EVER INFLUENCED BY THE VOTE OF A PERSON ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT ON HIM. THAT IS WHY IT IS SO NECESSARY THAT TO HAVE TRUE DEMOCRACY WOMEN MUST BE ECONOMICALLY AS WELL AS POLITICALLY FREE.

Women Not Fitted For Great Affairs.

By ALFRED AUSTIN, Poet Laureate of England.

OF all national and imperial issues that can arise that of peace or war is the most important, and the preservation of peace, the most precious of all things, consistently with honor and self protection, is much more likely to be imperiled by INDULGENCE IN SENTIMENT than by any other cause.

Calm, deliberate judgment, free from all untimely or TOO GENEROUS EMOTION, is its best protection. Will any one deny that in great emergencies men are, as a rule and collectively, calmer and more submissive to sound judgment than women, whose virtues reside rather in another direction?

GIVE EMOTIONALLY COMBATIVE WOMEN THE FRANCHISE AND IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT WAR MIGHT BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY WOMEN, AGAINST THE EFFORT OF MEN TO AVERT IT, AND IN THAT EVENT IT WOULD BE MEN, AND MEN ALONE, WHO WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT AND, IF NEED WERE, TO DIE, WHILE THE VERY UTMOST WOMEN COULD DO WOULD BE TO ACT, AS ONE IS PLEASED TO REMEMBER A POET HAS CALLED THEM, AS MINISTERING ANGELS.

I own I share the terse conclusion of a French wit: "ONE POLITICIAN THE MORE, ONE MOTHER THE LESS—behold the practical outcome of female franchise!"

Women Should Discard Claim to Chivalry.

By Mrs. HARRIET STANTON BLATCH, Woman Suffragist.

WOMEN should give up chivalry and all such nonsense. Whoever heard of man's chivalry toward a workingwoman or a woman that had to scrub?

CHIVALRY IS A THEORY ANYWAY, A DISCREDITED THEORY, AND THE SOONER WOMEN DROP ALL CLAIMS TO IT AND DEMAND THEIR BALLOT BOX RIGHTS THE BETTER IT WILL BE FOR AMERICAN WOMANHOOD.

Evils of District and Ward Representation In Our Government.

By Professor ANDREW S. WADE of the University of Kansas.

THE ward and district system of representation in our assemblies and congress is the ROOT OF MOST OF THE EVILS which are complained of today in connection with municipal, county and state corruption.

Our best expression in government is thus found in our national system. Next comes the state system, and worst is that of our municipalities. Yet in all of these the most discouraging problems, the greatest menace, the most prolific source of evil, rest in REPRESENTATION BY FIXED DIVISIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATION MAKES LOCAL ISSUES OF NATIONAL QUESTIONS, SUCH AS THE TARIFF. IT ENABLES SPECIAL INTERESTS AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGE TO KEEP THEIR AGENTS ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS. IT ENABLES CERTAIN MEN TO SELL THEMSELVES, AND SO THEIR CONSTITUENCIES, TO BAD INFLUENCES IN ORDER TO SECURE PREFERENCE FOR THEIR DISTRICTS.

In congress this is the result of a growth away from the constitutional provision as to state representation. It is one of the several ways in which custom has nullified the constitution, and it would be vastly better if the states returned to that REPRESENTATION AT LARGE for which alone the constitution provides.

HELPFUL JOHNNY.

He Thought He Was Doing a Great Thing In Cutting Out the Appendix.

JOHNNY loved his papa, there was no doubt about that, and one morning after he had listened to a long disquisition from the author of his being addressed to his elders on the general uselessness of the vermiform appendix, ending up with the broad statement that he hoped he'd see the day when every appendix in creation was cut out, the little boy resolved upon an agreeable surprise for his daddy. He worked in secret for several days and then sprang it.

"See what I have done for you, daddy," he said, leading the wondering father into the library and showing him a neat pile of many pages which he had accumulated. "I've cut the appendix out of every book in this library."

It was then that words failed, and Johnny's father's vocabulary made a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors.—John Kendrick Bangs in Judge.

The Ruling Passion.

His clothes said he was a tramp, but his brow was high and his manner grand. "Madam, may I request the favor of a pair of your husband's cast-off trousers? These are somewhat passee." This, with a sweep of a tattered hat, brought results in the shape of a pair of hubby's oldest, which were just about two degrees better than those the tramp was wearing. After a critical survey of his acquisition, instead of the polite words of thanks the good woman was waiting for, the tramp volunteered, with a deep, long drawn sigh of regret, "Madam, I see your husband discards from weakness."—Puck.

Trading Wisdom For Coin.

"When I started in business I was compelled to borrow $200," said the magnate.

"Without security?"

"Absolutely without security. But I gave the man advice that was worth many times the sum."

"What was it?"

"Never to take another chance like that with me or anybody else."—Washington Star.

Chose With Judgment.

Mrs. Washboard—Skuze mah 'pert'nence, honey, but why on erf did yuh hitch up tuh sich a homely niggah as yuh man is?

Mrs. Washington—Waal, yuh see, chile, I prefud a ugly husband what'd stay tuh home 'n' wring mah clo's rad'r'n a shore han'sum niggah what wud kite roun' 'n' wring mah heart!—New York Herald.

In Hard Luck.



Willie Walker (gazing at one of the secret marks of his order)—Here's a go! I've lost me code book and can't remember whether this means "bulldog" or "a free meal."

Which Tooth Causes This?

"I am greatly interested," says the man with the irregular bald spot and the visible collar button, "in this new theory that the condition of the teeth has an influence upon the moral character of the person possessing them."

"Yes?" responds the man with the excited necktie. "I suppose half the profanity in the world is occasioned by the cuspids."—Chicago Post.

Indolent Ezekiel.

"What's that you call the hired man—Airy? But his name is Ezekiel," we remonstrated.

"Airy for short," returned the farmer.

"Short for Ezekiel?"

"No; for aeroplane. You see, Zeke's like an aeroplane because he won't work more'n ten or fifteen minutes at a stretch."—New York Press.

Forbidden Fruit.

"Your luncheons are always so successful, Mrs. Penrhyn-Paget! Do tell me how you select your menus?"

"Oh, you see, the doctor has given me a printed list of things I mustn't eat, and I choose the dishes from that."—Woman's Home Companion.

Her Query.

"Where is my husband's valet?" asked Mrs. Sorer.

"He is fitting on Mr. Sorer's new boots, ma'am," the butler answered.

"And is my husband with him?" she inquired.—Minneapolis Journal.

"We Regret the Inclosed"—

"Regret seems to be a favorite note with poets."

"Naturally. Most poets are well acquainted with regrets."—Kansas City Times.

Not Educated.

"Why don't you have Balder in your Shakespeare class?"

"He's no good. Why, he can't even sing or dance."—New York Herald.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. J. B. Cleary, of Hedgesville, Va. representing the Masonic Protective Association, of Worcester, Mass., was in town calling on the members of the fraternity on Wednesday. While here he was the guest of Rev. Creek.

Mr. Russell Pattison, well known throughout the George's Creek region and Cumberland, as one of the strong members of the Piedmont baseball team in its balmy days when Piedmont had the grit and the dough to maintain a nine, left on train No. 5 over the B. & O. for Grafton on Tueaday. It is understood he will be given a trial by the Grafton management and if he makes good he will be signed as a regular member of its pitching staff.

The Peewee mine, near Blaine, owned by the Potomac Valley Coal Co., which had to suspend operations a few weeks ago, on account of its miners refusing to accept a reduction of wages to 45 cents a ton, resumed work under the company's terms with a full complement of men on Monday morning. It is said that abont 20 of the old men were discharged. The Three Forks Coal Co., operating the Chaffee mine, at Chaffee, notified their miners that the 45 cent rate would go into effect on last Monday morning. The miners at first refused to work, but later on accepted the terms of the company and went to work Thursday morning. Three mines in the Upper Potomac region are now digging coal for 45 cents—the North American, Peewee and Chaffee—and it is the general opinion now that in a short time this will be the established rate throughout the entire region.

Mrs Bessie Burleigh and two children of Keyser, are visiting relatives at Bond.

Mrs. Anna Kemp, wife of Dr. Kemp, accompanied by her son Paul, left Friday morning for Marietta, Ohio, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lottie Bonner.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bond, of Thomas en route home from Pittsburg, where they had taken their little daughter for expert treatment on account of a fractured elbow, stopped off for a few days to visit friends in this place. They were accompanied by Miss Helen Chafin and her brother, Howard, of Brockaway, Pa., who will spend some time visiting the Bond family before returning home.

Mr. Homer Sauser, a woodsman, employed by the Brown Lumber Co., received an ugly gash is the right leg below the knee while at work in the woods three miles from town on Friday afternoon, and came near bleeding to death before a physician arrived.

Mr. Lee Ott, of Thomas, general manager of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., who was taken to the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, three weeks ago, for an operation for appendicitis, returned home in President Bush's private car over the W. M. R. R. on Tuesday afternoon.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

SWANTON.

An unusally large gathering of citizens, from a wide extent of country, attended the obsequies of Mr. Moses Lee at the North Glade church last Friday afternoon. Mr. Lee lost his life by the accidental fall of a tree in the forest last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Peter Bittinger was buried Sunday afternoon from the Meadow Mountain church. In addition to Mr. Bittinger' sadvanced age 73 years, he had been for a number of years a constant sufferer from organic diseases. He leaves a wife and six children.

Fruit very generally about Swanton has been killed, except, perhaps, a small percentage of apples.

NORTH GLADE.

As I have not seem any items from this place for some time, I will pen a few.

Miss Blanche O'Brien returned home last week after spending the winter with her sister in Ohio.

Miss Susie Pritts was visiting friends and relatives at Jennings last week and returned home Sunday.

Messrs. Oscar and Calvin Broadwater of New Germany, were visiting friends in this community last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Elroy Rhodes is employed at George Beckman's at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Beckman spent last Sunday at the home of John L. Fitzwater.

Rumor says there will be a wedding in the near future, so boys get your bells ready.

Miss Annie Wiley returned to her home at Bittinger last Sunday, after spending a few weeks with her uncle, William Brenneman.

Mrs. Joe Buckle, of Bittinger, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. James O'Brien, last Sunday.

Miss Lena Winners, of Jennings, was the pleasant guest of Misses Susie and Maude Pritts recently.

Subscribe for The Republican.

BITTINGER.

For three days last week we were obliged to endure a decidedly chilly east wind, accompanied by a disagreeable and incessant drizzle.

After a few days of pleasant visiting among relatives in this neighborhood, Mr. snd Mrs. Silas O. Wiley returned to Elk Lick, Pa., last Thursday, from which place Mr. Wiley expects to leave for Iowa this week.

Prof. J. C. Beahm moved his family from Grantsville to a farm about five miles west of this village, last week, where the professor and his family expect to spend the summer.

Rev. J. B. Shoup and his little grandson, Master John Keller, arrived here last Friday from Florida. Rev. Shoup expects to spend the summer among his numerous friends in Garrett county.

Jonas Orendorf and little son Albert, of Sunnyside, spent last Sunday with Mr. Orendorf's parents at this place.

Messrs. Asa Durst and Clarence Glotfelty, of New Germany, were shearing sheep in this section last week.

County Road Engineer Sincell, of Oakland, was in this district last week giving preliminary instructions to the district supervisor.

Miss Sarah Bittinger, who has been employed for some weeks in Grantsville, is home again.

Dr. Keller, of Grantsville, spent a couple of hours in this village on Wednesday of last week, doing some dentist work.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp accompanied by Mrs. Yugel, attended the dedication of the new Lutheran church at Cove, Md., last Sunday.

Arrangements are being completed for the appropriate celebration of Decoration Day at this place on next Saturday afternoon. There will be a festival in the evening and it will be a pleasant season for old and young.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Home Merchant.

In an editorial on "Why it Pays to Buy Goods at Home" the Liberal (Kan.) Independent has this deserved appreciation of the home merchant:

Without any thought of sentiment or suggestion that we owe allegiance to any one, the cold, hard truth is that the retail merchants of our home town are the best friends we have.

The retail merchant conducts a school of commerce for our education—and the tuition is free. Every man, woman and child gets the benefit of seeing in the home town about anything that is of real importance. He protects us against fraud and deceit. He stands for the square deal.

You never ordered a $10 lightning rod of your home merchant and then found your note for a thousand dollars in the bank next day as a result. You never paid him $60 for a range that warped out of shape in six months—without your wife getting the money back. He never charged you $75 for a "trailer" buggy that you found out afterwards could be bought anywhere for $60.

No, the home merchant is jnst like you. He lives where he does business and his success depends on making a friend of you and your neighbor. Like you, he has to make good.

The retail merchant is now the one great factor in our commercial system and this is true solely because he renders us better service than we can get elsewhere. Take him away and our home town is gone; take our home town away and we deprive our children of the retail store, which is the greatest single educational factor in modern life. No, it cannot be. The retail merchant will continue to abide in our affections long as we value our homes, because the average citizen is proud of his town and he secretly despises the method of peddlers—and the peddler system is now known to be the legitimate father of the whole catalogue house business.

Virtue for Its Own Sake.

One ought to seek out virtue for its own sake, without being influenced by fear or hope, or by any external influence.—Diogenes.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

REPORT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Court House Commission for Garrett County, as authorized by Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906:

RECEIPTS.

1907.			
Aug. 1.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners, proceeds of sale of bonds, par value $75,000.00, interest at 4 per cent. under Chapter 788 of Acts of 1906		$71,861 50
1908.			
Sept. 8.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners under Chapter 370, Acts of 1908, making up deficiency owing to sale of Bonds at the low rate of 4 per cent interest		3,138 50
Sept. 8.	To amount received from Board of County Commissioners as authorized by Chapter 370 of Acts of 1908		3,000 00
Nov. 23.	To credit from A. D. Naylor & Company, for earth removed from Court House and deposited upon Naylor's lot on Third street		40 00
Feb. 4.	To draft from Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, use of W. J. C. Dulaney Company		1,500 00
April 20.	To draft from Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, use of W. J. C. Dulaney Company		409 31
	Total		$79,949 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

1909.				
March 20.	By W. A. Liller, contractor, original contract	$59,622 10		
	Stone columns to Porticos	1,000 00		
	Piers for above columns	100 00		
	Copper Roof	1,700 00		
	Judges arch in Court room	100 00		
	Iron conductors from roof	100 00		
	Heart grained flooring	170 00		
	Marble floor in rotunda	1,000 00		
	Additional work and material	709 10		
			$64,501 20	
" 20.	By A. D. Naylor & Company, Contractors, original contract, Heating, Plumbing and wiring Court House	5,822 00		
	Additional Plumbing and Wiring	300 00		
	Contract Gas and Electric Fixtures $720 00			
	Additional Gas and Electric Fixtures 118 63	838 63		
	Extra Work and Material	57 36		
	Firing boilers 38 days @ $1 00	38 00		
			7,055 99	
" 20.	By Riley Gordon, Architect, 5 per cent Commission on $70,679 75	3,533 99		
	Expenses, Car and Hotel	407 94		
			3,941 93	
" 20.	By Thomas S. Kean, Grading Lot, etc., for Court House		490 00	
" 20.	By Architects' plans in competition, Baldwin & Pennington, Wyatt & Nolting, Holmboe & Lafferty, and J. C. Fulton, @ $125 00 each		500 00	
" 20.	By Advertising, Printing and Stationery		108 09	
" 20.	By amount paid to Board of Commissioners of Garrett County on purchase price Crim lot		200 00	
" 20.	By General Fireproofing Company contract for metal furniture		671 88	
" 20.	By Secretary's account for Postage, Telegrams, Express and Sundries		20 00	
" 20.	By Personal expenses of the Court House Commission from Dec. 17th, 1906, to March 16th, 1909—			
	W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary	65 47		
	Otho S. Fike	6 50		
	Asa B. Friend	13 50		
	J. W. McCullough	6 26		
	Charles M. Miller	23 23		
	A. Clyde Smith	23 93		
	Peter J. Stephen	14 71		
			153 60	
" 20.	By J. M. Jarboe, under Chapter 788, Acts 1906, for Supervision of Construction		191 17	
" 20.	By Sundry expenses—			
	James A. Sincell, surveying lot	5 00		
	D. E. Offutt & Sons, Grass seed	5 45		
	Joseph Helbig, Painting and Finishing	21 50		
	Express on Plans	3 80		
	C. Pratt, Labor	5 25		
	Harry Helbig, team and labor $2 00 " " " " " 6 00	8 00		
	Labor on Court House lot paid by J. M. Jarboe	12 90		
	Phosphate and Labor on lot	3 35		
	Telegrams, J. M. Jarboe	3 55		
	J. M. Jarboe, paid on walks $1 35			
	J. M. Jarboe, personal expenses to Keyser 3 50	4 85		
	W. H. Kahl, fitting platform	3 60		
			77 25	
" 20.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, on account of Furniture		127 99	
Feb. 4.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, on account of Furniture		1,500 00	
April 20.	By W. J. C. Dulaney Company, Contractors, settlement on account for Furniture		409 31	
			$79,949 31	$79,949 31

In making this report the Commission has thought well to make the following explanation: Under Chapter 788 of the Acts of 1906, and Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1908, the Court House Commission has received from the Board of County Commissioners the sum of $78,000.00 and also an additional sum of $40.00 from A. D. Naylor & Company, in all $78,040.00.

This amount would have fully covered the original contracts and cost of work and materials which were $75,479.31. But as the work progressed and the building developed there were certain changes and additions, which in the opinion of the entire Commission it was eminently proper, wise and ultimately economical to make, these additions were therefore ordered, their aggregate being $4,470.00. They included stone columns in the porticos, marble floor and copper roof, all of which added materially to the character and durability of the building.

On account of the above mentioned changes, there was a deficit of $1,909.31. This amount has been met by the Board of County Commissioners and paid to the Court House Commission, and makes the total cost of the New Court House to Garrett County $79,949.31.

We feel this moderate for such a substantial and handsome structnre.

State of Maryland, Allegany County, to-wit:

I hereby certify that on this 5th day of May, in the year 1909, before me the subscriber a Notary Public of the State of Marvland, in and for Allegany Connty, personally appeared Robert R. Henderson, Chairman of the Commission duly designated and appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Court House in Garrett County Maryland, and William McCulloh Brown, Secretary and Treasurer of said Commission, and did each make oath in due form of law that the annexed report or statement is a full and complete statement of the cost of said building and furnishing of said Court House and of the actual personal expenses of said Commission in and about the same, and that the matter and things set forth in said statement are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my handand affixed my notarial seal this 5th day of May, A. D., 1909.

NOTARIAL SEAL

CHAS. E. METZ, Notary Public.

State of Maryland, Garrett County, to wit:

I, A. G. Ross, Clerk of the County Commissioners for Garrett County, Maryland do hereby cetify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Court House Commission's report filed in this office on May 8th, 1909, by Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, Secretary

SEAL

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the Seal of the County Commissioners Office this 10th day of May, A. D., 1909.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

No Doubt.

When a young man tells a girl that he'll love her forever and ever, no doubt he believes he is telling the truth at the time.—Chicago Daily News.

A Paradox.

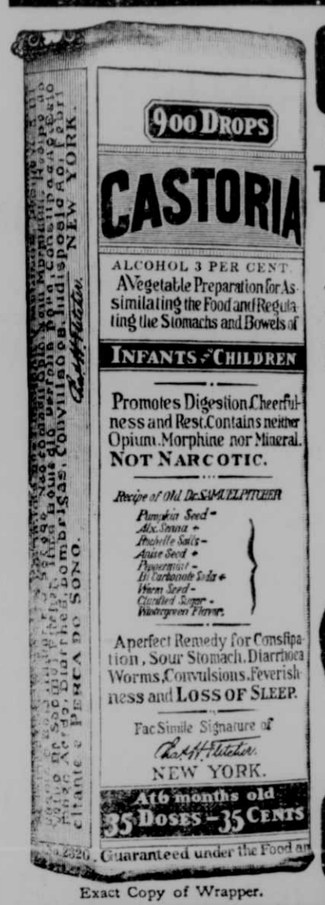
When it is known that this country consumes as much as 7,000,000,000 pounds of sugar in a year, one wonders why there are not more sweet-tempered ones than there are.

The Unattainable.

Seeking the unattainable is for a man to try to find a corner in the house for some undisturbed reading without its having to be dusted ten minutes after he begins.—New York Press.

Should Not Be Ridiculed.

Don't scoff at humble beginnings. Many a man who is rich to-day got his start in the legislature.—Indianapolis News.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT KITZMILLERVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28th, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 53,732 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	24,000 00	
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	663 82	
Bonds, securities, etc	7,375 00	
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,455 95	
Other real estate owned	400 00	
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	352 27	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	529 55	
Due from approved reserve Agents	19,427 31	
Checks and other cash items	465 24	
Notes of other National Banks	2,760 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	43 19	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie $4,546 05		
Legal-tender notes 30 00	4,546 05	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation	1,249 50	
Total		$127,010 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund		4,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,298 08	
National Bank notes outstanding	24,990 00	
Due to other National Banks	1,060 55	
Individual deposits subject to check	37,484 79	
Savings deposits	32,902 13	
Cashier's checks outstanding	275 20	
Total		$127,010 75

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, E. J. Hamill, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1909.

GEO. J. POOL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. A. SMITH, WADE SAPP, STANLEY BENDER, Directors.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

Farming Land

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County at the suit of Phillip F. Smith vs. John W. Carroll et ux, to me directed and delivered and duly levied on the hereinafter described land, the undersigned Sheriff of Garrett County, have seized and taken in execution, and in front of the Post Office at Oakland, Garrett county in Maryland, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on

Saturday, the 29th Day of May,

1909, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder all the right and title and interest of the said John W. Carroll and wife in and to that tract of land in Garrett County, lying about one half mile west of Frankville, and embracing about twenty four acres and thirty perches, improved with some cherry, plum and apple trees:

Beginning at a stake standing on the East margin of the B. & O. R. R. Co. above Frankville station, and running thence South 40 degrees West, 40 perches to a stake and chestnut tree marked as pointers; South 21 degrees East, 106 perches to a chestnut and birch tree marked as pointers; North 40 degrees East, 40 perches to a stake with a hickory and ironwood tree marked as pointers; North 21 degrees West, 106 perches to the beginning. Being the same property inherited by said Carroll as sole child of Mary Suiser who obtained said land by deed from Joseph R. Anderson et al, August 31, 1883, recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 8, folio 76, of the land records of Garrett county.

TERMS—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

David J. Lewis, Cumberland, Md., Attorney.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Timber Right of Kletus McKenzie, deceased. No. 711 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 29th day of April, that the sale of the timber on the land of Kletus McKenzie, made by James E. McKenzie, the Executor of said deceased, in pursuance of the laws of Maryland, vesting the Orphans' Court of said State with the power to order the sale of such property, and this day reported to this Court by said James F. McKenzie, Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of May, next; provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $150.00.

E. E. FRIEND,
Register of Wills.

True Copy, Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register of Wills.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, April 28, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$114,294 23
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		177 90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,304 84
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4,499 50
Due from approved reserve agents		16,530 09
Checks and other cash items		48 60
Notes of other National Bn'ks		1,080 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		127 29
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie $ 1,584 75		
Legal-tender notes 6,362 00		7,946 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$246,110 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits loss expenses and taxes paid	4,075 84
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	119 52
Individual deposits subject to check	66,670 85
Time certificates of deposit	99,244 32
Total	$246,110 53

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1909.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND, W. W. SAVAGE, W. H. H. FRIEND, Directors.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909. NUMBER 14

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. SARAH JANE SCOTT.

Sarah Jane Scott, daughter of the late Joseph B. and Sarah Davis, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1842, and died at her home in Oakland June 1, 1909. Mrs. Scott came with her parents to the Promised Land farm in the vicinity of Oakland in 1861. In 1863 she taught school at the Snyder school house in the bounds of the Kingwood circuit where her brother Wesley was assistant pastor. March 28, 1867, Miss Davis was married to Michael L. Scott, of Preston county, West Virginia, by Rev. R. W. Wallace. After serving for a time in Mr. Horner's store in Baltimare, Mr. Scott located in Oakland and opened the Baltimore Store. Mr. Scott died June 24, 1897. Mrs. Scott was converted by Rev. (now Bishop) C. W. Smith in Bethel M. E. church, near her early home, in 1859, and from the date of her arrival here has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oakland. Mrs. Scott was taken ill a little over a week ago and although she received skillful treatment and had the services of a competent corps of trained nurses, her condition was such that the disease would not yield to treatment, and her death resulted. Her funeral will occur from the M. E. church in Oakland this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor, officiating.

JEROME GRIFFIN.

Jerome Griffin, a native of Ireland, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Welling, in Oakland, on May 29th, after a week's illness resulting from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Griffin was by profession a civil engineer and was a graduate of Dublin University. He was a member of the Catholic church and was buried from that edifice on Monday morning after a mass said by the pastor, Rev. James E. Connell. The interment was made in the cemetery here.

GORTNER.

Mr. Daniel Dodge arrived here on Saturday from Western Iowa, and will spend a few weeks with his nephew, D. W. Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Killius, of Oakland, spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Daniel Lichty and sister Lizzie are visiting ralatives at Meyersdale and Garrett, Pa., this week.

Rev. Harry Gilnett, of Boynton, Pa., was the guest of P. P. Gortner Sunday.

Chas. Sander spent Sunday last with Grover Gortner near Loch Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Slabach, of Piedmont, W. Va., were pleasant callers at the home of D. J. Slabach Sunday.

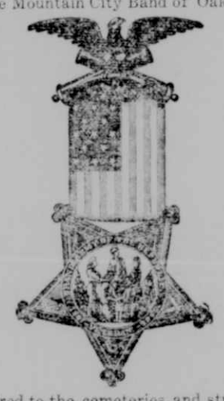
Sabbath school next Sunday at 10 a. m. WILLIE.

Subrbribe for The Republican.

MEMORIAL DAY WAS OBSERVED IN OAKLAND

Old Soldiers and Others Participated In the Exercises of the Occasion.

Memorial Day was observed as usual on Monday lsst, when the old soldiers, under the command of Captain J. M. Jarboe, members of the Oakland Normal School, led by Prof. U. G. Palmer and school children in charge of Dr. Button and citizens generally, led by the Mountain City Band of Oakland,



repaired to the cemeteries and strewed flowers upon the graves of their departed comrades, both Blue and Grey, friends and relatives.

Crook Post, Grand Army of the Republic, under whose direction the occasion was observed, assembled at Post Headquarters, and at 10.30 took up the line of march for the cemeteries.

On arriving at the cemeteries details of old soldiers strewed flowers on the graves of their sleeping comrades, after which the ritual service was used, followed by a most able and patriotic address by Rev. J. B. Workman and a few pertinent remarks by Rev. E. Manges.

On assembling it was announced that Commander Sturgiss was not able to occupy the post filled with such honor since the first organization of the Post. It was unanimously determined to pay him the honor richly due him by forming in front of his residence and giving him the G. A. R. salute. Col. Sturgiss returned the salute with deep feeling.

Sixteen of the old "boys" were in the ranks, probably a larger number than will ever be present on a like occasion in the future.

Rev. E. Manges acted as chaplain and John O. Michael as officer of the day.

Call for Letters.

Carey Austin, J. M. Davis, Miss Leone McClaine, William Morton, Oakland Hotel (2), Mrs. Jane Perry, Marcellus Poe, Norwood Trott.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MORE CONCERNING THE ARREST OF ELOPERS.

Grafton Paper Gives Additional Information About Parties Arrested Here.

From the Grafton Republican of last Thursday evening the following account is taken concerning Helen Zaruba, of Clarksburg, who was married here last Wednesday morning to Julius Pletenik, the arrest of both parties occurring soon afterward. Thursday morning the mother of the bride came to Oakland and had her daughter released, accompanying her home the same morning as stated in this paper of that day:

Chief of Police Clarence Brooks, of Clarksburg, arrived in the city on train No. 3 this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Chas. Zaruba and her daughter, Helen, aged about sixteen years, who figured in one of the most sensational elopements that our sister city has known in a decade. Indeed, the fact now becomes apparent that the case may contain far graver details than those of a mere sensational elopement, and that the unfortunate young girl was coerced into a marriage at once distasteful and against her better judgment may be plainly seen.

Chief Brooks, in conversation with a Daily Republican reporter at the noon hour today, stated that the young girl, Helen Zaruba, daughter of Banker and Merchant Zaruba, of Clarksburg, had eloped with Julius Pletenik, formerly employed by Zaruba. She had left her home in the middle of the night, by means of a ladder, joining Pletenik, and the two had gone to Oakland, Md. Considerable time had elapsed following the elopement and the discovery of the same, but as soon as the parents found out what had occurred they wired the police of a number of cities, to apprehend the elopers and hold them for instructions.

It appears, however, that the girl and Pletenik had reached Oakland, obtained a license and were married before orders for their arrest were received. Following their arrest at Oakland they were held until Chief of Police Brooks and Mrs. Zaruba could arrive there on No. 12 last evening. Helen, the bride, seemed greatly relieved when her mother and police arrived and took her in custody, and she gladly accompanied her mother back home, and shortly after the arrival of the mother and policeman the young girl unfolded a tale which, if true, will cause still greater sensations and that ought to put the groom in the penitentiary for the rest of his natural life, and some others with him.

It seems that Pletenik, the man Helen married, together with Albert Kloske, were formerly employed by Mr. Zaruba in a store. The two are charged with having confiscated much of the merchant's property, and some time ago were arrested in Pennsylvania and brought back to Clarksburg and were in jail awaiting trial, when Pletenik was released on bond. Helen now claims that she was told, and led to believe, that unless she married Pletenik both her father and her mother would be killed and their property burned, and that worked on her mind to such an extent that she finally agreed to marry Pletenik. She now says that she "never wants to look upon his face again."

Helen also makes some serious charges against a woman residing in Clarksburg with whom she was on friendly terms, stating among other things that the woman had taken from her a large amount of personal property. The list of property given Chief Brooks included the following: Two diamond rings, one solitaire ring, one signet ring, one gold watch with diamond setting, two pair earrings, one ruby ring with diamond cluster, and $25 dollars in gold. Chief of Police Brooks is of the opinion that the threats of marriage were made in hope that the same would really be brought about and that such an alliance would have the effect of stopping the proceedings against Pletenik by Mr. Zaruba on the robbery charge. Chief Brooks (who by the way is an old Grafton boy and one of the finest looking that ever went from this town to another), expects some very sensational development in this case at an early date.

The following telegram from Clarksburg, the home of the Zarubas, under date of June 1, adds to the story:

"Julius Pletenik added another chapter to his rapidly growing history today when he went before Justice of the Peace P. M. Long and had warrants issued for the arrest of Chief of Police Harry Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zaruba, parents of his wife, charging them together and separately with alienating the affections of the wife of his bosom, Mrs. Helen Zaruba Pletenik. It will be remembered that some time since when the story opened young Julius looked out of the barred windows of the Clarksburg jail on a sad world for was not he imprisoned there charged with filching sums of money from the strong box of old man Zaruba from his bank where Julius was once a trusted clerk. Then Helen appeared, then a coy and trembling maid, and secured the release of said trusted Julius. Away went the pair to Oakland and in this quiet retreat were the words pronounced and Helen and Julius were one.

"Thus ended tne first part of the stirring romance of the Modern Croesus and the Poor Young Clerk. Next the Zaruba family took the center of the stage. A family council was held and plans were laid. Helen was brought back from the sylvan retreat of fair Maryland by chief Brooks and the mother. Julius took this as the first step of the forgiveness and the reassembling of the family. But the plans were otherwise. Saturday night Helen was hastily and mysteriously taken to the train and sent to the tribes of Zaruba in the metropolis of New York, that she might forget and be comforted. For even as fair Helen of old caused war and the fall Troy so fair Helen of modern time caused war and the fall of—— who knows whom.

"Julius got busy again. This time he had the warrants issued. As yet they have not been served. When approached on the subject Chief Brooks expressed surprise. He denied having ever a collusion with the family Zaruba or alone having tried to steal away the affects of Helen. The family did not talk about the new phase of the subject. The more people wait the result with much interest."

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Thomas Swann, aged 73 years, died suddenly at his home in this place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. A short time before he was stricken he had been working in his garden, but not feeling well, went to the house, sat on a chair in the kitchen and complained to his wife of a constriction about his chest. In a few minutes he became unconscious and died suddenly. Mr. Swann came to Garrett county from Prince George county in 1872, and had lived in Bloomington continuously up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children, all grown, two sons, Messrs. Thomas and Arthur Swann, and two daughters, Mrs. Helen Stevens, of Keyser, and Miss Edna, at home. His funeral occurred on Thursday afternoon, with interment in the Bloomington graveyard.

Mr. Carroll Pattison is visiting Mr. L. B. Bryden, of Gratton.

Mr. Warren D. Howard, of Luke, and Miss Pearl V. Thomas, of near Beryl, W. Va., were married at the home of the bride on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock by Rev. John T. Creek, pastor of the M. E church, at Bloomington.

Mr. William Moody, a well known business man and merchant, of this place, is confined to his room, nursing a severe attack of rheumatism.

PRISONERS WILL BE BROUGHT TO OAKLAND.

Pending Improvements to the Allegany County Jail.

The work of making improvements to the jail, the contract for which was let out yesterday, will commence just as soon as the material arrives, and will be mostly done by local people.

MacFarlane & Shaffer have the contract for placing and plumbing the electric lights and heating, and Sells Brothers for the masonry and concrete work.

The prisoners will be taken to the jail at Oakland, just as soon as the workmen commence to tear out the interior of the jail here.

Some of the prisoners who are serving short jail sentences will not be taken to Oakland, but will be confined in the city lockup. The work on the jail will be completed by the first of October.—Cumberland Times.

Anderson Out With Charges.

In red-hot signed statement issued Tuesday, Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Maryland Anti-Sloon League charges that "the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore are being defrauded of vast sums of liquor-license money amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars in the last year."

Mr. Anderson declares that more than 500 places in Baltimore have been selling liquor without a license and characterizes this state of affairs as a "gigantic fraud" upon the public, and he maintains that "somebody protects" these places either gratuitously or for a consideration.

Mr. L. W. Clark, who recently sold his farm south of Oakland and moved to town, bought the home place of the late William Groves, and will occupy it in a short time.

OAKLAND WILL CELEBRATE THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY

The Aninversary Falling On Sunday, Monday Will be Observed.

Oakland is making extensive preparations to properly celebrate the Glorious Fourth, but as that day falls on Sunday this year the festivities will occur on the day following.

At a meeting held last Thursday night the preliminaries such as appointing soliciting and other committees, were arranged and last night additional committees, including a publicity committee was chosen. Handsome advertising matter will be gotten out as soon as possible and the event will be heralded throughout this and other counties which will insure a great crowd in Oakland that day.

Funeral of Rowland Whitwam.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Rowland Whitwam, whose death on Monday last was mentioned in THE REPUBLICAN last week, together with a short sketch of his career, took place from his late home on Piedmont street, Keyser, Wednesday evening, conducted by Rev. J. C. Hawk, of the M. E. Church South, of which the deceased was a member.

On Thursday morning the body was brought to Oakland, where at 11 o'clock funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Lawton, after which the body was laid to rest in the I. O. O. F. cemetery, at this place.

At the home services in Keyser quite a number of relatives and friends were present. Several members of the choir from the M. E. Church South sang "Lead Kindly Light," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and "Life's Railway to Heaven."

Those who accompanied the body to Oakland were: Mrs. Alice Whitwam and three children, his mother, Mrs. Helen Whitwam, two sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, and two brother, Messrs. Charles and Wallace Whitwam, and also quite a number of his railroad friends. The pallbearers were: Messrs. William McFarlane, Charley Blackburn, J. H. Main, Ed. Gilbaugh, W. Shaffer and J. Snider. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Flowers sent: From the W. C. T. U., a large bunch of white carnations; Pythian Sisters, bunch of flowers, and the ladies of the Grand Army of Clarksburg, a large bunch of calla lilies; brothers and sisters, a broken wheel, cousin, a large bunch of roses, besides numerous other bunches of flowers from sorrowing friends.

BITTINGER.

Memorial Day was a fittingly celebrated in this village last Saturday. The weather was ideal and many persons from nearby communities spent the day with us and a half a score of old soldiers met in the village cemetery and held fitting services over the graves of their departed comrades. The address of the day was delivered by Rev. J. B. Shoup.

Miss Minnie Hetrick, of Negro Mountain, was the guest of Jonas Bittinger and family last Saturday and Sunday.

Thomas Henry Bittinger, of Grantsville, spent last Sunday with relatives and friends here.

Misses Dorothy and Beatrice Heyward, of Bond, are pleasant visitors in this neighborhood at this writing.

James P. Wiley spent part of last week looking over the battle field at Gettysburg, Pa., and witnessed Memorial Day exercises at that place.

C. H. Jennings took advantage of the fine weather and good roads last week and was seen going about in his automobile.

Mrs. Sallie Ralston, of Keyser, W. Va., who spent the past two weeks with her daughter at this place, returned to Keyser early this week.

Rev. J. B. Shoup is spending this week among his old friends near New Germany.

Mahlon Brenneman, of McHenry, spent last Sunday in this neighborhood, visiting friends and relatives.

Attorneys Sincell, Thayer and Mitchell, of Oakland, passed through this village on Friday of last week.

Hurt in Runaway.

S. A. Nally, of Oakland, was thrown from his buggy at a point near Hutton Tuesday evening and painfully injured. The horse he was driving became frightened and ran away and it was not until the following day that it was found. Mr. Nally was brought to his home by Charles Pendergast, of Hutton, where he received surgical treatment by Dr. Henry W. McComas.

HIGH PRAISE FOR OAKLAND.

Mr. Howard V. Thomas, of Northern Natural Gas Co., Says Some Nice Things.

In an interview published in the Cumberland Times of last Thursday, with Mr. Howard V. Thomas, president of the Northern Natural Gas Company, the following is taken:

In an interview last evening with Mr. H. V. Thomas, vice-president of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Co., regarding the particulars of the certificate of incorporation, recently granted by the Circuit Court for Allegany County to The Northern Natural Gas Co., a Times representative was told by Mr. Thomas that The Northern Natural Gas Co., is a subsidiary company of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Co., and was formed for the purpose of introducing natural gas into Garrett county, Md., and Preston county, West Virginia. The towns to be supplied in the former are Oakland, Loch Lynn, Deer Park, and Hutton, and possibly the grounds of the Mt. Lake Park Community and in Preston county, W. Va., Corinth and Terra Alta, in which towns pipe lines for the distribution of gas are to be constructed.

The citizens of the above-named towns having realized the convenience and benefits of natural gas in Cumberland and adjoining towns, have urgently solicited the company for several months past to make this extension and have presented the company with contracts for about 600 consumers who have agreed to take gas and pipe their residences and business places within sixty days after the work is completed.

Mr. Thomas states that the rights of way have been secured and the pipe purchased, some of which has already arrived, and that his company will begin constructing the line immediately with the expectation of having it completed about August 1.

The connection with the main line of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Co., will be made near Gormania, W. Va., and will be extended direct to Oakland. This line will be of six inch pipe and of sufficient capacity to supply not only domestic consumers, but commercial business as well. A line will be laid east from Oakland to Deer Park and west to Terra Alta, supplying the towns intervening.

"Mr. Thomas, since you have been here, have you visited this new territory you propose to supply with natural gas?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I spent the last two days in those towns in company with Mr. Northrup, the superintendent of the West Virginia and Maryland Gas Co. Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, now in charge of the plant at Lonaconing, has been appointed local superintendent and will remove to Oakland and reside there. These gentlemen will have charge of the construction of the new lide.

"In addition it will require that two or three other men be tranrsferred to Oakland, who will be permanently located there to assist Mr. Cheuvront in operating the plant after it has been completed."

"What was the sentiment of the people in the towns you visited regarding natural gas, Mr. Thomas?"

"I found everybody not only enthusiastic, but delighted over the prospects of having natural gas introduced into their towns and highly gratified that their efforts in securing contracts was to accomplish the desired end."

"What is your opinion of these mountain towns?"

"I regard them very highly indeed. I have in mind no towns equal in size to Oakland and Terra Alta with as many handsome residences. All of which I think are above the average. The people appear wide awake and progressive, proud of their home towns and anxious for their growth and advancement. Both of these towns are arranging to put in up-to-date water systems at once, while Oakland, will in addition put in this vear a sewerage system. Terra Alta is arranging to pave a portion of its main street. The climate of Terra Alta, Oakland, Deer Park and Loch Lynn is famous throughout the country, as is evidenced by the large number of summer hotels and boarding houses. Mountain Lake Park is a most attractive spot and within the 800 acres owned by the Community, there are over 200 summer homes in addition to several hotels. I believe that all of these people will appreciate the advent and advantages of natural gas."

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convement to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

Origin of Cards Is Unknown.

Historians agree that the best evidence as to the age of playing cards is negative. That is to say, if no mention of cards is found in places in which they naturally would be spoken of, it may safely be assumed that the writers did not know of them.

Modest Modern Man.

Whatever may be said of the modern man, he cannot be said to be lacking in modesty. While the ancients did their utmost to prove that they issued from the gods, we do our best to demonstrate that we have descended from monkeys.—Paris Journal.

DIXON & KELSO

BARGAINS IN

Fencing Wire and Nails.

Having purchased two cars of Fencing and Nails when the market was at the very lowest point we are prepared to offer these goods at the lowest price they have been in years.

WOOL.

The Wool market is in splendid shape and we would ask that farmers call us up before selling their wool, as we are prepared to offer the highest market price for cash.

P. S. Will pay 32 cents Cash for wool.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

BOY SPENDS COLD NIGHT IN A SHED

PUPIL IN A NEW YORK SCHOOL LOCKED UP BY MISTAKE IN OUTBUILDING.

IS SOUGHT LONG ERE FOUND

Hungry Rat Comes to Bite Him Under His Vest, and Cold Makes Him Keep Moving for Several Hours.

New York.—Albert L. Percival, Jr., who is only a very little boy, eight years old, spent all Friday night and part of Saturday recently locked up by mistake in a shed in the yard of a school in the Bronx, listening to the squeaking of rats and fighting the bitter cold the best such a little boy could know how.

The boy had heard the janitor's key turn in the lock just a minute after he had run in there to hide from his playmates when school had been dismissed for the day. Even as he began pounding on the door he could hear the janitor's footsteps passing through the yard and into the rear of the school building.

After he had called and called until his throat was sore he began to walk about the dark alleyway of the room.

It was supper time before long, and down under the fold of his sweater the little fellow felt the Hungry Rat moving around. He had often wondered just how badly this Hungry Rat could bite, especially on days when the range at home wouldn't work, and his mother had told him that he would have to wait for his supper. But this time the Hungry Rat did bite for sure—just chewed and nibbled and made a pain come right where the supper ought to have been.

Soon it was totally dark. As he walked up and down the little fellow would keep one hand on the walls to guide his steps. Albert had never been taught that all kinds of bogies and skippy men swarmed the night, but it is one thing to be sitting in the circle of the reading lamp and look outside



The Rats Held High Carnival Around the Imprisoned Boy.

to see how black it is and another to be outside with not a spear of light anywhere.

Out of the dark, strange shapes, which changed every time he winked his eyes, began to draw in closer and closer about the huddled little boy there on the cold cement floor. And what was a good deal worse, there were sharp squeaks sounding from over his head, out of black corners and cracks in the floor.

It was so cold. Under the door the wind blew in with quick gusts that carried snow crystals from the piles out in the yard. Albert pulled his stocking cap down over his face way to the neck and doubled his hands in under the roll of his sweater. First his feet burned, then they went to sleep, and when he walked it was like walking on somebody else's foot. Shivers ran up and down his back.

The youngster remembered a story, one he had read in the second reader about a man who had fallen asleep in the snow and who never woke up. He was bound that he would not fall asleep. So he took out his nickel watch that had been given him for Christmas and held it to his ear, first with one hand and then with the other, turn about, so that the fingers would not get too cold to hold the watch. The ticking kept him awake until morning came.

On Saturday the boy's father went to two camps of gypsies out on the edge of the Bronx, thinking that the boy might have been kidnaped. Then about ten o'clock he went to the school and asked the assistant janitor to make a search of the buildings, which resulted in finding the boy. It was some time before he could speak.

Boy Given in Horse Trade.

Tompkinsville, Ky.—Declaring he had run away from his "owner," Henry Birge, who got him as "boot" in a horse trade, Perry Farce, a white boy 12 years old, applied to Frank Emmett for a place to sleep the other night. He said he had formerly belonged to Tom Richey of Hart county, who took him four years ago, when his father died, and kept him until recently, when Richey and Birge swapped horses, Richey "throwing" the lad as "boot."



THE GREAT ENEMY ALCOHOL.

Destroys the Body and Shatters the Social Fabric.

That alcohol has an affinity for protoplasm, the "physical basis of life" itself, and that this is the reason for the widely varied injuries that it may inflict on the body, is asserted by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in a series of articles contributed to McClure's Magazine. In the first, entitled "Alcohol and the Individual," Dr. Williams shows that the tissues of the brain, the nerves, the heart and blood vessels, the stomach and intestinal tract, the lymphatic system, the kidneys, and the liver, may each and all become diseased by the habitual drinking of even small quantities of alcohol. He notes also that these consequences are not confined to the drinker, but are passed on to his descendants of successive generations. All this, Dr. Williams tells us, may be compared to the eroding effect of a flowing stream, which has its greatest action on the part of its banks that is least restraint. So alcohol, circulating in the blood, tends to attack whatever organ or tissue may be weakest and most susceptible. Dr. Williams agrees with those who tend to class alcohol as a poison, and discards "the pernicuous theory" that it "gives any persistent increase of muscular power." He goes on:

"It is even questionable whether the energy derived from the oxidation of alcohol in the body can be directly used at all as a source of muscular energy. Such competent observers as Schumberg and Scheffer independently reached the conclusion that it can not. Dr. Abel inclines to the same



opinion. He suggests that 'alcohol is not a food in the sense in which fats and carbohydrates are food; it should be defined as easily oxidizable drug with numerous untoward effects which inevitably appear when a certain minimum dose is exceeded. He thinks that alcohol should be classed 'with the more or less dangerous stimulants and narcotics, such as hasheesh, tobacco, etc., rather than with truly sustaining foodstuffs.'"

In its action on the brain, he goes on to say, alcohol is an inhibitor and disturber of mental activity, not a promoter of it. This he regards as definitely proven by the experiments of the chief German investigators. Its effect is cumulative, so that the drinker of a single bottle of wine daily "is in reality never actually sober." Wine causes a loss of at least ten per cent. in working efficiency. It is not only itself a poison, but aids the action of other poisons, such as those of contagion.

In his second article (December) Dr. Smith takes up the relations of alcohol and the community. Alcohol, as noted above, attacks the weakest point. Says the writer:

"But note now an important application. It is a fact familiar to every student of evolution that, generally speaking, the most unstable tissues of an organism are the ones most recently evolved; that is to say, the most highly developed and complex tissues. Being interpreted, this means that the most delicate and unstable of all organic tissues are the complex central nerve-cells of the gray cortex of the brain—the cells directly associated with the exhibition of mental processes. There are the most delicately poised, the most easily disturbed in function, of all organic tissues. It follows that these are the tissues that come earliest and most persistently under the influence of the alcoholic poison. A given individual may have a highly susceptible liver or kidney or heart, through hereditary influences or through some peculiarity of his environment; but, in general, the brain—the organ of mind—is the organ whose tissues are most susceptible. So when the dissecting knife reveals, post mortem, a hobnailed liver or an alcoholic kidney, stomach, or heart, it will almost invariably reveal also a shrunken and 'watery' alcoholic brain. And in numberless cases in which all the other organs have seemed to present a granite-like resistance to the poison, the brain alone gives evidence of having yielded to the strain."

To be able to bear our own troubles is the secret of our ability to help those who are troubled.—Robertson.

CARE OF UTENSILS

CLEANLINESS AND ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

A Little Consideration and Forethought Here Is Well Repaid—Proper Treatment of Tinware—To Clean Copper or Brass.

To Clean a Frying Pan—Rub with a hard crust of bread and wash with hot water and washing soda. Never scrub it or the next food fried in it will stick.

To Clean Enameled or Granite Utensils Whose Contents Have Been Allowed to Burn—Fill with cold water, add a piece of washing soda the size of an egg and heat to boiling point. Wash at once, as the burned parts will then be more easily cleaned.

Saucepans and baking dishes should be filled with cold water immediately after using, so as to prevent the fragments clinging to them. By doing this they may be cleansed in half the time otherwise required.

Tinware should be washed in hot soapy water, rinsed, then dried with a towel. Drying tinware on the stove darkens and sometimes melts it. If desired bright, first wash and then clean with either writing or some mineral soap, not with sand, as this will cut through the soft metal and soon wear it out.

Coffee pots should always be bright on the inside to insure good coffee. By occasionally boiling soap, water and washing soda in them they will be kept in an excellent condition.

To clean rusty and blackened knives and forks, use half a raw potato dipped in brick dust.

Stains on tinware or teacups can be removed by dipping a damp cloth in common soda and rubbing briskly. Wash and wipe dry.

Granitewear should not be left to dry over a hot fire, as the heat in expanding may cause the outside to scale.

To clean copper or brass, if it is very dirty, put some fine salt on a plate, dip into it a cut lemon, and rub on the metal. The strong acid will remove the worst stains.

Tumblers which have contained milk should be first rinsed in cold water before washing in hot water.

To Cook Rice to Perfection.

Wash two cups of rice in three waters, drain and dry. Have ready a good sized kettle in which are four quarts of boiling water. Slowly let rice sift through your fingers into the boiling water, never letting it stop boiling. Keep lid off kettle. Add tablespoonful of vinegar to whiten rice and to keep it from boiling over. When cooked tender, which will be in about 25 minutes, empty the contents of kettle into a colander which is placed over a bowl (the water from the rice making an excellent starch). Pour on and through the rice boiling water to remove the starchy stickiness, then place colander over the kettle of gently boiling water to steam for five minutes. Pour into hot dish and serve as a vegetable. If you once eat rice cooked this way, no other way will suit you.

Club House Salad.

Cook macaroni for about 20 minutes. Take from fire, drain in colander and wash through with cold water until thoroughly cold. Put in bowl; mix a rich mayonnaise, about a cupful; take about four hard-boiled eggs, carefully slice the whites and add to the macaroni; take the yolks and chop fine; add a portion of the mayonnaise until a thick paste is obtained. Drain a bottle of capers; add to the macaroni. Slice about two tomatoes when they are cold, or drain the juice from a can of same, and use the thick portion of the tomatoes just before serving the mayonnaise over the whole; slice a green pepper and also add powdered red pepper. Serve with lettuce leaves.

Baked White Fish.

Thoroughly clean the fish; cut out the backbone from the head to within two inches of the tail, and stuff with the following: Drain two cupfuls of oysters, mix with them one cupful of cracker crumbs, one tablespoonful finely chopped parsley, quarter cupful butter, salt and pepper. Season the fish with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Stuff with the oyster dressing and sew up with fine twine. Rub the fish over slightly with butter, place it in a baking pan, dot with butter and pour in a little hot water. Bake, allowing 12 minutes to the pound. Serve hot with parsley sauce.

Boston Pumpkin Pie.

Select a medium-sized pumpkin, solid substance, and dark orange color. Cook in water enough to prevent burning, which should be evaporated in the end to leave all the sweet flavors with the pulp. Then for a deep pie use one cupful pumpkin, a pinch of nutmeg, clove, and salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of ginger, with one-half cupful of sugar; add this to the pumpkin with one beaten egg, and three cupfuls of rich milk, which should be heated. Bake in a moderate oven about one hour.

Brambles.

One cup raisins chopped fine, (I grind mine in meat chopper), one lemon grated and a little of the juice, about one tablespoon of cracker crumbs (can grind these too), one egg and one-half cup of sugar. Mix thoroughly and bake in rich pie crust rolled very thin and cut in circles. Fold over same as for turnovers or put layer of filling and then a top crust. Cut in squares when cold. These are fine for luncheons or to carry for dinner. Be sure and have oven good and hot or they will be tough.

VISITS WITH UNCLE BY

Displacing a Bore.

"Christmas ain't what it useter be," sighed Amos Barker, cross-legged behind the grocery stove.



"What's the matter, Ame?" asked Hiram Wiggins, rubbing his cold hands before the open door of the heater, "didn't nobody give you a necktie ner a pair of slippers this Christmas?"

"I remember," continued Amos, disregarding the raillery, "one Christmas when I was a boy, I got a pair of copper-toed boots with red tops, a sled with a race-hoss picture on it, a sack of candy and peanuts, a pair of mittens knit by granny and—"

"And a lickin'," interrupted Hiram, "all in one day!"

"But now Christmas hez come and gone agin—an' the' land is full of sorrer and trouble. Th' trusts hez boosted th' cost of everything, and in Chicago th' price of turkeys fer New Year's is twenty-four cents a pound. Think of it, Hi, twenty-four cents a pound!"

"I see," said Henry Butts, joining the duet at the stove, "that Al. Hickson has married Nona Grubb, his step-mother's daughter."

"That makes Mrs. Hickson her stepson's mother-in-law," figured Hiram.

"And her own daughter's mother-in-law," added Henry.

"Let's see," estimated Al., "the bride is now her husband's step-sister, isn't she?" looking pointedly at Amos.

"As I was saying—" broke in Amos.

"Sure," cried Hiram, lighting his cob pipe, "and the groom is his wife's step-brother."

Th' trusts hez—" tried Amos again.

"And the groom's father is the father-in-law of his step-daughter," chimed Al., winking at Hiram.

"And—"

"Say," growled Amos, getting up suddenly, "be you fellers crazy er gist plain durn fools?" starting angrily toward the front door.

"A happy New Year to you, Amos," sung out Hiram as the door closed upon the pessimist.

"Haw, haw!" laughed Al. "Now, Hi., we'll have a nice little visit t'gether. What'd ye git fer Christmas?"

On the Wing.

"What is the shortest day?" asks an exchange. A holiday, of course.

☆ ☆ ☆

A New York physician says kissing must go. Quit yer kiddin'; it's all the go now out where I live.

☆ ☆ ☆



"I do not love thee as of yore," sings a Milwaukee poetess. All right, Maud, that makes one thing less to explain to my wife.

☆ ☆ ☆

It's funny what one little letter will do sometimes. A Missouri newspaper said last week: "Everybody seems to have the Christmas spirits!"

☆ ☆ ☆

A Nebraska editor tells of a woman who got an automobile in her Christmas stocking. What a shockingly large le—er, stocking that woman must have.

☆ ☆ ☆

"Don't rock the baby to sleep," says a woman's magazine. An Iowa editor says he didn't, but he will give $2 to know who spilled those tacks on the stairs.

☆ ☆ ☆

A man will sit in the rosy light of a colored shade and lose his head completely over some fragile, dainty bit of femininity strumming idly on a guitar string while her mother is out in the kitchen working like time over the supper dishes. That's one reason why the demand for hired girls is greater than the supply.

On the Spot.

A scientist says that "if the earth was flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world." After due meditation a Kansas editor gives out the following: "If any man is caught flattening out the earth shoot him on the spot, and don't be too blamed particular what spot. There's a whole lot of us in Kansas that can't swim."

Advertising a Cemetery.

An old newspaper man who has lately gone into the photographing business says: "I find that photographers rarely advertise, but I'm too old a newspaper man not to believe in it for everything. I'd advertise if I was running a cemetery—quiet rooms, clean beds and plenty of free heat."

Byron Williams

Advertising For an Angel

By MARSHALL CROMWELL.

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Cranston picked up the locket and hurried after the girl, but during that moment in which he stooped to pick the jewel from the floor of the ferryboat she was swept away in the press of passengers.

He was certain that this particular girl had dropped the trinket, for he had left the ferryboat behind her and he had heard the tinkle of the locket as it struck the planks.

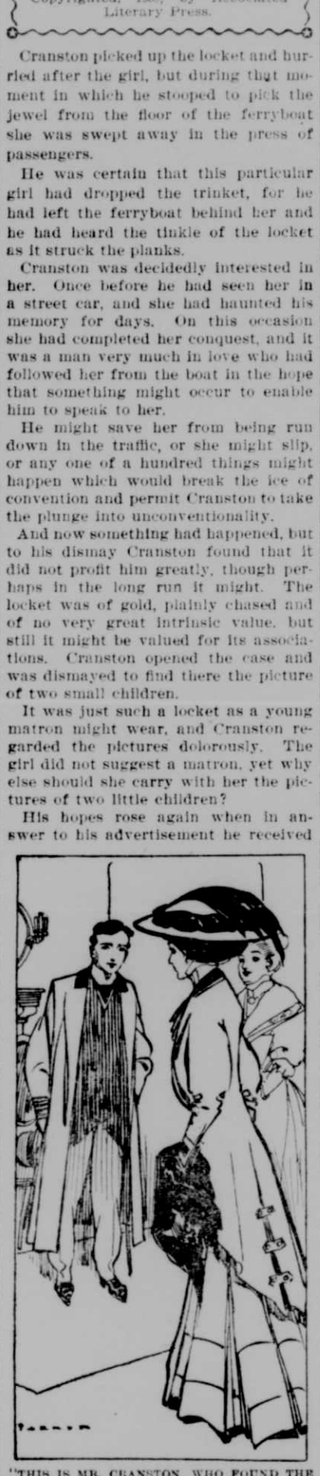
Cranston was decidedly interested in her. Once before he had seen her in a street car, and she had haunted his memory for days. On this occasion she had completed her conquest, and it was a man very much in love who had followed her from the boat in the hope that something might occur to enable him to speak to her.

He might save her from being run down in the traffic, or she might slip, or any one of a hundred things might happen which would break the ice of convention and permit Cranston to take the plunge into unconventionality.

And now something had happened, but to his dismay Cranston found that it did not profit him greatly, though perhaps in the long run it might. The locket was of gold, plainly chased and of no very great intrinsic value, but still it might be valued for its associations. Cranston opened the case and was dismayed to find there the picture of two small children.

It was just such a locket as a young matron might wear, and Cranston regarded the pictures dolorously. The girl did not suggest a matron, yet why else should she carry with her the pictures of two little children?

His hopes rose again when in answer to his advertisement he received



"THIS IS MR. CRANSTON, WHO FOUND THE LOCKET."

a letter from Miss Eunice Remson, giving a detailed description of the locket and offering payment for the advertisement and a suitable reward.

Cranston performed a solemn dance emblematic of joy as he blissfully regarded the "Miss" written in parenthesis. At least he was not in love with a married woman.

He made all haste to reach the Remson home, and as he sat in the reception room waiting for Miss Remson he trembled with anticipation. By this time he was almost ready to throw himself at the feet of Miss Remson when she entered and cry, "Be mine!" like the hero of a novel.

He was glad when Miss Remson entered that he had checked his impulse, for she proved to be a sweet faced lady of perhaps fifty.

"You have brought the locket?" she asked as she motioned him to a seat. "I am very much indebted to you."

"But are you the owner?" he demanded. "I should like the pleasure of giving it to the owner."

"Unfortunately that is impossible," was the quiet reply. "Mrs. Weymer left for her home in the west last night."

"Mrs. Weymer!" Cranston's spirits sank again. After all, she was married. The children of the locket were her babies. After the hopes raised by the signature of "Miss Remson" the phrase "Mrs. Weymer" seemed doubly cruel.

"Mrs. Weymer is my niece," explained Miss Remson. "Here are pictures of my little grandnieces from which the miniatures in the locket were made. I presume that you will regard this as sufficient proof of ownership."

"It is entirely satisfactory," stammered Cranston as he delivered to the old lady the golden trinket on which he had built such hopes. "Don't speak of a reward," he added as he saw she was opening her purse. "The advertisement cost only a trifle."

"But it was in every paper," reminded Miss Remson. "We sent for all the papers in the hope of finding it in one of them at least, and then, through curiosity, we looked through them all."

"It was just a trifle," repeated Cranston vaguely. After the nature of the reward for which he had hoped mere money recompense seemed a mockery. He had advertised to find the girl of his heart, not to return the locket. It was absurd that Miss Remson should be made to pay for this dash into the realms of romance.

She was still regarding him with uncertainty when a light step sounded in the hall, and at Miss Remson's call of "Millicent" the girl of the ferry trip entered the room.

There could be no mistake, and Cranston could only spring to his feet and regard her in open mouthed astonment, which made him look remarkably foolish.

"This is Mr. Cranston, who found the locket," explained Miss Remson. "My niece, Millicent," she added in explanation to Cranston. "Miss Dutton doubly under obligations to you," added, "since she was wearing the locket when it was lost."

"I thought it was yours," declared Cranston, finding his tongue at last. "I ran after you and searched the crowd, but you seemed to have vanished into thin air."

"I missed it and went back on the boat to look for it," she explained. "It was mother's locket, and Sister Belle never would have forgiven me if it had been lost. She didn't know I was wearing it."

"I am very glad I found it," murmured Cranston, and there was a world of meaning in his tones.

"Mr. Cranston refuses to let me pay the cost of the advertising or to accept any recompense for his lost time," interrupted Miss Remson. "I don't know what to do."

"I do," cried the girl gayly. "Since he scorns filthy lucre he shall have tea instead. It's tea time, auntie, and I need a cup after all that shopping for Belle. I've walked miles and miles through the stores. It must be terrible to be married and have to shop for babies who need such a multitude of things."

And as she spoke she laid aside her hat and rang the bell for the servant. Cranston detested tea at any time, but most of all in the afternoon, yet he drank two cups very slowly, that it might last the longer.

At last even the excuse of tea was exhausted, and reluctantly he rose to leave. Vainly he had sought to learn of some common friend who might vouch for him, but he had not succeeded, and with laggard steps he turned toward the door. Miss Remson's voice arrested his movement.

"I've been wondering if you can be one of the Cressville Cranstons," she said inquiringly.

"From the very center of Cressville," he assented jubilantly. "I am the son of Arbaugh Cranston."

"How strange!" commented the old lady beamingly. "I spent a part of the summer in Cressville and had a delightful time. I know your mother very well. You must drop in some evening and get better acquainted."

Cranston looked into the girl's eyes and found there a confirmation of the invitation. "I shall be glad to," he said eagerly. "I—er—shall be at liberty tomorrow evening. If—that's—er—"

"We shall be delighted to see y declared Millicent, taking pity on confusion.

Her slim, firm hand lay in his for an instant, and then somehow Cranston found himself on the street again.

From his pockets he fished a number of colored slips, the receipts from the newspapers for the advertisement. Slowly he tore them across and let them flutter to the ground.

"And to think Miss Remson wanted to repay me," he commented—"repay me for advertising for an angel! I knew she couldn't be married," he added contentedly, "but she's going to be—to me."

Be Up to Date or Fail.

A physician tells me that he goes through his medical library every year and throws out a lot of books which have become useless to him because the new, the up to date, the more progressive, are pushing out the old.

We all know that some of the scientific books published are useless a year after they appear in print. There never was a time in the history of the world when the new in every line of endeavor crowded out the old as it does today.

If you examine your business thoroughly you will probably find old fogy methods, obsolete ideas and cumbersome ways of doing things—a lot of red tape in your methods.

Remember that nothing else is improving faster than business methods. If you are keeping books as they were kept a quarter of a century ago, if you are using the same business system, you will find that you are away behind the times.—Success Magazine.

Encouragement.

In a village in Scotland an old farmer sympathized one day with the complaints of an old friend of his, a peddler. The peddler said the times were always hard in Scotland; the people had no money there; it was a poor place to get along in.

"What you say is true," the farmer agreed. "Why don't you emigrate to Australia, Tavish? Australia's a grand place, by all accounts."

"It used to be," the other returned, "but it is so no longer. Australia is as overcrowded now as any other land."

"The coast may be," the farmer admitted, "but the interior, I'm sure, is not. Go to Australia, Tavish, and p into the interior."

"Hang the interior," said the dler. "There's nothing there but garoos."

The farmer thought that kang were some foreign race of p "Well, Tavish," he said reproach "isn't a kangaroo's money as goo any other man's?"

Leaves His Mark Twice.

"Pa, why is he called a dentist?"
"Because he leaves a dent."
"In your jaw?"
"Yes, and in your pocketbook."

LORIMER'S ELECTION BLOW TO OPPONENTS OF BOSSISM

Congressman Named to Succed Hopkins In Senate is Prince of Machine Politicians.

Washington, May 28.—Not in many years has Washington taken keener interest in a Senatorial fight in any State than has been brought to a climax by the election of William R. Lorimer as Senator from Illinois to succeed Albert J. Hopkins.

"Billy" Lorimer has had a most remarkable political career. When Deneen was nominated for Governor for the first time in the famous deadlocked convention at Springfield, Lorimer had made the best fight he knew how to nominate Frank O. Lowden. Lorimer went away from that convention a political bankrupt. A short while before he had suffered defeat for Congress in his Chicago district, and while he was retired only one term, yet it showed that he could be beaten. He put all his eggs into the Lowden basket and they went to smash. Lowden looked like another political wreck; but he turned around, ran for Congress in the Oregon (Ill.) districts and has been in the House ever since.

Lorimer was the bitter enemy of Deneen at the time. Somehow or other the Chicago boss and the Governor have made terms, and indications now are that they will work together to clean up Chicago and throw out the Busse organization. After that it is hard telling what they can do for Deneen. It is hardly probable that Deneen can be made Senator to succeed Cullom, because Illinois is strongly prejudiced against letting both Senators go to Chicago, and Deneen and Lorimer both live in the city. It is not impossible that Frank Lowden may come to the Senate as one result of the Lorimer victory.

But such an impossible combination as that which made Lorimer Senator may bring about almost anything. Lorimer and Deneen patched up their differences, but they could not control. Then they got enough Democrats into their combination to make a majority; and thus Lorimer stands as the non-partisan, or by-partisan, Senator. He represents both Republicans and Democrats; machine and reform politics. Deneen has been regarded as a reformer; but his combination with Lorimer makes him also and decidedly the practical politician.

It all means revolution in Illinois. There has been a powerful protest in that State against machine politics; but Lorimer is the prince of the machine politicians. As a member of Congress he carried the fights of the Chicago packers against the pure food and meat inspection laws. The Republican and independent press of Chicago has been in the main anti-Lorimer for years, and his election is a hard blow to the effects for the relief from bossism. Lorimer has been accepted as the friend of the big interests in Chicago traction and other like matters; and, as a Senator, he will represent the annexation of a powerful influence to the Aldrich organization.

Lorimer came to Congress 14 years ago. He has not become much acquainted among members of the House; he seldom takes a hand in discussion on the floor. Nobody in Washington knows whether he can make a speech, for he never tries it. He seldom manifests any particular interest in legislation, but at times he busies himself and then proves a skilled and effective worker. He made a good part of the fight against the legislation for labeling oleomargarine; and when the meat-inspection fight came on he was one of the members of the House Committee on Agriculture who led in the opposition.

He defied President Roosevelt, the Chicago press and a powerful public opinion, but he came back to the House in due time. He has always been looked upon in Washington, as a person of some consideration simply because it was known that he was a power in Chicago; but he might have remained in the House a half century and never rise to any recognition on account of anything in his service on the floor or in committees. Many times the question has been asked in profound wonder why Lorimer wanted to stay in Congress.

As a politician, Lorimer's strong faculty has been combination, working especially with Democrats. At this he has succeeded many times, to the wonderment and confusion of his opposition. Before the preseut Illinois primary law passed he was always able to control a vast Democratic vote in the Republican primaries came around Lorimer Republicans would assist the Democrats in turn, in naming candidates satisfactory to the managers of both parties.

Lorimer has had many ups and downs. But for a man who began as an immigrant from England, never had any book education, and has been streetcar conductor, small contractor and everything else on the way up, he has done right well. He has made a fortune out of contracting.

JASPER AUGUSTINE ENCOUNTERED SNAKE

Big Reptile of New Species Sprang at Buggy and Wound Around Wheel.

Addison, May 21.—Startled by a huge snake which sprang out from the roadside and wrapped itself around the wheel of their buggy and stopped the wheel's revolution, Jasper Augustine of Uniontown and his son John had a rather thrilling experience which occurred Thursday when they were driving from the Augustine country home near Addison to Confluence, where Jasper boarded the train to return to Uniontown.

The snake was about five feet long and had a body very thick and heavy. The two men were driving down hill and suddenly the snake jumped from a little ditch and coiled itself around the wheel and its great strength and weight almost stopped the buggy. John struck the reptile with his whip several heavy blows and the horse pulled the the buggy ahead and with the snake's entanglement in the wheel and the beating from John's whip its life was cut short.

This snake was of a new species that no one around Addison remembers having seen before two years ago. However quite a number of them have been seen in the last two years, but no one has been bitten by them and it is not known whether their bite is poisonous or not. They are usually from four and a half to five feet in length and are very thick. They have a red head, green eyes, short legs and web feet and are great jumpers, usually spring eight or ten feet.

These reptiles seem to be vicious and will jump at any person or object that comes near them. Two years ago one of them jumped at Jasper Augustine's son Ross and caught his trousers near the knee and clung there tenaciously and the boy ran two miles before he was able to get the snake's hold released. Addison people are wondering what kind of snakes these are and are on the watch to guard against them.

Sight For Elk.

At a county fair out in Kansas a man went up to a tent where some elk were on exhibition, and stared wistfully up at the sign. "I'd like to go in there," he said to the keeper "but it would mean to go in without my family, and I cannot afford to pay for my wife and 17 children.' The keeper stared at him in astonishment. "Are all those your children?" he gasped. "Every one," said the man. "You wait a minute," said the keeper, "I'm going to bring the elk out and let them see you all."—Argonaut.

Limit Never Reached.

Fiske: The most essential feature of a man is his improvableness.

FEEDING THE AMERICAN ARMY.

"Every great general," says the Scientific American, "who has maneuvered a large fighting force has discovered the truth of Napoleon's declaration that 'an army travels on its stomach; and to more than one has come the bitter realization that the best army that has the best stomach. There is nothing which so completely withers patriotism and smothers courage as the gnawing pain of indigestion; therefore, the feeding of an army has been given as much study as its equipment as a destroying force."

The amount of food required for ten days' rations of the American army is graphically shown in a diagram presented by the publication above quoted, in which are enumerated the following amounts of the staples of consumption, in pounds: Corn meal, 875,000; beef, 875,000; canned meat, 700,000; bacon, 525,000; pickled fish, 787,500; potatoes, 560,000; sugar, 40,000; coffee, 70,000; dried fruit, 70,000; beans, 105,000, and onions, 70,000. If this much food is required to feed the army for ten days, think of the enormous quantity (more than thirty-six times as much) consumed in a year.

The Scientific American, in its article on this subject, gives the following additional particulars:

"In the superiority of food, based on the cost of the ration, the American army stands far ahead of the other armies of the world; in fact, there is no comparison whatever between the American rations and that of any other country on the globe. The cost of the American rations is nearly one hundred per cent greater than the British army ration, and none of the other countries with big military establishments feeds its soldiers anywhere nearly as expensively as the English government does.

"The American army ration is divided into three kinds: Garrison ration, field ration, and emergency ration. The garrison ration is given soldiers at regulary established military posts; field ration, that issued to troops in the field in active campaign. The emergency ration, in which the best and most valuable nutritive elements are combined in the smallest bulk. In composition the garrison and field ration are almost identical. Each ration, which is supposed to keep the soldier for one day, furnishing breakfast, dinner and supper consists of 20 ounces of fresh beef or mutton, 12 ounces of bacon, 16 ounces of canned meat 14 ounces of dried fish or 18 ounces of pickled fish, 18 ounces of flour or 20 ounces of cornmeal, either 2 2-5 ounces of beans or peas, or 1 3-5 of rice or hominy, and either 16 ounces of potatoes or 12 4-5 ounces of either onions or tomatoes, 1 3-5 ounces of dried fruit, 1 2-5 ounces of coffee, and 3 1-5 ounces of sugar. The ration also includes very small quanities of vinegar, salt, pepper, soap and candles.

"The army ration, it will be seen, contains none of those things which are ordinarly considered luxuries. For instance, there is no milk included in the ration, and the soldier must take his coffee black unless he is able to purchase a can of condensed milk from the 'sale store' with his 'savings.' Congress has authorized the commissary department to keep on hand other articles of food that are not included in the regular ration. These are kept in the 'sale stores,' and are issued to the mess steward in return for 'savings' from the regular rations. Out of a company of a hundred men, there are a number who do not eat all the articles in the ration. These would be wasted if drawn by the mess stewart; therefore, when the thousand rations are issued to him, he returns to the commissary that part of the various components that he thinks will not be used. This, in the language of the army, is making a 'saving' on the rations.

"The value of the articles returned to the commissary is computed, and the mess steward is allowed to draw from the 'sales stores' a sufficent quantity of luxuries that are not in the regular issue, equal to the value of his 'saving.' The government, however, will not allow a 'saving' to be made on certain articles in the ration. Fresh meat, dried or preserved fish, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, prunes, apples, and peaches must be used; a 'saving' can not be made on these articles. They contain just the proper nutritive elements, and the quantities given are what the normal soldier should eat."

TO REALIZE MORE FROM COAL LAND.

New Plan for Disposing of Government Property is Announced.

Washington, May 27.—A new plan for the disposal of the coal lands on the public domain of the United States, that will net more than twice the former returns to the government was announced by Secretary Ballinger of the department of the interior today. The prices of the coal lands bought by the United States, except Alaska, which is governed by a different law, have been increased all along the line.

The plan announced today is expected to end the dispute started by the withdrawal by President Roosevelt of 68,000,000 acres of coal land in the west. It is a further development of the classification plan set in action by former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield and is to be carried out in more accurate and scientific lines. The Ballinger plan will secure to the government more than ten times the amount of money secured by the sale of coal lands before Garfield went into office.

Secretary Ballinger has had the coal lands on the public domain classified with reference to both the quality and quanity of coal underlaying the soil. They will be sold on this basis, with the prevaling royalties per ton that are usually paid private owners as a fundamental price.

The coal lands which were withdrawn by Secretary Garfield are being examined by experts of the geological survey as fast as their values is determined.

The present ruling will increase the price of the most valuable coal lands from $100 per acre, under the Garfield plan, to more than $300 per acre under the Ballinger plan.

Before Garfield took office, all coal land were sold at the minimum provided by law, not lower than $10 and not higher than $20 per acre. Coal lands worth millions of dollars were disposed of under this lanp.

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 tor each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county. W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Year by year the ranks grow thinner, year by year the steps more slow of that great army, many of whose comrades, to use the immortal words of "Stonewall" Jackson, have "crossed the river and rest beneath the shade of the trees." But with them march the men of the new generation and the children who will be the men and women of the future. Who they are and what they did will never be forgotten. With each returning new birth of the year, as springing grass and budding flowers cover the earth with beauty and speak of enduring life, their countrymen gather to plant the flag upon every mound where sleep the soldier dead, to cover their graves with blossoms, and assure the living that they will be held in immortal remembrance.

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

INDEFENSIBLE.

James A. Patten puts away from himself blame for the high price of wheat and flour today, and bread itself tomorrow, with a weak show of simple motives and guiltless acts. He foresaw a wheat supply short of the breadeater's demands for their food, he explained, his air a grandiose loftiness above feeling petty injuries from false report, and he bought most loads of the grain sent to market on the way. When the millers' bins were nearly empty and the new wheat was needed for the bakers' flour, the millers had to buy of him. He did not ask a Shylock's price of them. There was enough wheat to go around. In their eagerness to obtain a part, ever so small a part, of his supply, they of their own free will offered him prices well above the past average figures, and they are still climbing one above the other, these ardent rivals for his wheat. He merely takes their money.

But suppose last summer he had been the owner of a city's water supply in that severe drough, and he had held the water for what the parched people frantically bid him, each crazy to get all possible water for the wife and the children. The people's anger against that heartless villainy could hardly have found a vent within the law. But, woe to him, it would have found a vent. And the next human necessity to water is bread. Persons do not dare take either from the criminals undergoing the hardest punishment dealt in modern times.

BLACK LINE "EMBLEM."

The Democrats passed a law forbidding the printing of emblems or other devices to aid voters in marking their ballots for the party of their choice. Having done this they promptly introduced the heavy black guide line under the names of Democratic candidates. Former Attorney General Bryan, a staunch Democrat, denounced it as a bare-face fraud clearly in violation of the law forbidding the use of emblems. Governor Crothers will be asked to put this dodge up to Attorney General Straus, for an official opinion on the subject. He will also be asked to pass upon the practice of certain Democratic Supervisors of making up the form and arrangements of the ballott without the knowledge and supervision of the Republican member.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Pennsylvania's legislature recently passed a law under which it would have been possible for juries in murder cases to decide whether persons whom they had found guilty should be sentenced to be hanged or to spend their lives in prison. When the bill came before Gov. Stuart for consideration, he vetoed it. And this is the reason that he gave:

"In view of the disregard of human life which some elements of our population continually exhibit, I do not think that our criminal law governing the punishment for murder in the first degree should be relaxed."

It any one outside of Pennsylvania had so indicted the people of that state, doubtless the governor would have been among the first to call him to account. It may perhaps be true, in the case of the Keystone state, that the people are not yet ready, on account of the wickedness of "some elements" of the population, to abandon capital punishment as a relic of the dark ages, but it is certain that elsewhere throughout the country the tendency is in that direction. Capital punishment has been abolished in at least five states of the Union and in a number of others juries are permitted to decide between it and life imprisonment. Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, Kansas and Wisconsin, the states in which executions are not legally sanctioned, are not generally considered more lawless than the other commonwealths of the Union; on the contrary, they are showing most plainly that we have some very foolish notions regarding the value of punishment as a crime deterrent. And one of these notions is that entertained by the governor of Pennsylvania.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN.

The Republican State Committee met in Baltimore on Wednesday and fixed August 25 as the date for holding a State Convention and also named the dates for primary elections in all the counties of the State for the election of delegates to this convention. It is expected that the local committees will name the same date for the nomination of county tickets and thus save the expense of two primaries. Under the new primary election law any voter desiring to be chosen a delegate to a County Convention must give notice to the State Central Committee for the county in writing stating his name, occupation and address. The polls may be kept open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and must be kept open not less than four hours. The voting will take place in each precinct. The member of the State Central Committee for the county shall meet at the court house on Tuesday following the primaries and canvass the returns. The Republicans will generally follow the convention plan and the delegates so chosen will meet and make nominations and elect delegates to the State Convention in the usual way. The attendance at the meeting was large and deep interest in the approaching Amendment fight. Resolutions were adopted calling attention to the handicap imposed upon the Republican voters in the so-called Wilson counties where the publication of sample ballots is prohibited while the black line is used to guide Democratic voters. This unfair and dishonest scheme will be met in counties where where there is no reasonable prospect of electing Republican candidates by naming "bobtail" tickets in order to register as many votes as possible against the Amendment.

MOTHER LOVE AND PRAYERS.

No man of sound mind and of normally humane spirit would do what a stranger, "dressed in clerical garb," is reported to have done last Monday in Hagerstown, in a house of mourning, according to a dispatch published in The Sun.

In this house lay the body of a boy five years old, who had been killed in a railroad yard in Hagerstown. Into the presence of the mother, bereft of her child and suffering as only a mother can suffer, this man was admitted, because, he said he wanted to offer a prayer for the dead. If it had been his purpose to add to the sorrow of that mother, to stretch her heart strings beyond endurance, he could not have employed a more effective method He thanked God in has prayer, it is stated, for taking the boy away, saying that that it was far better that he should die and not grow up to be a sinful man. It is strange that any mother hearing such an invocation should be overcome by emotion and be prostrated physically? She expected a message of sympathy and consolation. She heard the voice of one praising God for the death of her child. Only a person of disordered mind could have so outraged human sensibilities and so torn a mother's heart.

In the mind of the unbalanced man who bronght additional agony to a mother's heart there was a thought, however, which has found lodgment in the minds of not a few men and women. That thought is based upon the fear that youth is beset by so many temptations that even when children are reared under the best enviorment the outcome is uncertain. But the healthy view, and the hopeful and encouraging view, is that as the twig is bent so the tree will be inclined. Home training must be relied upon to fortify the child against temptation, to it in the fundamental principles of integrity and of clean living. The mother can do this as no other agency, and, whatever the environment of her children, she will be in the future, as she has been in the past, the greatest instrumentality for molding the character of the youth of the nation. Innumerable mothers do this in every station of life and they constitute today the greatest force for righteousness which the world possesses. The world is very evil and full of pitfalls, but a mother's love and prayers follow her children like guardian angels, saving them from many snares and raising them when they fall.—Baltimore Sun.

MEMORAL DAY AT DEER PARK.

Was Celebrated at that Town on Last Saturday, May 29th.

Memorial Day was observed at the village of Deer Park on May 29th, and services at the cemetery, and in the village were of an interesting character.

Dr. C. W. Hudson, Baptist Minister, delivered an oration at the cemetery and an address filled with matters of interest in the village.

The Chairman Mr. George W. Haulenbeek, spoke as follows:

"Our meeting here to day is to honor and perpetuate the memory of our illustrious dead. War is indeed an awful thing, and it is gratifying to observe that efforts are being made throughout the civilized world, to banish it altogether, by resorting, in all cases of disputes between nations, to settlement by arbitration.

"I had the honor to serve in the Civil War in the 13th New Jersey Volunteers, and only a few days since, down in old Virginia, another New Jersey regiment erected a monument to its heroic dead, and every possible assistance and attention was shown to the visitors from the North, by a committee of Confederate veterans. What more can we desire by way of reconciliation than to note this beautiful tribute of sincerity and good feeling. Ours is inded a re-united country, and our lesson to day is to enlarge our devotion to the land in which we live for which the Union soldiers gave so much.

"One of the interesting events of the War of the Rebellion was the transportation of two army corps of the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland. Secretary of War Stanton placed the matter in the hands of the late John W Garrett, then Paesident of the Baltimore and Ohio, and he accomplished the great feat without a single accident. Seven states were traversed and the journey consumed as many days.

"Let us consider for a moment the many ways in which the farmer is benefitted by the railroad; how his land is made more valuable by the proximity of the iron horse, and the farmer should be in accord with that which does so much to his advantage and profit.

"Over fivehundred million dollarshave been invested in railroads, and to make war upon them is indeed short sighted. Ever since the late financial depression, and even before it, many members of Congress have shown a desire to frame and urge the passage of bills that have been aimed at railroads; bills that were not drawn to advance and help the great arteries of the country, but rather intended to pull down and destroy. If you negotiate for the purchase of a farm, you do not at once propound the inquiry as to its area, but you do ask how near it is to a railroad. Farm lands adjacent to the B. & O. are much more valuable than land remote from its various lines, so that the influence of the farmer should be exerted upon his member of the Legislature to urge him to desist in the preparation and passage of bills that may be properly classed as restrictive legislation.

"Not only in Congress do we find this spirit of repugnance to corporations, but in State legislative bodies, and we can do much to inaugurate a better condition of things by suggesting to our delegates who will take their seats in our own Legislature in January next that it is nowise to continue the policy of presenting and advocating measures hostile to the railroads. Legislation should be of a class and character to build up and not to pull down.

"The railroads of the country have been the subject of attacks for years, and particularly during the past four years, on the question of freight rates. The average legislator seems to regard rate making as an arbitrary fixing of charges, for the sole benefit of the roads, and for favored shippers, whereas, the subject of rate making is really a science, just as exact as any of the sciences. Rate making is regulated by conditions, among which are competition, character of freight, cost of handling and the nature of the country. All these things must be taken into consideration, and this is something that the legislator in his effort to compel the railroads to do impossible things, does not seem to grasp.

"The railroad is the great civilizer. It is a corporation, but corporations after all are really only a number of men working through legal entity, a real substance, under laws which the people themselves have enacted.

"All that corporations ask is to be accorded the same privileges which each individual asks, subject, of course, to the laws of the state and of the country."

Miss Sada Laugnlin presided at the organ and the choir of Deer Park young ladies received much applause for singing.

William D. Hoye, who serverd in the Confederate Army, made a ringing speech and held the attention of the very large audience. He also received a round of applause.

The Deer Park Cornet band played well.

Geo. Marley, John L. Wheeler and other Union veterans of the Civil was were on the platform.

In the afternoon a game of base ball was played by the Deer Park and Terra Alta nines resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 5 to 10.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Monday last all trains commenced to stop at our station for the season and almost every train brings more of less to our mountain city.

Mrs. McCourtney, of Washington, D. C., is now domiciled in the Collins cottage, corner of G street and Oakland drive.

Mr. John P. Hillis, the singing evangelist, and wife, are in the Mrs. Rudisill cottage on E street. Mr. Hillis may purchase and improve the cottage and make it his permanent summer home.

Col. J. M. Burns arrived here Tuesday. He had been preceded by Mrs. Burns and daughter.

Mrs. J. A. Enlow and daughters Daisy, Lois and Gertrude, are at home in the J. B. Allen cottage, corner of H street and Baltimore avenue.

Mrs. R. B. Nelson and family, of Hillsboro, Ohio, arrived yesterday morning and will occupy the Baumgartner cottage the present season.

The Bell telephone is being extended into the eastern part of the Park. The Mrs. Rachel Weems cottage and others will be connected.

Miss Minor, engaged in home missionary work, was the guest of Mrs. Fanny L. Sperry over Sunday. She favored the Epworth League Sunday evening with an interesting address and a well rendered solo.

Capt. G. W. Harrison and Mr. D. F. Graham, of Piedmont, W. Va., were here Tuesday arranging for the entertainment of a large party of publishers from New York city. They will arrive here on special cars on the 12th, and remain several days, driving from here to nearby points of interest. The party will take dinner at Mr. Joseph Conneway's Sunday.

Superintendent Davis was with friends in Piedmont Monday.

Rev. N. Hart and wife, who have been residents of the Park and Loch Lynn for a number years, will go to Morgantown, W. Va., next week where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. Bryson Welch has been lying unconscious at his home here since Friday last. He cannot survive many days

About ten cars of gas pipe have been unloaded and stacked here during the past few days. Thirty car loads will be brought to this point.

"Cheap John" opened up Monday with a large stock of goods. The stand will meet this season every need of the hungry, from sandwiches and coffee to ice cream and cake. The lines of fruits and confections will be large and of the very best.

Mrs. Bolton will arrive here this evening. She has almost fully recovered from the critical and painful operation undergone in Wheeling about a month since.

Miss Nellie Dawson, who had been critically ill for two months, is able to take short walks.

The drug store force, Messrs. Gonder and West, are taking their meals at Haydenhurst.

Mr. Harrison Arnold is now "chief clerk" in Mr. Henry Felty's store.

It was decided by the trustees to paint the M. E. church.

Childrens' Day services will be held here Sunday, June 13th, at 10.30 a. m. An interesting program is being rehersed for the occasion. Everybody invited to be present.

Mr. L. P. Carr had a fine carriage and riding horse brought from Fairmont for the use of his family during the summer.

Miss Margaret Bishop is among the late arrivals at the Park.

Hon. Philip Willett is still confined to his cottage suffering from gout.

Rev. Lee returned from his European trip, arriving at his home here yesterday morning.

Rev. J. L. B. Jones was here this week to secure a cottage for his family for the season.

Rev. J. H. Enlow was here several days this week looking after the interests of his cottage which is occupied by Miss Ettie Springer as a boarding house.

Mrs. L. B. C. List, who will again manage the Loch Lynn hotel, arrived here Tuesday from Washington city accompanied by a large corps of assistants. The hotel will at once be put in the best possible condition for guests.

The electric light plant was put into operation Tuesday evening. The plant is in charge of John D. Hayden.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in Chautauqua Park about eleven o'clock Saturday night by the shrill cry of murder in a feminine voice. A number in the immediate neighborhood gathered but as the policeman was not of the number no arrests were made until Monday when a man and wife and a gay young man (neither of whom belonged in the Park) were arrested by Officer Cuppett and taken before Police Justice West, of Oakland, and heavily fined.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday at 11.00 a. m. by the pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Williams, who had been away from the Park for two weeks returned to their cottage Saturday evening.

Mrs. M. E. Hank and daughter Myra, of Washington, D. C., came to the Park last Friday afternoon and are domiciled in the Hank cottage.

Rev. J. O. Bolton and Mr. H. N. Cuppett represented our League at the convention at Blaine, W. Va. last week.

Miss S. C. Harris is here getting her hotel in order for summer boarders.

Miss Lillie Hagans, of Morgantown, is at the Park looking over properties with the purpose of purchasing a summer home.

Mr. Ira McKee, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived here this morning having ridden through on horseback.

Free Bible Lecture.

At the Opera House, Oakland, Sunday afternoon, June 6th, at 3 o'clock: "Why Did God Give Us a Bible So Difficult to Understand?" by B. H. Barton, of Philadelphia, Pa., who who will handle the above subject in a scriptural and logical manner. All cordially invited; no collection. 2t

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill. cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers. WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
D. E. BOLDEN,
Oakland, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant.
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Closing Out Sale

BEGINNING

MAY 24th, 1909,

I will close out my entire stock of Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries, at less than actual cost. This sale will continue until my entire stock is sold.

Come early and get your choice. The goods are all new and up-to-date.

JAMES W. FRIEND,
Friendsville, Md.

Meeting of School Board

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
OF GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., May 24th, 1909.

The Garrett County School Board will meet in their office in Oakland

Friday, June 4th, 1909,

for the purpose of considering new buildings and repairs and such other business as may come before them.

By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OPERA HOUSE
SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,
MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Mr. E. L. Beckwith is having a porch erected at his home on Second street.

Money to loan on mortgage. Apply BOWIE JOHNSON, Oakland, Md. 14-3t

Mr. Ervin Stanton, of Grantsville, was a visitor to Oakland last Saturday.

Misses Effie and Edna Paugh, of Hooppole, visited Mrs. Walter Hardesty Tuesday.

The name of the Hutton postoffice will be changed July 1st to that of Ossaway.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Thomas, of Hutton, were in Oakland Monday afternoon shopping.

Watch Townshend's windows for daily program of Merryland Electric Theatre's big double shows. Always something new; good for old and young.

Hon. Philip Willett, of the Park, who recently underwent a three or four weeks' seige of gout, was in Oakland yesterday.

Mrs. A. B. Cunningham is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. A. Paugh, for a few days before returning to her home in Pittsburg.

Mrs. H. A. Loraditch accompanied Prof. Loraditch to Grantsville on Monday where she will remain during the present week.

Mrs. Roy H. Hamill and little son, of Upper Potomac, W. Va., are here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Vaughn, who moved from Oakland to Glady, W. Va., about a year ago, have returned here where they may permanently reside.

Miss Bessie Kirby, after spending a week at Lonaconing, has gone to Oakland to spend a month, and will later go to Columbus, Ohio.—Cumberland Times.

Mr. Henry Hanst, general manager of the West Virginia Northern Railroad, and his two interesting children, were guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell in Oakland.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, who came here a few weeks ago to recuperate his health after an attack of neuralgia of the heart, returned to Kingwood last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. L. B. C. List is at Loch Lynn Heights superintending repairs and the renovation of portions of the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, which will be open for guests in a few days.

Mr. William Tunney, the water and sewerage contractor, has installed his office fixtures in a room in the Ravenscroft building which he will occupy while engaged in work here.

Mr. G. J. Slabach and family moved to Luke, Md., Tuesday where Mr. Slabach has secured work with the Luke Paper Company as a painter and where he will be steadily engaged.

Mr. C. H. Jennings, of Jennings, was in Oakland last Sunday on his way to Jenningston, W. Va., being accompanby several gentlemen, the journey being made in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scott, of New York City, arrived in Oakland Monday, being called here by the death of Mr. Scott's mother, a notice of whose demise appears elsewhere in this paper today.

Rev. Wesley Davis, of near Pittsburg, came to Oakland Monday morning from his home, having been summoned here by the extreme illness and the subsequent death of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. John Felty have moved to Mountain Lake Park, having rented their home on Third street to Mr. William Tunney, of Joliet, Ill., who will be engaged here this summer installing the water and sewerage systems.

Mr. Henry Sines, of near Oakland, who was elected a delegate to represent the Western Maryland churches of the German Baptist Brethren demonination in the Annual Meeting of that church at Harrisonburg, Va., left for that point on last Friday morning.

Last Saturday the State Roads Commission advertised in the Baltimore dailies for bids covering the construction of roads in several counties, including 5.55 miles in this county, beginning at the outskirts of Oakland and running toward Thayerville on the Hooppole road.

Cards have been received in Oakland announcing the marriage of Mr. Frank L. Byrd, of Oakland, to Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Neff, of Cumberland, Md., the wedding ceremony having occurred in Cumberland yesterday. The couple will reside in Oakland.

Dr. J. L. B. Jones, of Elkins, arrived in Oakland last Monday and was the guest for a day or two of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their home on Green street. While here Dr. Jones arranged for a dwelling at the Park which he and his family will occupy during the summer months.

About fifty Italians were brought to Oakland last Friday morning on the accommodation train from the east and on Tuesday went to work for the water and sewerage contractor. The men are being housed in the old lumber storage building of the Oakland Planing Mill Company in the east end of town.

Mr. Albert Brenneman and wife, of Bittinger, Md., were here on their annual visit to the parents of Mrs. B., Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindeman. Mr. Brenneman is a farmer and a carpenter and between the two he is kept busy the year round. He is a fine young man and has a promising future before him. Salisbury Star.

A novel wedding took place on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, opposite Gormania, on Sunday, the ceremony being performed in the presence of a large crowd. The bridal pair—Mr. Charles Miller, of Gormania, and Miss Cora Gunk, of Bayard—stood on a high bluff, surrounded by foliage, while Rev. E. P. Idleman performed the ceremony.

Mrs. J. W. Ramsey, of Baltimore, who arrived in Oakland last Thursday and was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. S. E. Shirer, on Alder street, left Tuesday for Grafton and Fairmont, where she will visit relatives for several weeks. Mrs. Ramsey will return to Oakland and spend the summer as the guest of Mrs. Shirer.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Luke will commence the using of natural gas to run that plant as soon as the connection can be made with the main pipe line which will have to be built for a distance of four miles from Luke. Work on the same will commence next Monday. This plant has been using about four hundred tons of coal every twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Mary Gonder and three daughters, Misses Kate, Anna and Eugenia, will leave Oakland about the middle of the present month for Butte, Montana, where they expect to reside permanently and in which city Mrs. Gonder's two sons, Messrs. Bernard and Francis, are now located, the former in the employ of the Great Northwestern Railroad and the latter engaged in the sheep business.

The premises surrounding the jail and sheriff's residence has been improved recently by Sheriff Brown and several trusties. All rubbish which accumulated during the winter have been removed and the place given a general cleaning up. The grass plot fronting the side and front of the buildings is very beautiful and the sheriff takes pride in keeping it so.

Companies E and F of the second Battalion of Engineers comprising nearly 350 officers and enlisted men with women of their families passed through here on a second section of B. & O. train No. 7, Saturday night on their way from Washington to San Francisco. The train was made up of 12 cars and went through to Chicago where it was turned over to the Great Western road.

On Saturday, June 12, the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Compay will send a special car of expert printers and publishers of newspapers and magazines from New York, to inspect the plant at Luke. The party will be in charge of Mr. H. Frank Harrison. They will also visit Oakland and make a trip to Table Rock to view the magnificent mountain scenery and eat a good country dinner.

Rev. E. Manges left Oakland last night on train No. 1 for Richmond, Ind., when he will spend the greater portion of the next two weeks attending the General Synod of the Ev. Lutheran church, Rev. Manges being the ministerial delegate from the Allegany Conference, to which the Oakland congregation is attached. Mr. Manges was joined at Oakland by Mr. John T. Sincell, of Keyser, W. Va., who was elected as the lay delegate from this conference to the Synod.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Some Wheat.

C. H. Jennings, Esq., one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers in Maryland and West Virginia, owning and operating large plants in both states, is also possibly the largest wheat grower east of the Ohio river. Mr. Jennings owns and operates a large and valuable farm near his lumber plant, in this county, on which he has in one field eighty acres of wheat. The crop looks fine and promises from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. He also has a field of oats of sixty acres, besides large acreages in other crops. Mr. Jennings is a wide awake and enterprising citizen, and fully appreciates the possibilities of this county, from an agricultural stand point.

A party of Wheeling ladies and gentlemen arrived in Oakland last Saturday and on Tuesday departed overland for a journey through the Valley of Virginia, going via the old Northwestern Turnpike. Those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ott, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ott and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burdett Hart, the latter one of the foremost newspaper men of the state.

Invitations have been issued by Dr. and Mrs. J. Lockhart Campbell, of Mountain Lake Park, for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Madison, to Mr. William Vernon Thraves, the ceremony to occur at Braethorn, Mountain Lake Park, on Wednesday evening, June 16th, at six o'clock. The bride-elect is a very charming young lady and is a general favorite among her host of admirers and friends.

Quite a pleasant afternoon was spent on Sunday, May 30th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hardesty, on Liberty street, when they entertained quite a number of relatives and friends, namely, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett Cunningham, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Sowers and daughter Marie, of Pleasant Valley; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sowers, of Oakland; Mr. George F. Temple, of Baltimore, and Mr. Frederick A. Sowers, besides a number of other visitors.

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250

Marriage Licenses.

Henry Helmick and Artice L. Phillips, both of Thomas, W. Va.

E. P. Reger and Fannie Reger, both of Weston, W. Va.

Clarence Barnes and Winnie Dale McDonald, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Morris Henry and Edna Homer, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Frederick W. Sievertson and Lillie Bessie Lake, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Howard Maxwell and Ellen Maxwell, both of Flemington W. Va.

Charles Rodeheaver, of Cuzzart W. Va., and Ada Reckard, of Kendall, Md.

W. M. Strother, of Wilsonburg, W. Va., and Mattie Ridgeway, of Cole Bank, W. Va.

J. B. McMillon, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Clara Anna Reynolds, of Reedy W. Va.

J. W. Snyder, and Ortha Van Dora Childers, both of New Milton, W. Va.

Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given in the Oakland Public School building by the Normal students on Friday evening (tomorrow), at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Oakland library.

An excellent program will be rendered consisting of declamations, readings, solos and various exercises. Dr. Robinson and others will participate.

An admission fee of ten cents will be charged. All are cordially invited.

The Chautauque Program.

Work was started yesterday in setting the type for the annual Chautauqua Program for the Mountain Chautauqua. The program will consist of forty-eight pages and an edition of twenty thousand will be printed. They will be ready for distribution some time during the present month.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

HUMORS OF THE CHASE

How Louis Vansickle Fought A Cantankerous Deer.

The hunt sometimes took a semi-humorous turn, and a man of the rough training that came to a hunter found much amusement in such incidents as that which follows:

"In February of the year 1800," says Browning, "Louis Vansickle and myself went into the laural swamps, where all the deer had taken shelter from a snow which had fallen to the depth of four feet generally on the highlands.

"As we drew near the edge of the swamp, we discovered the roads made by the deer, which had been out of the thicket, browsing on the small bushes and eating the moss that had fallen from the timber.

"We had pursued these paths but a short distance when we observed seven large deer running, or rather jumping up and down; the snow being so deep that they could advance no more than three or four feet at a jump.

"We pursued at our best speed, which was about as fast as I could walk on dry land; for we had snowshoes tied fast under our moccasins, which were nearly as large as the seat of a chair.

"On, and on we went; but finally I proved too long-winded for Vansickle, and left him far behind.

"When I drew near the hindmost deer the foremost ones being tired out, had stopped to take breath. The last one attempting to pass by those in front, leaped into the deep snow, where he stuck fast, when I caught hold of him, with the intention of tying him; but he was too fat and strong for me, as the snow had not been long on the ground.

"He was also ill-natured, and fought viciously until Louis came up, who had a hawk-bill knife in his pocket. I took this knife, and with it cut the throat of the buck, and left him with my companion.

"With the knife in my pocket, I ran after and soon overtook the others, as they were crossing a small branch with steep banks on each side. A large tree, which had fallen over the stream, lay a short distance from the ground, and many leaves had drifted under it.

"One of the bucks, being hard pushed and greatly frightened, threw himself under this log among the leaves, and thus escaped my notice, as I was watching the deer in front of him.

"I passed by, and, after pursuing the others some distance, caught a very large buck, which I undertook to tie; but he fought me so desperately, and was so strong that I could not handle him.

"While I was engaged with that buck, hearing Louis halloing behind me, I seized the animal, cut his throat, and ran to the relief of my friend; thinking as I ran that he had fallen among the rocks and broken his leg, as the ground over which I had passed was very rocky and full of holes.

"I was soon agreeably disappointed, however, for as I came in sight of him I observed him lying on his back, with his knees drawn up toward his face and his great snowshoes turned up to the sun; the snow having drifted so deep in the hollow that he could not touch bottom with his hands.

"Before him stood one of the largest bucks, with his tail spread and all his hair bristled up, watching poor Louis; and every time he moved the buck would spring on him and beat him over the head and face with his feet until Louis became quiet again; when the buck would take his stand again until my friend made another move, and then he would repeat the same performance.

"I took the animal by the ear, and told Louis to let him go, and I would cut his throat. But he refused, saying that he was determined never to lose his hold until one or the other should be dead.

"I did so, when all the blood flowed over him, and a bloodier man I never have seen during my life. But he retained his hold until the buck was dead."

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 10.45 a. m., and at 8 p. m.

Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.

Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.

Loch Lynn—Preaching, Saturday at 8 p. m.

Everybody invited to be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Services will be held on Sunday, June 6th, at 11 a. m., Rev. L. E. Goodwin officiating.

E. S. West, on Deer Park road, one-half mile out of Oakland, has two good pianos to sell cheap; also good six year old mare, thoroughly broken and absolutely safe. No better worker in the country. 3t

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A Meritorious Institution

Established as a State Bank in 1888 with a capital of $25,000.00; changed to a National Bank in 1903 and capital increased to $50,000.00; TODAY with a capital and surplus of $85,000.00 and total resources of over $500,000.00 we are

BETTER, BIGGER AND STRONGER

than ever. During the 20 years of our existence, our aim has been to extend to our patrons the best possible service. Our steady growth is evidence that the banking institution, which throws the greatest safeguards around its business in order to protect its depositors merits the confidence of the public. If you are not a customer of this Bank let this be your invitation to become one; our relations will be mutually profitable.

Garrett National Bank

Of Oakland, Maryland.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JONAS WASS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JAMES GUARD,
Administrator,
Guard Md.

Notice to Creditors.

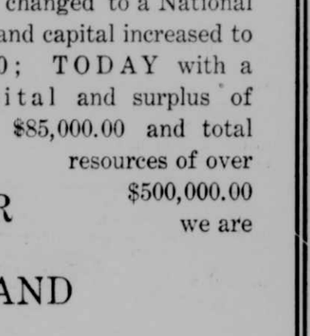
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

C. M. RATHBUN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

C. J. RATHBUN,
Administrator,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Administration c. t. a., on the personal estate of

DAVID LIVENGOOD,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

LYDIA BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM S. YODER,
Executor,
Grantsville, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

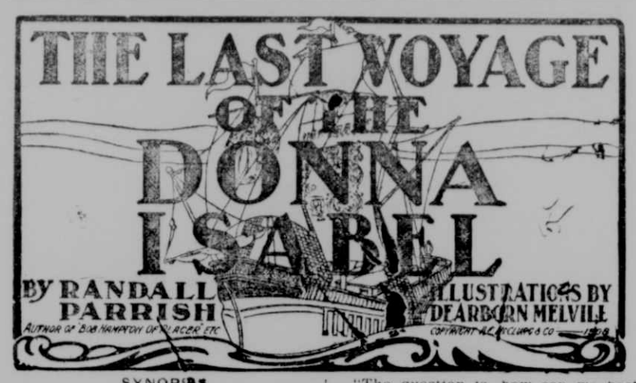
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., May 20, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 8, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John [illegible], adventurer, a Massachusetts [illegible] by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a conspirator was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured. Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1753. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.

In Which I Explain to Her Ladyship.

I gazed directly into his bullying eyes with a depth of contempt I made no slightest effort to disguise. Then I arose deliberately to my feet.

"Anderson, pluck that knife out and put it back in your belt."

"I'm damned if—"

"Do as I say quick, you surly brute," I interrupted, sternly. "Not another word. I'm in command here yet, and you'll obey orders, or I'll make you."

He understood I meant it, with his innate cowardice plainly apparent, yet did not yield until Tuttle interfered with a sarcastic laugh.

"The captain isn't exactly the sort to be handled in that kind o' way, Bill," he said, smoothly. "He's a deep-water sailor, not a land-shark, but I guess he's likely ready enough by this time to say what he's willin' to do."

The entire situation seemed to unroll before me like a panorama as I stood there, hastily making up my mind for action. I was afloat on the high seas, absolutely powerless to resist the set purpose of these men surrounding me, all rendered desperate by greed. Much as I despised Anderson, I comprehended that his threat was no idle one; nor did I possess a single comrade on board who would stand at my back. I was utterly alone; nay, worse even than alone—with two women dependent upon me. If I outwardly agreed with these rascals, and thus retained semblance of command over them, I might possibly preserve all our lives; I could, at least for the the present, protect the women from insult, perhaps from danger.

"Well, Mr. Tuttle," I said, quietly, "I may as well return you my answer one time as another. I don't give a tinker's damn for Anderson's threats, and I don't altogether put much faith in your yarn. But perhaps it's worth taking a chance at. What is to be my authority on board, providing I agree to go with you?"

"You're the captain."

"Absolutely in command?"

He shifted about, appearing a trifle disconcerted under my rapid questioning.

"Well, yes; in everything concernin' the discipline an' sailin' of the yacht," he explained. "There won't be no fuss about that job, sir. But we ain't a regular articled crew, bein' that we're all here on shares in the enterprise, an' so, as regards the purpose of the voyage, it'll have to be decided by majority vote. However, that don't need make no trouble."

"What is to be my share if you find the treasure?"

He thrust his head out of the window nearest him, looking up and down the deck; then he leaned across the table toward me, lowering his voice until it was little more than whisper.

"You get one-fifth, sir; the four of us here get one-fifth each; the other fifth is to be divided among the crew. Ain't that fair enough, sir?"

"It would appear so; yet there is still another matter of some importance to be decided first. There are two women on board; how about them?"

"What!" The vibrant excitement of his high-pitched nasal voice was echoed by the others.

"This steam-yacht we have stolen was the property of the earl of Darlington," I explained. "Lady Darlington and her maid are still on board, in the cabin aft."

This unexpected and undesirable information seemed fairly to stun the fellows, their eyes meeting blankly. I heard Bill Anderson swear.

"The question is, how can we best dispose of them? This is no excursion for ladies, no pleasure trip of any kind, we've started on. Shall we hail some passing vessel and trans-ship them, or shall we run in to Juan Fernandez and put them both safely ashore?"

None of the three men ventured to glance toward me, and for a long moment no answering voice spoke. Then Tuttle gave olly utterance to words of compromise.

"Blame if this don't sort o' knock me all out, sir," he acknowledged, "I don't exactly cotton to either of those ideas of yours, an' I don't know what is best. I guess I'll have to talk it over with my mates here first, but you can tell them ladies that we'll get 'em out somehow before we turn south. Anyhow, they don't need to worry none 'bout bein' ill-treated. Then I take it, sir, that you mean to sail with us?"

"There doesn't appear to be anything else I can do."

"You're about right there. Well, let's shake hands on it."

I did so, deliberately ignoring both the others, and feeling my flesh twitch when I touched his flabby palm. Tuttle chewed savagely on the tobacco in his cheek.

"Damn the women!" he commented in sudden anger. "Better give the crew their breakfast, Anderson. Mr. Stephens, I've sent Dade into the cabin to attend things aft. He'll make a good hand at that sort o' job."

We passed out together into the bright sunlight on deck, and I remained in silence for a moment beside the rail, gazing forth across the empty sea. Had I done what was right in all these circumstances? Under God, I was not really certain; yet I could perceive no other action possible.

A slenderly built, stoop-shouldered young fellow, who shuffled about like a waiter ashore, was in the pantry, and I noticed a white cloth spread over the table, which had been lowered from its stanchions and now occupied the center of the main cabin, and a swinging shelf suspended above.

"Ever act in this capacity before, Dade?" I asked, sizing him up in the dim light.

"Oh, yes, sir," a slight lisp to his tongue; "I've done cabin work on the coast liners."

"Then you should surely understand your business. Lay covers for four."

"Four, sir?" in surprise.

"That is what I said, Dade; two ladies, Mr. Tuttle, and myself. That makes four to my figuring. Now step lively, my lad. When will breakfast be ready to serve?"

"In about 15 minutes, sir."

I waited until he became busy with his work, his face still filled with amazement over my revelation, then walked around the end of the piano, and rapped softly at the after-cabin door. Celeste opened the door with a dainty courtesy and a quick uplifting of frightened eyes to my face. She had been crying, and in some way her very manner made me suddenly aware how poorly I stood in the estimation of her mistress and herself. Yet, for the moment, I did not seriously care, stepping quietly within, cap in hand, intent merely on the rapid completion of my visit. Lady Darlington arose instantly from her chair, steadying herself to the roll of the vessel with one hand on the brass rail of the bed, and fronted me silently, the expression of her face expectant but reserved. Gazing upon her, I felt the fully revealed power of her beauty, as the sunlight streaming through the open port illumined her hair and outlined the delicate oval of her face. Troubled as she was, surrounded by a terror no less real because she failed thoroughly to comprehend it, facing one she must distrust and secretly fear, her first utterance, friendly and courteous, merely exhibited a heart which beat warmly beneath its slight armor of pride.

"I am exceedingly glad to greet you again, Mr. Stephens," she said, pleasantly, even endeavoring to smile; "you were absent so long we had begun to expect evil news."

"I regret to say, Lady Darlington, that I bring you only very little of any kind," I replied, striving earnestly to imitate her self-possession. "Arrangements on board have not yet assumed definite shape, so that I can make no promise concerning your future. I can merely assure you present safety, and pledge you every comfort the yacht affords while you remain with us."

She continued to gaze at me strangely, her eyes filled with questioning.

"Then you—you refuse to tell us our fate?"

"Merely because I do not know it. As I said before I am only one man pitted against 20."

She pressed her hand over her eyes, as though she would hide from me the sudden horror pictured within their depths.

"What are you?" she exclaimed, suddenly, her lips trembling. "Into whose hands have we fallen? I beg that you answer me honestly—why have you stolen this yacht? What real purpose underlies this terrible outrage?"

I made no effort to disguise the deep sympathy I felt for her, yet there was nothing I could answer but must have sounded both harsh and cruel.

"The motive animating the men in control is similar to that which renders possible most of the desperate deeds of the world—the search after treasure."

"Treasure!" she gasped, thoroughly bewildered. "Where do you propose going to search?"

"Far south, into the Antarctic."

The expression on her face was pitiful, yet I stood helpless to comfort.

"Merciful God! And you actually mean to bear us with you into that forsaken sea of ice? Oh, surely you jest, you seek to frighten; you cannot be earnest in such act of cruelty. Whom can I believe? What can I hope? You have told me you were the captain of this crew of buccaneers, and yet you say you can accomplish nothing with them to forward our release. Then take me to those who can! Let me beg upon my knees for mercy. Surely, surely we are of no value to you in your search after treasure. We are only weak, helpless women. Think of what this must mean to me, and be merciful."

There was no trace of tears in her eyes, but it was the white, agonized face, the unconsciously outspread arms of appeal, that smote me. I felt all my limbs tremble, my lips falter, as I made swift response.

"Lady Darlington, believe me, I have no desire except honestly to serve you. The actual truth is, I have consented to retain what is a purely nominal command of this vessel, with no other purpose except that such outward authority yields me some opportunity to assist and protect you. Otherwise I would spurn the whole affair and defy these outlaws to do their worst. It was a deplorable accident that brought me here and placed me in this situation. Practically I am as much a prisoner on board as yourself. Later, if the opportunity ever be given, I shall relate you my story, and then, perhaps, you will appreciate how perfectly helpless I am to overrule the decision of this vessel's crew. They are mad with the lust of gold, crazed by the prospect of suddenly achieving vast wealth through a single bold stroke. Would the tears of a woman influence them



"Treasure!" She Gasped, "Where Do You Propose Going in Search?"

now? would the impotent threat of a single, helpless man? They are armed, organized, determined, desperate.

"The only thing I can do is apparently to yield to them, trusting thus to persuade them into some measure of mercy; and the only thing you can do is patiently to abide my efforts to release you from such companionship. I mean to do my best, even to the sacrifice of my life. The very thought of bearing you with us into the fogs and dangers of that storm-lashed ocean is misery to me. God knows I would do anything possible to spare you such a fate. But I wish you to understand, realize fully, how difficult my own position is. I do not bid you hope; only pray, and, above all, retain your courage. I promise nothing, because I dare venture no pledge. But I beseech you not to break down, not to exhibit open fear. In any event our first effort should be to awaken confidence in the minds of our captors, and arrive at a frank understanding between ourselves. Lady Darlington, will you be guided in this by my judgment?"

"Oh, I wish to believe," she sobbed, only half aloud, "I need some one, some one in whom I feel confidence, in whom I may repose faith. I beg of you not to consider me weak, a nerveless creature, but this situation is intolerable. I will endeavor to do what you ask. I will strive to be brave, helpful, appreciative. I—I think you are what you say. See, I give you my hand in promise."

I clasped it instantly within both my own, bending low above the white fingers, my lips set in firm resolve. I retained it still when I lifted my head, and our glances met.

"What is it you first desire of me?"

"Breakfast has been prepared, and is now awaiting us in the cabin," I answered, knowing well that some form of action must strengthen her more quickly than any further talk, "and I wish you to join us at the table exactly as though this was an ordinary voyage."

"I know the food will choke me. Does Celeste sit with us?"

"I believe you would prefer having her in the circumstances. You would not feel quite so much alone."

"I should like it; it was most thoughtful upon your part. Shall—shall we be alone at table?"

"With the exception of the first officer, who is really the leader on board."

It was evident plainly enough that she shrank from the ordeal, the delicate lines hardening about the mouth, the gray eyes eloquent of disinclination. A moment she hesitated, her form swaying as though buffeted by a storm; then she slowly bent her head.

"I am at your service, Mr. Stephens."

In the main cabin we discovered the table already set and waiting, appearing bright and cheery with a brave display of snowy cloth and glittering silver, the swinging shelf above adorned by bottles and gleaming glass.

"Call Mr. Tuttle, Dade," I ordered, quietly. "Then hurry back and serve."

CHAPTER XII.

In Which I Endeavor to Assert Authority.

I was on deck again at noon, and shot the sun, returning below to work out our position. The Sea Queen still held closely to her course, almost directly west, and, realizing my helplessness, I forebore asking useless questions. Indeed, I was secretly pleased that Tuttle still held to that point of the compass, for we were now in the direct path of Australian commerce, and hence much more likely to raise a sail at any moment than if we veered farther to the southward. If any such vessel appeared I had determined to pit my strength against the crew, even to the point of physical danger.

At one o'clock Dade called the women, and soon the four of us were seated at table again. My lady's manner weighed upon my spirits, which had been none of the lightest before her appearance. I felt profoundly that the faint influence my previous words had inspired within her mind had already evaporated; that she now held me as at one with the remainder of the yacht's crew. I arose as they retired from the table, but received no reward of recognition from her averted eyes. Feeling deserted, almost humiliated, I smoked my pipe alone on deck under the lee of the cabin. But it was perfectly useless loitering there, with no duties to perform, and the sea all about bare to the far horizon. Besides, some sailor instinct told me a storm was brewing yonder to the



The Descending Pin Landed on His Uplifted Arm.

northward which might keep me upon the bridge all night, so, in preparation for such a possibility, I went below and lay down in my bunk. I was a long time getting asleep, finally dropping off only to be aroused by the rattling of dishes when Dade arranged the table for the last meal of the day.

De Nova was pacing the bridge and emerged from the companion. I could not see the seaman who hailed, the mist held so thick, and his words seemed like a weak echo.

"Sail, almost directly ahead, sir."

"W'ereaway?" asked De Nova, peering anxiously forward. "I can see nossing. Fo'c's'l' zare—you see ze ship?"

"Nothin' in sight from here, sir."

The mate stared up into the vapor overhead.

"Ware was it you see it, you fellow on ze foreyard?"

The odd echo of a voice came back out of the sky.

"I only caught her through a hole in the fog, sir, one point off the weather-bow."

With a swift bound I was up the steps to the bridge and beside the second officer, recklessly determined to assume command. Before he clearly realized my presence I jangled the bells in the engine room.

"Hold her steady as she is," I said sternly to the fellow grasping the wheel.

De Nova wheeled and faced me, his black eyes full of sudden anger.

"W'at ze hell you mean?" he exclaimed, so surprised he stuttered. "I was officer of ze deck."

"And I am commanding the yacht, Mr. De Nova," I retorted quickly, pushing back his hand from the signal, "I propose speaking that vessel yonder, and trans-shipping our passengers. Port a little, my man—no, port, you fool!—now hold her so; steady."

De Nova grasped my arm, his fingers like steel, but I broke away, pressing in between him and the rail.

"Lay your hands on me again," I threatened, sternly, "and I'll floor you to the deck. I'll take that grin off your face, De Nova, if you attempt any interference with me now."

He understood quickly enough what I meant, and evidently had no relish for attacking me alone, for with one swift, searching glance into the fog, he leaped down the steps and ran hastily aft. I knew he was seeking the backing of Tuttle, and armed myself with a belaying pin, peering eagerly meanwhile for the near-by sail, and cursing the fellow at the wheel for not holding her up to the point directed. They came up together, two steps at a time, Tuttle in his shirt sleeves, and, as they attained the bridge, Bill Anderson swung himself out of the hatch and started after them. I backed away, the ugly iron pin grasped in my hand.

"You'd better keep back," I warned, threateningly. "I'm ready to brain the first man who attempts to touch me."

Tuttle stopped, his jaw working savagely, his eyes on mine.

"Will you promise to keep quiet, sir, an' let us get away out o' this?"

"Damn you, no!" stubbornly, all my senses leaving me at sight of his hateful face. "I'll speak that ship yonder if I have to fight the crew of you single-handed."

"Then fight, you cockerel, an' be damned to you!" roared Anderson; and he pressed past the two of them and sprang at me.

It was hot, swift work, while it lasted. I struck twice, laying open the big brute's scalp, and dropping him so his head hung dangling down over the deck, his body huddled against the rail. I aimed to do as well by Tuttle, but the descending pin landed on his uplifted arm, and, before I could draw back for another blow, the fellow at the wheel released the spokes and jumped at my back, throttling me with his hands as the weight of his body crushed me to the planks. Grasping the rail I half tore myself loose, rising to one knee, and struck him twice madly in the face; but others of the crew came tumbling on top of us, pinning me helplessly down. It was all the work of a breathless moment, and as I lay there, the knee of a negro crunching into my chest, I saw De Nova spring to the wheel and whirl it hard down, while Tuttle, his left arm dangling, his teeth set from pain, began jangling the bells in the engine-room. Scarcely had the echo reached us when a strange voice hailed sharply from out the dense fog:

"Steamer, ahoy! What vessel is that?"

Tuttle's nasal voice answered:

"Steam yacht Cormorant, Panama to Easter island, for pleasure. Who are you?"

"H. M. S. Victory, on cruise. Stand by, while we send a boat."

A deep oath sprang to Tuttle's lips, his fingers convulsively gripping the rail. Then he appeared to rally, the very intensity of his fear making a new man out of him.

"Lively, lads, clear the deck," he commanded, harshly. "Here, one of you take the wheel. Now, De Nova, bundle that fighting fool down into the charthouse, and stand over him with a gun. Two of you fellows carry the boatswain into the fo'castle; lively, now."

They were certainly expeditious enough in my case, dragging me bumping down the steps, and flinging me in between table and bench with a violence that made me groan. I caught the glimmer of a steel barrel in De Nova's hand as he drew close the sliding door.

"It was not nice sing to do, Mons. Stephens," he said, not ill-naturedly, "but, by gar, out ze farsity row it was going to be done, for I shoot ze pistol very good."

"That's all right, De Nova," I replied, realizing my complete defeat and holding no personal grudge against him. "I don't blame you. I've made my play, and have had enough. May I sit up?"

He nodded carelessly, dropping the revolver back into his jacket pocket, yet with his black eyes fastened shrewdly on my face.

"'Tis ze bes' way to talk, monsieur," pausing to listen to the mingled sounds without. "Sacre, I wonder w'at ze devil was up now!"

We both sat, breathing hard from our late exertions, listening anxiously, yet with vastly differing emotions, hope animating me that this was to prove a capture, or, at least, that some chance discovery by the officer visiting us would result in the release of the women below. But De Nova was in an agony of apprehension, the full peril of his position clear before him. We heard the bare feet of the hurrying sailors patter along the deck, the strident voice of Tuttle issuing a few final commands, and the faint sound of oars in the water alongside. The officer came slowly up the ladder, and my heart sank as I heard him laugh carelessly to the mate's greeting. I could distinguish the sound of his voice, but not the words uttered, and in some way it impressed me with the thought that the fellow was young, a midshipman, possibly, who would prove mere putty under Tuttle's expert handling. The two went down the companion-steps together in apparently amiable conversation, and we could heard the low murmur of voices as the crew hung over the rail jesting with the men-o'-war's men in the boat below. My eyes met De Nova's in the semi-darkness, and he grinned, showing his teeth.

"Nossing ver' dangerous, monsieur," he said, easily. "Ze ol' fox he fool zat kid."

I attempted no response, my mind already sufficiently heavy from apprehension. Oh, for just a word, merely an opportunity to cry out our story before it was forever too late! De Nova must have felt the struggle within me, for he stretched his legs across the narrow passage leading to the door, and I saw his hand thrust into his coat pocket. Underneath his genial veneer he was one to act upon occasion.

TO BE CONTINUED

1910 TO BE A PROSPERITY YEAR.

Harvesting Machinery Manager Says the Outlook is Very Promising.

Edwin D. Metcalfe, vice president and general manager of a large firm dealing in harvesting machinery, who is attending the annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf, talked about the return of prosperity.

"It seems to me now", he sa "to depend on the harvest. If it is good, and at present there are no reasons why it should not be, look for a very big year in 1910 But, however well the crops turn out, the farmers will not be getting their money till next spring, and so it is likely to be next year before there is a return to the conditions which prevailed in 1906 and 1907.

"At the present moment there is however, one hopeful sign. Large buyers have arrived at the conclusion that prices have about reached the bottom, and are looking around to place large orders. Thus I heard of the United States Government the other day advertising for a year's supply of a certain class of goods. On the other hand, the manufactures are no anxious to sign contracts a long way ahead. They are expecting a rise in prices and are unwilling to bind themselves down. Business is just waiting for buyers and sellers to get together, and when that has been accomplished prosperity will come back.

"Of course the manufacturers are hanging back to see what the tariff will be. It does not matter so much whether it is the Payne bill or the Aldrich bill. Once the question is settled business will accomodate itself to the new rates

"I don't see why we should not have good crops. All the reports of winter wheat are good, and although in some parts of the Northwest spring sowing has been delayed by cold, there is still time to make it up. Anyhow, with the prices of cereals what they are there is sure to be an increase the acreage sown."

BRITISH NIGHTMARE.

There was a day in the not distant past when certain American newspapers were pointed to as the apothesis of all that was yellow The palm has now been transferred to British journals. Many of these appear to be moved by a disordered imaganation, the product of which are phantom flying machines from Germany, Germa Mausers stored in London cellars and an invading army of German barbers and waiters already on the spot and ready at a moment's notice to deliver the English over into the hands of the Kaiser American "yellows", in the primiest days of their wildest flights were never so fertile in invention President Butler, of Columbia University, at the Lake Mohan peace conference, alluded to England's attitude toward German as a form of "present day emotional insanity." That is a most appropriate delineation, if the British newspapers reflect the general spirit.

England might as well give up and swear allegiance to Kaiser at once as to be kept in the constant state of nervous prostration. Sir John Barlow, a liberal member of parliment, has discovered that Germany has a depot of arms containing 50,000 rifles and 7,500,000 rounds of ammunition established in London for supply of 50,000 German soldiers who are now masquerading peaceful workmen in the British metropolis. Others have seen mysterious German transport fleeted with troops enter the mouth the Humber, survey the possibilities for a landing and depart without being observed by the British men-of-war with which the North Sea is dotted. Secretery of war Haldane is to be questioned in parliament concerning these things, and if he replies that he knows nothing about them, why it will simply prove that the secretary is not "up to his job" and that will be further cause for alarm. To keep up with the times in England a minister has got to dream dreams and see visions of German conquest. The British seem so confident that the Germans can whip them that there must be a great temptation to Germany to try it.

THE REPUBLICAN
Job Printing Department

WITHIN the past year the increased made upon the Job Printing Department of The Republican necessitated many improvements, and to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing business an addition of considerable proportions to our present building is in contemplation; new type and improved machinery must be purchased—but in the meantime all orders will be executed in a most satisfactory manner.

The products of our Job Printery are all models in the class—our customers are numerous and well satisfied, and wnen ordering

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Bank Forms, Billheads,
Letterheads, Tags,
Programs, Folders,

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THE REPUBLICAN
Job Printing Departm't
OAKI AND, MARYLAND.



Money and Happiness Are Not Synonymous.

By JOHN BURROUGHS, Naturalist.

I DO not believe in the doctrine that if you want to make your wife happy all you have to do is to give her plenty of money. I do not believe that possession of money and happiness are synonymous. Women want LOVE FIRST OF ALL if they are provided with the right instincts.

The great problem of today is the making of money. It is unquestionably the occupation that engages the minds of the vast majority of people. But, from what I have seen of life and those leading it, WHEN ONE HAS OBTAINED A COMPETENCY MONEY IS SUPERFLUOUS, just like an excess of what is not needed to round out the figure and give it a handsome appearance.

PILING UP WEALTH THEN BECOMES LIKE PILING ON FLESH AND GREATLY HINDERS THE ENJOYMENT OF THE BEST THINGS OF THIS LIFE.

* * *

I know millionaires and know VERY FEW HAPPY ONES. True, Mr. Carnegie seems to be an exception because he is different from many other rich men. He is trying to get rid of his money, and he takes a keen delight in doing good with it.

But even when one disposes of wealth, if there is the consciousness that in acquiring it the weaker creatures have been overcome and saddened, I think there must be a TINGE OF REGRET in helping others with this very fruit that has been obtained at such cost.

MONEY, OF COURSE, IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE COMFORTS OF EXISTENCE, BUT CULTURED PEOPLE—I SAY CULTURED PEOPLE, MIND YOU—CAN DOUBTLESS BE CONTENTED WITH BOOKS WHEN THEY CANNOT BUY AUTOMOBILES.

Orient Is Now Ready For American Commercial Advance.

By FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, Commissioner General of the United States to the Tokyo Exposition.

THE orient is now ripe and READY FOR AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ADVANCE by reason of the visit of the American fleet, that superb display of our power and efficiency.

American prestige in the orient has been raised to the highest level it has ever attained, and if the business men and the producers of this country do not take advantage of this RARE OPPORTUNITY the fault will be theirs and not that of the government, which has placed it before them.

We all desire to extend American commerce in the orient. We know that the markets there are the greatest potential markets in the world. But we cannot expect to establish ourselves in those markets if we deal churlishly with those people who should be the buyers and consumers of our products.

* * *

SO, AS A SIMPLE MATTER OF BUSINESS AND IN THE INTEREST OF INCREASED COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, IT BECOMES OUR SERIOUS DUTY TO EXERT EVERY ENERGY WE HAVE TO ENABLE THIS GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN JUST AND PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN. JAPAN HAS DONE HER PART.

America Should Set the Pace In Naval Matters.

By Rear Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS, Retired.

THE twenty-six thousand ton type of battleship is the best investment our government could make, provided sixty caliber twelve inch guns are ready to go into it when it is finished. That sixty caliber twelve inch gun is the most powerful weapon in the world. There are no ships equipped with this kind of gun afloat today.

* * *

OUR POLICY SHOULD BE TO BUILD AHEAD OF THE OTHER NATIONS. WE SHOULD BUILD AHEAD OF EVERY OTHER COUNTRY BOTH IN GUNS AND IN SHIPS. WE SHOULD ALWAYS BE DESIGNING SHIPS AND GUNS FOR THE OTHER FELLOWS TO BUILD UP TO. INSTEAD OF THAT WE ARE HAVING THE PACE SET FOR US BY ENGLAND AND GERMANY, AND THEY ARE FORCING US TO BUILD UP TO THEM.



England can build her Dreadnoughts and put them into commission within a year. We should be in position to do that too. We have the best country on the earth, and we are the best people on the whole globe. We should SET THE PACE IN NAVAL MATTERS.

WE HAVE GOT THE BEST NAVY IN THE WORLD RIGHT NOW, BUT IT SHOULD BE MADE BETTER.

Deeds Which Mark The Captain of Industry.

By President WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE of Bowdoin College.

DO you anticipate large public wants and provide the means to satisfy them? Do you watch progress all over the world and apply methods and devices which succeed at one point at similar points elsewhere? CAN YOU MAKE TWO BLADES OF GRASS GROW WHERE ONE GREW BEFORE? Can you see clearly great undertakings before they are accomplished, calculate profit and loss, FILL OTHERS WITH THE VISION, induce them to share the cost in hope of profit and then make a good thing for them, a better for yourself and, the best of all, for the community you improve and serve? Then you are A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY, a man of enterprise, and your rank in the economic world is plus three.

THE POWER OF THE TONGUE

Sunday School Lesson for June 6, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—James 3:1-12. Memory verses 8-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles.—Prov. 21:23.

TIME.—It is believed the epistle was written between A. D. 40 and 50.

PLACE.—Believed to be at Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Philosophers have striven to discover what faculty most clearly separates man from the brute; as, that man is the only animal that laughs, or the only animal that cooks, or the only animal that stands upright. Most thinkers, however, agree that the power of speech, with all that has grown out of it, is the clearest and most important distinction of mankind, and the surest indication of the superiority that God has conferred upon the human race. The passage we are to study is one of the finest in the Bible, and is the crown of all writings upon the subject.

Vs. 1, 2a. Why did James urge his readers not to be many masters (teachers, as in "schoolmasters")? I. Because the young church met that danger continually (see Acts 15:24; 1 Cor. 1:12; 14:26; Gal. 2:12). In the Jewish church the function of the rabbi was jealously guarded, but the liberty of prophesying (teaching) in Christianity was liable to become license. And "the more the idea prevailed that faith, without corresponding obedience, was all that is needful, the more men would eagerly press forward to teach."—Alford. This thought joins our present lesson with the last.

To illustrate perfect speech, to what does James compare the tongue? To a horse's bit or bridle, which, though small, turns and governs the whole body of the great animal; and, similarly, to a ship's helm or rudder, which, though so small in comparison with the great ship, and so weak in comparison with the fierce winds, yet turns the ship, in the face of the winds, whithersoever the governor (R. V. "steersman") listeth (R. V. "willeth"). Even so (like the bridle and the rudder) the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things, "vaunts great words, which bring about great acts of mischief."—Alford.

What is the point of the comparison? The power of the tongue in the guidance and direction of life—our own lives and those of others. And "we are never to forget that the 'tongue' includes the 'pen.'"—Deems.

What is the next comparison used by James? "The tongue—that world of iniquity—is a fire, sprung from the fires of Gehenna. It is a little fire, to the eye; but a little fire can kindle a great forest. So the tongue can ruin the whole body—nay, the whole life, in its revolving course from the cradle to the grave." The tongue is called a world of iniquity because "all kinds of evil that are in the world are exhibited there in miniature."—Barnes.

What is the point of this comparison? It pictures the destructive power of the tongue, as the first two comparisons pictured the tongue's guiding power. Little words, mere puffs of air, are insignificant as small sparks; but as the flame and smoke may spread everywhere, so the baneful effect of evil speech may penetrate all life.

What is James' next comparison of the tongue? To an untamed beast; all other living things have been mastered by mankind—the four divisions of animals, according to James' rough zoology, namely, quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and fishes. But the tongue is an exception. No man can tame it; only God, who made it, can keep it under control. "It is an unruly (restless) evil, full of deadly poison," and so to be classed with the animals most hated and feared, the serpents.

What is the point of this comparison? As the first emphasized the guiding power of the tongue and the second its destructive power, so this comparison emphasizes its unrestrained power.

If the tongue cannot be tamed, are we to blame for our ungoverned speech? Yes, as James himself says (v. 10), "These things ought not so to be." "If we be truly Christ's, though 'reviled' by the unruly tongues of others, we shall, like him, 'revile not again' (1 Peter 2:23). And as the whole body is the Lord's to be sanctified to him (1 Cor. 6:19, 20), so particularly must the tongue be kept from 'evil-speaking, lying and slandering,' and used rightly for the service of God. Thus may we truly offer 'the calves of our lips' (Hos. 14:2), more acceptable than the blood of victims slain on a thousand altars."—Ellicott.

Why does James drop comparisons when he comes to his last point? Because there are no comparisons in nature to man's inconsistency in speech—only contrasts. The constancy of nature was as well known in James' day as in ours. But the tongue is sadly different! "Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing!"

What is the point of this contrast? Evil speech has been pictured as (1) influential, (2) destructive, (3) uncontrollable, and now finally as (4) unnatural. Men . . . are made after the similitude of God. "The nature of man is to adore God, and to love what is Godlike in man. Evil speech contradicts your nature and your destiny; to speak ill of others makes you a monster in God's world; get the habit of slander, and then there is not a stream which bubbles from the heart of nature, there is not a tree that silently brings forth its genial fruit in its appointed season, which does not rebuke.

Meshack Browning, Maryland's Greatest Hunter.

Mr. Roosevelt is a great hunter and a true sportsman—as great and true a man of sport as in the days when he roughed it in the West with no moving picture machine to preserve his prowess for posterity. But times have changed and hunting to him has become as mathematical and commonplace as talking with Mars is to Professor Lowell.

In view, however, of the reports that reach America of the former President's success with his rifle, it is interesting to compare them with the experiences—or a few of them—of a man who in his day was, perhaps, the world's greatest hunter, and who certainly for all time bears the palm of being Maryland's hunter de luxe.

DEFIED THE WILDERNESS

Browning Hunted Without Canned Goods or Press Agents.

In the days of Meshach Browning there was far more danger to a hunter from wild beasts in the the unsettled country stretching about the mountainous regions about the present towns of Cumberland and Oakland than there is today for the hunter upon the private shooting grounds of President Roosevelt's hosts.

Moreover, the hunter then sallied forth with just a few companions, or more often alone. He traveled over great stretches of country on foot. He had the instincts for following game of the Indians, and would tramp sometimes in his chase 15 or 20 or more miles.

When nights came on—winter nights and summer nights, but usually the former—he would have his choice of tramping home on foot, or else of camping where the chase had carried him.

This early hunter would sometimes build a fire on the hillside, in the very midst of the wilds, with only his two or three faithful dogs to guard him against surprises from wild beasts. He would sleep frequently in the open, or sheltered beneath a fallen tree while the ground about him was covered with snow.

When his means of making a light did not fail him, he could have a little campfire near by, although he was often denied this privilege. And he made a practice of the feeding to a large extent upon the game which had fallen, but a short while before, a prey to his prowess as a hunter.

This early hunter—this man who did not hunt as a means of recreation, but made it his profession, for sheer love of the sport, was of more use to society than any dandy-sportsman ever has been. He blazed the trail for more timid-hearted to follow, and he cleared the wild country westward of the greatest obstacles to the country's growth—the wild beasts that destroyed the settlers' stock and endangered their lives.

Of his adventures in the woods of Western Maryland, of his life as a hunter and that of his family and of his luck with the rifle, Browning left a book that has for nearly 50 years been one of the chief, if not the chief, volume in the library of most residents of the western part of the State. But in the East his book with its tales of adventures is not well known.

The purpose of this introduction is simply to give a brief preface to a collection of excerpts from Browning's "Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter." These excerpts in themselves are dramatic enough to be interesting even to those who find no particular attraction in reading of hunting.

They are of interest because they reveal how great a revolution has been worked in the world within the years since Browning's death, for today the wildest parts of Africa present no dangers to the hunter at all comparable to those which existed in Maryland in the period from 1795 to 1839.

An acquaintance of Browning, in preparing a few words of preface for his book said: "It is impossible to state with accuracy how many of the denizens of the forest have fallen victims to his unerring rifle and deadly hunting knife; for he hunted regularly 44 years, and thus the greater portion of that time supplied his family, besides occasionally selling large quantities of venison and bear meat.

"He stated to me that, from the best estimate he could make, and from data considered reliable, he had killed from eighteen hundred to two thousand deer, from three to four hundred bears, about 50 panthers and catamounts (quite as ferocious, and not much less in size than the panther), with scores of wolves and wildcats."

And Browning speaking of his hunting himself said:

"Having made it a study for many years, it gave me an accurate knowledge of the disposition, habits, feeding-grounds, etc., of bears, and also of the hours of the day when they did feed; all of which it is necessary for a successful hunter, of either bears or deer to know.

"I began to hunt in 1795, and pursued the chase every fall till 1839—a period of 44 years—and in a country where game was exceedingly plenty. During this time, I think I found out as much about the nature and habits of the wild animals of the Alleganies as any other man, white, red, or black, who ever hunted in those regions."

Where a hunter had slain wild animals in such quantity it might be supposed that the chase quickly became commonplace to him, and that there was no large amount of excitement for the hunter. The following stories, however, combat any such conclusions:

AN 11-FOOT PANTHER

How Browning Bagged The Beast With Three Shots.

In another place Browning tells this story:

"Not long after we had settled in our new home there fell a light snow when I took my rifle and, calling a dog which I had brought with me from Wheeling, which was of the stock of old Mr. Caldwell's hunting dogs, I went into the woods after deer.

"I had not traveled far before I found the tracts of four deer, which had run off; for they had got wind of me, and dashed into a great thicket to hide themselves.

"I took the trail, and into the thicket I went, where I soon saw the deer running in different directions. I got between them, in hopes that I should see them trying to come togather again.

"I kept my stand perhaps five or six minutes, when I saw something slipping through the bushes, which I took to be one of the deer; but I soon found that it was coming toward me.

"I kept close look out for it; and directly, within 10 steps of me, up rose the head and shoulders of the largest panther that I ever saw, either before or since.

"He kept behind a large log that was near me, and looked over. But though I had never seen a wild one before, I knew the gentleman, and was rather afraid of him.

"I aimed my rifle at him as well as I could, he looking me full in the face; and when I fired he made a tremendous spring from me, and ran off through the brush and briers, with the dogs after him.

"As soon as I recovered a little from my fright, I loaded again, and started after them. I followed them as fast as I could, and soon found them at the foot of a large and very high rock; the panther, in his hurry, having sprung down the cleft of rock fifteen or twenty feet; but the dog, being afraid to venture so great a leap, ran round, and the two had met in a thick laural swamp, where they were fighting the best way they could, each trying to get the advantage of the other.

"I stood on the top of the rock over them, and fired at the base of the panther's ear, when down he went; and I ran round the rock, with my tomahawk in hand, believing him to be dead.

"But when I got near him, I found he was up and fighting again, and consequently I had to hurry back for my gun, load it again, creep slyly up, take aim at his ear, as before, and give him another shot, which laid him dead on the ground.

"My first shot had broken his shoulder; the second pierced his ear, passing downward through his tongue; the last entered one ear, and came out at the other, scattering his brains all around.

"He measured 11 feet 3 inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. This was the largest panther I ever killed, and I suppose I have killed at least 50 in my time."

HE MADE HUNTING PAY

Every Wolf Had to Pay for the Cattle it Killed.

The wolves which roamed through the wilds of Western Maryland frequently preyed upon the cattle of the few scattered settlers. Occasionally they got after Browning's stock.

"Having raised a little money," he says, "I laid it out in young cattle, and, there being scores of wolved about, on the same night that I got my cattle home I missed one yearling, which I found had been killed by a wolf. I told Mary (his wife) he should pay me for my calf; but she said she thought it was a bad debt.

"I took a shoulder of the calf, laid it in a running branch of water, and there set my steel trap; and on the third morning following I went to the place, and the trap was gone.

"Rain having fallen all night, every trace of the wolf's trail was destroyed. I returned home after hunting until I was tired, and got both dogs; but they could not scent him on account of the great rain.

"I knew that he would go to the nearest laurel swamp; to do which he had a creek to cross. I went into the middle of the creek and waded up it, till at last I discovered where the trap had stuck in the bank as the wolf was crossing the stream.

"I then followed the trail with great difficulty till it became fresher, when off went the dogs, and immediately they were on the old fellow in a hollow tree; and such fighting and cutting with teeth I never saw before or since.

"He was the largest and strongest wolf I ever met in my life. He remained in the tree, with his mouth wide open and every time a dog came within reach he would sink every tooth into him.

"I encouraged the dogs to make another set at him, when the strongest took a deep hold on one of the wolf's ears, while the other seized the remaining one.

"He then bounded from the tree and the two dogs threw him on the ground. He tried again and again to recover his feet, but they tumbled him down until they were all tired, when I took a club and beat him on the head until he was dead.

"I took off his scalp and hide, which were worth $9—the price of two calves. That was the way I served every bear and wolf. I always, to a certainty, took my own out of them for every trespass they made on me.

THE FIGHT WITH A BEAR

Seven Stab Wounds In One Square Foot Of Hide.

On one occasion Browning found a very choice hunting spot for bear, and succeeded in killing several.

"The following week," he says, "I took my two dogs and went to the same place, and sat on the identical log on which William and I had sat before, when in a short time I heard a bear pawing up the leaves in search of acorns.

"I had a blanket, with my bread and meat rolled up in it, which I laid down, told the dogs to stay by it and started in the direction of the noise.

"I soon discovered a very large bear, but as he was standing with his head toward me I was afraid to shoot him in the shoulder; the bones being so strong that a ball will not sink deep enough to kill him.

"I waited for him to turn his side toward me so that I could get at his heart, but while I was waiting one of the dogs left his place and came walking up to me, when I beckoned to him to lay down, and he stood still.

"I then looked for the bear, and finding that he was staring at myself and the dog I knew that he would make off. I shot at him in a hurry, when down he fell, and the two dogs sprang on him like mad tigers.

"The very worst kind of fighting then took place. I had one young dog which would seize the bear by the head but the latter always knocked him off, mashed him to the ground and bit him desperately.

"I ran up and shot the bear a second time, but too far back to kill him. When I fired the bear let the dog go, but as soon as he got loose he again seized the bear by the ear.

"The bear dashed him on the ground with one blow and was again biting him when I drew out my knife, and putting my thumb on the end of the handle, I held the blade behind, placed my eye on the spot where I knew I could send it to his heart, and, running past him, gave him a back-handed blow which sank the whole blade into his body.

"He let the dog go (which they will always do when a knife strikes them) but as soon as the dog got loose he again took the same hold.

"The bear threw him and bit him as before, when I again stabbed him; but in passing him the second time the bear made a grab at me, caught my right leg, tilted me over a fallen tree, and heels over head I went, his nails tearing out my pants a piece the size of his huge foot.

"The bear was in the act of springing on me when I fell; but the two faithful dogs, seeing my danger, seized him by the hams, and as he could not bear to have his breeches torn, he turned to defend himself.

"When I got up I found the same dog was down and the bear was again biting him. I repeated my thrusts with the knife, and thus relieved the dog; and so I continued to give one stab after another until I had driven the knife into him seven times.

"All these seven cuts were made in a space the size of a large dinner plate, four of them touching his heart and the others cutting his lights.

"Although it may appear improbable, yet it is none the less true that a hunter may steal on a bear and shoot him through the lungs, when he will die in three minutes; but if the dogs attack him he will live and fight for fifteen minutes, and perhaps longer, though wounded in the same manner.

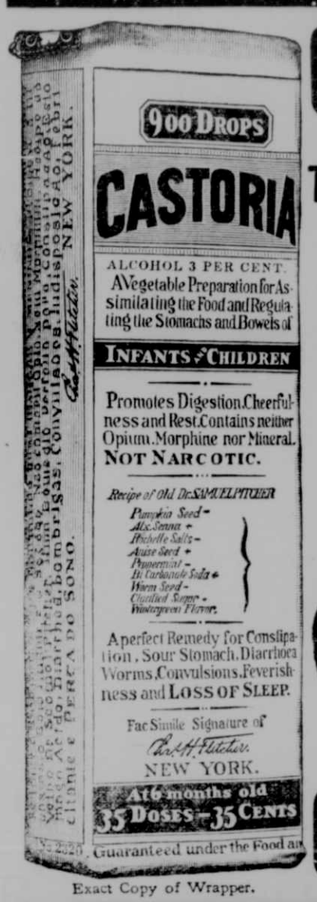
"After I had given him the first five cuts he would let the dogs loose, and I suppose that he was then not sensible of his wounds.

"Seeing that he was still biting the dog severely and that I could effect nothing with the knife, I ran up suddenly, seized him by the wool on his hips and gave him a hard jerk, which, as he was very weak, threw him flat on the ground.

"He then gave a long groan, which was so like that of a human being that it made me feel as though I had been dealing foully with the bear beast; but there I had to stand and hear his heavy groans, which no person could have distinguished from those of a strong man in the last agonies of death."

Thimbles of Lava.

Thimbles of lava are used by the women of Italy.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Aim High.

In great attempts it is glorious even to fail.—Longinus.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Railroad Bridges of Marble.

Several new railroad bridges in Mexico are of white marble of the best grade.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 596, Acts of 1900, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Collector shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for count purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

"1892" Pure Aluminum Ware

Will Not Rust, Crack, Break, Scorch or Burn

Cheapest Because Best — Will Last a Lifetime



HERE, at last, is the ideal kitchen and cooking utensil—"THE WARE THAT WEARS"—made from Pure Spun Aluminum, and guaranteed by the makers to last 25 years with average usage. "Spun" Aluminum, mind you, not *cast* Aluminum, which will sometimes crack and scale. *Spun* Aluminum Ware will never crack, peel, scale or break.

Costs a trifle more than ordinary enamel ware, but is many times cheaper in the long run, because of its wonderful durability and fuel saving. Enamel ware is iron coated with colored glass. Iron expands with heat. Colored glass does not, but chips off into the food with dangerous results to those who eat it.

That the use of enamel kitchen ware causes cancer is a view held by some eminent medical authorities. Dr. William H. Diefanbach of New York, in a paper entitled "Observations on the Etiology of Cancer," read before the Bureau of Sanitary Science and Public Health during the session of the International Homeopathic Congress at Atlantic City, discussed this subject.

According to a special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American, Dr. Diefanbach advanced the argument that chipping of the hard-coated dishes used in preparation of meals allowed minute but dangerous particles of foreign matter to become mixed with the food, these being taken into the stomach, where the cancerous growth is caused by abrasions which they make in the walls of the organ.

"1892" Pure Aluminum Ware saves doctors' bills. It enables you to bake bread, pies, pan cakes, etc., without grease, which is the great cause of dyspepsia and indigestion. Aluminum griddles require no grease; hence are smokeless and odorless.

"1892" Pure Aluminum Ware will not scorch or burn, is easily cleaned, will not rust, or corrode. Handsome in appearance. Looks like silver, but weighs only about one-fourth as much, and is light and convenient to handle.

The original and only genuine Spun Aluminum Ware is made by the Illinois Pure Aluminum Co. at Lemont, Ill. Every piece bearing their trade-mark, the Maltese Cross, and marked "1892" Pure Aluminum Ware is absolutely pure, wholesome and hygienic, and guaranteed for 25 years.

See that you get the right goods and accept no substitute.



Only a few of the "1892" Pure Aluminum Cooking Utensils are shown here. Complete line will be found at

J. J. BENDER'S, Grantsville, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909. NUMBER 15

NEW YORK MAGAZINE MEN WILL VISIT GARRETT

Thirty Brilliant Writers To Spend Sunday On the Mountain Top.

As guests of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Luke, Allegany county, Maryland, a party composed of thirty New York magazine owners and writers will visit Garrett county on Saturday of this week, coming to Mountain Lake Park in a private car attatched to the 7.25 o'clock evening accomodation, where they will be dined at the Mountain Lake Hotel, along with a number of invited guests from Oakland including those associated locally in the management of the Park and the Oakland newspaper men, besides members of the Board of Trade, who will also act, in connection with the Mountain Lake Park Association officials, as a reception committee.

At the hotel an elaborate menu will be served by Manager Dunnington and a program of speechmaking will be carried out.

On Sunday the visitors will go to Conneway's tower where they will spend the day, returning to the Park early enough in the afternoon to have supper and leave on train No. 12 for the east the same night.

DEER PARK.

Deer Park is constantly improving. Mayor Hennen is alert to all its needs and is lending practical aid. Sometime ago he began a system of road improvements to driveways leading into the town, using cinders. This was of great benefit, but he is now using broken stone and with good effect. Mayor Hennen's plan is to spread the stone entirely across the roadway, laying it compactly on the ground. He is aided in this work by the members of the Town Council.

Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek is again at her summer home near Deer Park. She returned from St. Luke's Hospital, Baltimore City, last week. Dr. E. Z. Cole performed an operation, and Mrs. Haulenbeek is rapidly gaining her usual good health. She speaks in high terms of St. Luke's Hospital and its corps of physicians and trained nurses.

Mrs. S. F. Cole, of Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, is visiting at "Uplands" near Deer Park.

A Burning Question.

How often has the Journal sold, rented, leased or otherwise disposed of the Oakland Hotel this spring for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company?

Subrbribe for The Republican.

DISSOLUTION CAME WHILE HE SLEPT.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Railroad Engineer.

John C. Teets, a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad engineer whose home was at Lake Ford, Garrett county, was found dead in his room at his boarding house at Rowlesburg, last Sunday. His run was on a helper between Rowlesberg and Terra Alta. On Sunday morning after his night's work was done he retired as usual about 9 o'clock. He was called at the dinner hour and replied that he would arise immediately, but did not appear at the dinner table. His boarding mistress, Mrs. Wilson, thinking he desired a longer rest did not disturb him until supper time when it was discovered that the popular engineer was dead. He seemed to have passed away very peacefully as his bed clothes were not disarranged. Heart trouble was given as cause of his death.

Mr. Teets was 36 years, 8 months and 11 days old. He had been on the railroad nearly nine years and had run an engine for more than five years. He was an active member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and was a very highly respected and popular man. He is survived by his wife and six children. His wife was visiting friends in Terra Alta when the news of her husband's death reached her and she went at once to Rowlesburg and had the body brought to Mr. A. S. Sypolts an uncle of Mrs. Teets, at Terra Alta. On Tuesday the funeral was held in the M. E. church and was conducted by the Rev. P. S. Strader, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Engle who was at conference. He was laid to rest in the Terra Alta cemetery. The burial services were conducted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. So ends a life of many sterling qualities.

"Keeley" For Money Indictable.

The last grand jury for Allegany county indicted James Kenney, Philip F. Blake and Samuel Jackson for keeping a gambling table other than a billiard table, on which the game of "Keeley" was played. The defense contended that the game did not come within the meaning of the gambling law, in that it required skill to win. While Judge Boyd, who has just rendered his decision, found the men not guilty, he stated that the parties could be indicted for keeping a gambling place as it was a violation clearly of the law to play the game for money.

Indicted For Lynching.

Among the indictments found by the grand jury at Elkins, W. Va., were indictments against Andrew Hedrick, Webster Cross and James Kenney, for being connected with the lynching of Joe Brown, at Whitmer, W. Va., on March 19. It is considered very doubtful that the men can be convicted.

DIXON & KELSO

BARGAINS IN

Fencing Wire and Nails.

Having purchased two cars of Fencing and Nails when the market was at the very lowest point we are prepared to offer these goods at the lowest price they have been in years.

WOOL.

The Wool market is in splendid shape and we would ask that farmers call us up before selling their wool, as we are prepared to offer the highest market price for cash.

P. S. Will pay 32 cents Cash for wool.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

OAKLAND BUSINESS MEN GIVE "BOOSTER DINNER"

Upwards of Seventy Gathered About Festive Board Last Thursday Night.

Last Thursday night, June 3rd, more than sixty of the business men of Oakland and vicinity sat down to dinner at the Frantz Hotel. The dinner and this gathering of the business men was unique in that it was the first of the kind ever held in Oakland, and every one was present with one intention—boosting the county of Garrett generally and the town of Oakland particularly.

The idea of such a gathering originated with Lieut. E. S. West, whose motto, "Boost, Don't Knock," met with universal approval and resulted in the gathering together around the festive board of this number of progressive, boosting citizens. The menu consisted of fried chicken, ham, potato salad, cold slaw, pickles, strawberries with cream, cake, coffee and cigars.

After dinner Lieut. West introduced Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill as the toastmaster. Mr. Hamill prefaced his remarks by saying, "Time, if taken at the tide, leads to fortune," and Garrett county was just approaching the hightide of prosperity; the county seat, Oakland, with the installation of water, sewerage and natural gas, and intersected by the great state highway, was the best summer resort in the United States. The toastmaster then introduced Mr. E. H. Sincell, who spoke of the resources of Garrett county.

Mr. Sincell is familiar with nearly every foot of Garrett county and consequently well qualified to speak of its natural advantages. He called attention to the fact that cutting out the timber, while sometimes looked upon as being unfortunate, was in reality a blessing, as it was opening up one of the most fertile and productive farming sections within the bounds of Maryland. He directed attention to the fact that this county has the largest wheat field in the State and that we have two hundred and fifty square miles of coal lands—good coal—and if properly handled it would be a source of revenue, not only to the present owners but their children's children also. Eight coal mines Mr. Sincell continued, are now in active operation along the line of the Western Maryland Railroad—all money makers, and this condition would result with undeveloped lands as well when they are placed upon the market. He directed attention to the vast quantities of fire clay, kaolin, some iron ore and other minerals to be found in the county, closing his remarks by saying that in a few years the eyes of Maryland would be turned to Garrett county as not only the largest but the wealthiest and most progresssive in the State.

The toastmaster, Mr. Hamill, before introducing the next speaker, called attion to the fact that an option had been taken on the water power along the Youghiogheny river and that it was only a question of a short time until the vast power now going to waste would be harnessed and made to serve man in heating and lighting his dwelling, turning the wheels of industries and adding in other ways to the comforts now found only in the most populous centres. Mr. Hamill then introduced State's Attorney Julius C. Renninger, who made an able address on "What We Need." He very aptly illustrated the one great need by a story of a stranger going along a country road and seeing a sign "This Farm for Sail." Seeing the owner of the farm in a field nearby, he asked him when he thought the farm would sail, and the answer came instantly, "as soon as somebody comes along who can raise the wind." He thought that an earnest concentrated effort to interest capital would have the desired result; that instead of shipping great quantities of glass sand out of the county, we could get glass factories located here, and that a railroad along the Yough river connecting Oakland with Pittsburg was one of the possibilities of the near future.

Mr. Scott T. Jones was the next speaker and he gave an interesting talk on "How We Should Treat Our Visitors." He said this subject should have been: "How We Should Treat Non-Residents WhoCome to Our Town", and that every visitor should receive such courteous treatment that they would carry away a pleasant recollection of the town and its residents. He advised the people to carry this idea into their business dealings and give our summer visitors fair prices so that they could live here as cheaply as at their homes. Mr. Jones proved conclusively that Oakland was the best market for country produce along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. G. Semmes Hnmill was introduced and handled the subject, "Boost, Don't Knock," intelligently. He has always been a booster and his talk proved that he is still in favorof progress.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of Mountain Lake Park, called attention to the fact that one of Oakland's best assets was Mountain Lake Park. He said that Oakland and Mountain Lake Park working together would share in each other's progress, and with the best climate in the United States would hold a place second to none as summer resorts.

Following Dr. Davis' talk, Mr. T. J. Peddicord was introduced by the toastmaster, who referred to him as the nestor of the Garrett county bar. Mr. Peddicord has always been one of our most eloquent and interesting talkers, and his subject, "How It Can Be Attained," was heard with a great deal of pleasure. He said we had resources and if we worked together to let it be known these resources would find development, but thought the greatest development would be as a farming community.

Short addresses were also made by Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and William R. Offutt, and a vote of thanks was proposed for Lieut. West as the father of the suggestion to get together and discuss ways and means of helping Garrett county. Lieut. West being a modest man declined to have this subject discussed at length, but suggested that a subscription be taken to provide funds with which to advertise Oakland and Garrett county and their rescoures and it was the work of a few moments until nearly $250 had been raised for this purpose.

After some discussion regarding a celebration on Independence Day the guests departed.

The dinner was a success from every standpoint and a great deal was accomplished, and it is hoped that this will not be the last gathering of the kind. Let the people get together and boost our county. The Board of Trade of Oakland is doing all it can and needs the support of every citizen of the county to aid in the good cause

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. E. R. Davis, of Clarksburg, W. Va., is again occupying the Hardy cottage for the season.

Mr. George McCaskey and family are occupying Heartsease cottage.

Mrs. Jonn Stewart, of near Morgantown, W. Va., is occupying the Deacon cottage with her family

Mrs. Pye and family will summer in one of the DeBerry cottages.

Mr. W. T. Wallace and family of Clarksburg, W. Va., are in one of the Talson cottages.

Mr. H. C. Brooks and family, of the same city are in the adjoining cottage.

Mrs. S. V. Shores and family are in the Miller cottage on G street.

Capt. G. W. Harrison and family have taken the Cuppett cottage on G street, and are now here.

Mrs. K. V. Hardy will be at home to her host of friends in the Laffey cottage on H street.

Mr. Bryson Welch, who had been an invalid for years, died Friday night and was buried Sunday near McHenry, this county.

Prof. R. G. Richardson and family, of Piedmont, W. Va., arrived Monday and are in their large cottage.

Mr. U. G. Ford was awarded the contract to paint the M. E. church.

Dr. W. W. Davis was in the East several days this week.

Mrs. Dellinger, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Lewis, of Westernport, were here over Sunday with their sister Mrs. F. L. Sperry over Sunday.

Sunday morning at 10.30 Children's Day exercises will be held, and at 8.00 p. m. Dr. W. W. Davis will preach.

A phone message Wednesday morning announced the death of Mr. S. G. Dixon which occurred at a Baltimore hospital Tuesday. Deceased was the father-in-law of Mr. J. Grant Hayden.

Mrs. Bishop, of Norfolk, Va., rented the Carroll cottage and will occupy it with oer family tomorrow.

Mrs. Mason Badly Hurt.

Mrs. John W. Mason, wife of Judge Mason, of Fairmont, W. Va., suffered severe injuries from a fall at about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Mason was visiting friends and tripped and fell down a flight of stairs. She was removed to her own home and given medical attention.

She was found to be suffering greatly and while the full extent of the injuries have not yet been ascertained, she is reported to be in a very serious condition. Judge Mason adjourned court as soon as news of the accident to his wife was broken to him and he is now at her bedside.

HOT SHOT FOR HIS HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR

State's Attorney J. Frank Turner Defies Him and Questions His Sincerity.

States' Attorney J. Frank Turner, a Democrat, of Easton, has sent a very tart letter to Governor Crothers in reply to the Governor's recent letter advising him to give up either the State's Attorneyship for Talbot county or the chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee for the county. He declines to do either, and points out that the Governor himself, Attorney-General Straus, State Treasurer Vandiver, Comptroller Hering and other State officials hold more than one office. He also accuses the Governor of lack of sincerity. He says, in part:

After your disclaimer to me in the presence of Hon. Joshua W. Miles that you had any knowledge of the effort being made to have me put off the committee for my county, I accepted your declaration, which was made to me voluntarily and unsolicited, in good faith, and then and there told you that I had given you credit for having too much legal sense to be engaged in any such business. But when I received your letter I must confess that I was not only disappointed and my confidence in your sincerity shaken, but I was really grieved that one holding the high and exalted position that you do in the councils of the State and of my party should be willing to lend himself to such a cause.

To show you how ridiculous is the contention of the Attorney-General, and how absurd is the proposition which you have undertaken to uphold, let me illustrate.

You are Governor of Maryland, and it is your duty under the Constitution to take care that laws are executed. Now you are also chief of the State Road Commission in this State. Can Austin L. Crothers, Governor, enforce the laws against Austin L. Crothers, road builder? Now it is very important to the people of the State, irrespective of party, that the State roads should be built. The law for their construction was passed more than a year ago. So far no roads have been built, and yet it is too much for the people to ask or expect you to issue a mandate against yourself to proceed without further delay with this important work. And no one would ask you, notwithstanding this apparent incompatibility, and where you are in fact and truth holding two offices created under the Constitution and laws of the State and directly under the State government, to resign either the office of Governor or as chief road builder of the State.

If you will look over the State you can find enough illustrations of this character to fill a volume. There is the State Treasurer, who is the chairman of the State Central Committee, and at the same time he is director of a dozen banks or more. There is the Comptroller of the State Treasury, who is also cashier of a bank in Westminster, Md. And all three of you gentlemen are members of the Board of Public Works, members of the board of directors for the House of Correction and members of the board of directors of the Maryland Agricultural College and other institutions.

There is the Attorney-General, who is the legal adviser for the executive officers of the State, and he is also the legal adviser for the chief executive committee of the Democratic party. What possible chance would any man have in getting an opinion in his favor from this law officer of the State upon any question of this character if it did not meet the approval of the chairman of the State committee? Here is incompatibility with a vengeance! The Attorney-General might be as pure and unsullied as the angles of Heaven, but no opinion which he might give under the conditions I have named would carry any weight or inspire any confidence in its truth and impartiality in the minds and hearts of the people of this State.

I knew that an effort was on foot to get me out of the committee. But how to do it, that was the question. It was at first thought I would be cajoled into submitting the question to you or Murry Vandiver. That was the proposition made to me by the Attorney-General on April 28 at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore city. He called me his friend, and for fear I would not believe him he went to a gentleman from Talbot county, who he knew was my friend, and told him how much he thought of me. "That man Turner is a nice fellow; I like him," said Mr. Straus. But I had heard too much too much to be caught with that kind of chaff and declined his offer. The trap was set and baited with honeyed words, but the bird did not decoy. Being thus foiled in his plan, the Attorney-General then threw off all disguise and went after me with "hammer and tongs" in the press of Baltimore city. I was held up to the people of the State by this officer as some great offender who was defying the authorities of the State and upon whom he was trving to fasten the clutches of the law.

All this was done in order to frighten me. But instead of that the antics the Attorney-General has been playing in this matter only makes him appear the more ridiculous, until he has become the laughing stock of the bar of the State. And when it was found that I could neither be cajoled nor scared, then your authority was invoked and your mandate in this matter, allow me to suggest, has no more authority and is supported by no more law than a ukase from the Czar of all the Russias.

"The people of the State are wondering why I am so determined to remain upon a committee, when the Attorney-General and the Governor of the State have declared it to be illegal for me to remain. To enlighten them I will say, what is not news to you, that I happen to be one of a committee that governs the organization of my party in Talbot county, and it was desirable for certain purposes that the control of this committee should be changed. Had I resigned the chairmanship of the committee the primary election now about to take place in Talbot county would have been called upon the old convention plan, direct voting for nominations would have been denied the people and men would have been nominated as candidates that now dare not face the voters.

Again, had I resigned, it would have been an absolute surrender of the control and management of the party here in the county against my friends, who have for years given me their support. It would have been selling my friends out, in order that I might have the office of State's attorney, when my friends here all knew that had the office of State's Attorney been offered me on condition that I would resign from the committee, I would have declined the honor.

Believing that the contention of the Attorney-General is unsupported by law, and that your action in the premises is without authority, I shall continue to perform the duties of the office of State's Attorney for Talbot county and at the same time act as chairman of my party committee for the remainder of the term for which I was appointed.

Converted Section of West Virginia Into "Dry Territory"

The action of the county court of Mineral county at Keyser, Monday declining to grant liquor licenses to the seventeen applicants whose petitions were recommended by the city councils of Piedmont and Keyser, has occasioned no end of comment and interest there. The county court which is composed of Judges Bishoff, Cross and Dayton, was confronted with two petitions, one of 1050 signers opposing license and the other of some 500 signatures favorable to license. In addition to these petitions, able attorneys represented each side to the controversy. Under the West Virginia liquor law, the granting of licenses rests in the discretion and judgment of the county court and from its decision there is no appeal. Each of the seventeen applicants, ten from Piedmont and seven from Keyser, endorsed individually by their respective city councils as fit persons to receive license, received separate and distinct consideration at the hands of the court, but the verdict was the same in every case—no license. This condition will likely prevail for at least two years, as during that period the present personnel of the court will continue in force and power.

Through this act of the court, the state loses in annual revenue $17,000, while the loss to Piedmont is $1,500 and to Keyser, $7,700, where the city license and costs alone amount to $1,100 for each applicant.

Condemns Church Prizes.

Declaring card playing for prizes makes the home a recruiting station for the gambling den, and scathingly arraigning the modern dance, Rev. Rufus A. Finnell scored modern society amusements in a sermon at the Island Christtain Church at Wheeling W. Va.

He said the gambler who plays in the dive is more repectable than the gambler who plays in the parlor, and that both ought to be arrested.

"The church has no right," he said, "to condemn professional gambling, and allow its members to play for dinky cream pitchers and cut glass dishes."

Mr. Finnell's congregation is one of the most fashionable in the city.



ALCOHOL CONDEMNED.

Scientific Opinion Against the Use of Alcohol in Any Form.



ROF. KRAEPELIN of Heidelberg agrees with Dr. Osler in the view that alcohol is always detrimental to the system, and that its use can only be justified when it plays the role of a narcotic.

Dr. Fernet of Paris recently made the assertion that 33 per cent. of the population of Paris—male and female—was degenerating, owing to an excessive use of alcohol. Like Kraepelin, Dr. Fernet will not hear of alcohol except as a narcotic. He strongly reproves the custom of many physicians of recommending patients to take an occasional nip as likely to be beneficial. This, he says, is practically sanctioning the abuse of alcohol, and to the toper who receives the advice that a little is good for him, it is much the same as the assertion by a minister to a sinner that hell had been proven an impossibility.

Fernet argues out his theory against alcohol in an interesting manner. Here is what he says in effect: Life, whether natural or human, is the result of vibratory energy always in action. Heat, cold, anger, love, hatred and any other mental, physical or moral phenomena are the result of vibratory energy. According as an individual is mentally, morally or physically strong, so is he capable of exerting a more or less vibratory force. If he does not possess this vibratory force he can stimulate it in various ways. He must, however, pay the price of stimulating his vibratory energy if he has recourse to alcohol or drugs.

Each potion he indulges in creates a false vibratory action, which is expended to the detriment of the norm of his vibratory power. At each reaction the norm is sensibly lessened, and can only be stimulated by recurrence to the drug or drink originally used. At a certain stage of the use (or abuse) of alcohol the vibratory system is so entirely upset as either to bring on insanity or to cause the victim to become confirmedly alcoholic, action or life being almost impossible without the spirit. The vibratory power, says Fernet, is our best asset. It constitutes the first power that man possesses, and accordingly as he respects or abuses it he is sound or degenerate.

The stronger the individual the greater is his power of exerting vibratory action, and this is what makes men successful or unsuccessful, what makes the stronger spirit suppress or control the weaker, there being less energy in the latter when opposed to the former. Alcohol, creating, as it does, even when taken in infinitesimal nips a vibratory energy in excess of the norm, is always detrimental to the body and the mind, and can only be justified when it is employed as a sleeping draught.

A TEMPERANCE CAREER.

Bishop of London Tells How He Came to Join the Crusade.

At a breakfast given by the Church of England Temperance society to bishops attending the recent Pan-Anglican congress, the bishop of London stated that he became a temperance worker 25 years ago, through having a brick thrown at his head in a temperance meeting. He thought a cause that was persecuted was the cause for him, and that where there was so much opposition the cause must be a good one.

The bishop of London has lived to see a sweeping change come over the country in regard to the general attitude toward the temperance cause, and has himself conducted a vigorous campaign against the drink evil in connection with his ecclesiastical work among the poor of London. The force of his example, as well as the results of his work in this direction, has in no small measure aided in strengthening the general movement in England toward temperance reform.

Vienna Interested in Temperance.

Vienna and Budapest are manifesting a constantly increasing interest in the temperance movement. At a recent series of conferences conducted by the International League of Good Templars, Dr. Forel, editor of L'Abstinence, addressing audiences of 3,000 and more persons, said that despite the hostility of officials of these cities, all classes were becoming enthusiastic. In Hungary he had found even the government favorable.

Belgium Needs Reforming.

Under the last revision of the list of retailers of alcoholic drinks in Belgium the number appears as 210,316 or one to every 34 inhabitants. This frightful number does not include the places that sell liquors as a side line such as grocers, confectioners, etc.

W. C. T. U. Among Japanese.

W. C. T. U.'s are now being organized among the Japanese people along the Pacific coast.

FASHIONS FOR TOTS

FOLLOW CLOSELY THOSE CHOSEN BY THEIR ELDERS.

Little Difference in Materials or Cut —Garments of Striking Hues Are Everywhere Worn by the Children.

Midwinter fashions for the young people of the family follow closely the rules laid down for the dressing of their elders.

The furs worn by the mother in her 30's or 40's appear in miniature for the small daughter in the kindergarten and the year-old babe in the nurse's arms. The empire back or directoire rever of mother's best wrap are closely followed in the development of the coat made for the girl not yet in her teens.

The same may be said of trimmings, buttons and colorings. Not in many seasons have children worn such striking hues as this year. Those reliable shades, navy blue, garnet and tobacco brown, have been replaced by colorings once deemed "old," such as taupe, grays like London smoke, faded raspberry red, and even that peculiar brown, known as Catawba.

These are enlivened by touches of bullion trimming—particularly gold.



Attractive Wrap for Child.

For the bullion braid frogs and tassels have quite generally replaced those of silk on very dressy garments.

A word about fur coats. These are an excellent investment in a family where there are several children, for they can be handed down one size to another as the children grow. In climates where the winters are severe they are especially desirable. For the baby in short clothes who still rides in a coach, a favorite skin is coney, which is very much like soft white rabbit skin.

For a baby the pure white is of course preferable. For children of three and upward it can be dyed gray, brown or black. A very stunning combination for a girl of six is a full length loose coat of this black fur with a velvet hat showing a dash of flame color or scarlet.

Pony skin and caracul cloth are also used for children, but none of these are as light and yet warm as the coney skin. A fur coat for a child should be very plain without fancy braid or buttons, etc.

The navy blue chinchilla cloth, so long a standard cloth for school coats, reefers, etc., has been replaced this season by gray chinchilla.

Broadcloths, especially those in two tone effects and heavy weights, are used for general wear, while the satin finished fabrics are suitable only for the child who may have several outer garments. Sensitive mothers of babies in long clothes have two coats, an inner and outer garment.

Our illustration shows a model suitable for a child from four to eight years of age. This is a model of a loose coat that can be slipped on over fancy dresses. This especial model was seen evolved in heavy French serge in dull gray and the trimmings were of broadcloth in a lighter shade of gray and gilt frogs trimmed the front. It requires very little skill to make this coat as it is cut in only two pieces.

Wool Fabric in Pattern.

The latest arrival at the cloth counters is a loosely woven serge which has inch-wide stripes radiating from a semi-circular ring at one side of the goods. This semi-circle indicates where the belt of the skirt shall be, and the semi-circles are large enough to fit average waists. The skirt is, of course, to be in circular cut, the spaces between the stripes growing wider at the bottom. Only enough material is bought for the skirt length, and while the price of the fabric by the yard is rather alarming, the cost of enough for a skirt will not be excessive.

Supper Favors.

Confectionery and fancy cakes are being used for supper novelties now instead of the favorite crackers, although these latter are not banished entirely from parties. There are eclairs, lady fingers, tartlets, fruit and even fish and small game made of paper or papier mache and looking for all the world like real sweets. But inside these dainties are tucked paper caps after the style of the better known supper party confections.

POSSIBLE COW YIELDS.

How It Is Possible to Increase the Butter Fat in Milk.

We wish we could get our readers to realize that it is quite possible, in ways that we have already frequently pointed out, to bring the average yield of butter fat per head from 150 pounds per cow, which is about what it is now, up to 300 pounds and over, declares Wallaces' Farmer. We know of nothing better to do than to publish reliable returns from different herds, showing what has actually been accomplished.

The Wisconsin experiment station has recently published Bulletin 167, giving the yield of a herd maintained for research and instruction purposes, with the aim, however, of making it return the best possible revenue under the existing conditions. The fact that this herd is kept for the combined purpose of instruction and profit prevents the returns from being as high as they would be if it was kept for purely commercial purposes.

The five best cows in the herd gave the following yields of butter fat: 477.96 pounds, net profit $95.31; 442.36 pounds, net profit $80.01; 403.25 pounds, net profit $76.80; 413.54 pounds, net profit $76.39; 336.58 pounds, net profit $66.21. The net profits do not include the cost of labor or the value of the calves.

Some one may ask: How were these cows fed? In winter a mixture of wheat, bran, corn meal, distillers' grains in the proportion of three, four and three parts, with as much hay and silage as they would eat up clean. In summer they ran on pasture and when corn was short were fed new green corn and corn silage.

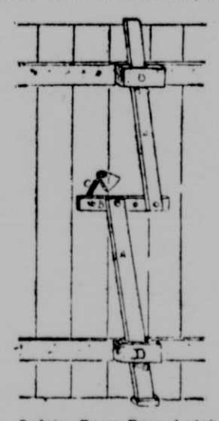
The Georgia experiment station has, in connection with the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, been keeping records of four dairy herds, including 79 cows, together with the various feeds and rations which have been fed to them. The best cow produced in one year 9,257 pounds of milk containing 544.39 pounds of butter; the poorest cow 1,589 pounds of milk containing 88.02 pounds of butter. The poorest herd produced an average of 3,653 pounds of milk per cow containing 221.36 pounds of butter; the best herd an average of 4,873 pounds of milk per cow, containing 319.02 pounds of butter. This is, in this test in the state of Georgia, the poorest herd averaged about 50 per cent. more butter fat per cow than the average cow in the northern states, so far as we can ascertain.

Northern farmers who are only getting about 150 pounds of butter fat per cow in a year ought to be ashamed of themselves. No man ought to milk cows that will not give 200 pounds of butter fat per year. No man ought to be willing to continue in the business with less than 250 pounds average. No man ought to be satisfied with less than 300 pounds. When he reaches that point he will want 350 pounds; but like the man who wants to grow 80 bushels of corn to the acre, he will have to work hard for the additional pounds or bushels.

AUTOMATIC BARN DOOR LATCH.

Will Work Either on Sliding or Swinging Doors.

I have found the barn door latch shown in the accompanying illustration very satisfactory on either sliding or swinging doors, as it fastens securely with one move of the lever, both the



Safety Barn Door Latch.

top and the bottom of the door, writes a farmer in Prairie Farmer. A and A are two pieces of 1x1¾ a little over half the height of the door in length, and are fastened to the lever B with bolts. B is made two feet long, with a pin in one end which works in a slot cut in the door as shown at C. D and D are pieces which are fastened to the door bats at the top and bottom, with grooves in which work the two levers A and A. E is a block one inch thick which acts as a lock on the lever and will always securely fasten the door.

Wet Feed or Dry?

A man who has two or three extra dairy cows and who buys all the good feed they can possibly eat because it pays him to do so, has been experimenting with the feeding of alfalfa meal as a slop. He has discovered that such practice spoils good feed. The theory that the saliva and gastric juices of the stomach should be diluted with water in the feed is a mistake. It is no longer considered advisable or necessary to wet bran before feeding and it is absurd to make a paste of alfalfa meal. It would also be our preference to permit the cow to grind the alfalfa.

A liberal banking of sheds on the north side will prove a boon to the cows when the cold weather comes.

FEW TABLE TRIFLES

TIDBITS SATISFACTORY TO THE EPICURE.

Chopped Figs, Added to Nut and Apple Salad, Makes Distinct Improvement—Crystallized Mint Leaves Made at Home.

Crystallized mint leaves, which come rather high so far as price is concerned, though weighing very light, may be made at home from the mint which the butcher furnishes. Make a sirup with half as much water as granulated sugar and a trace of cream of tartar. Boil the sirup until it is at just the point of discoloring but not until it discolors. Then scrape the sugar from the sides of the dish and stand the pan at once in another one of cold water to stop the cooking. Remove it while still hot and dip the leaves into the sirup, one by one, straightening each one out and placing it on oiled paper. The leaves are a delicious accompaniment of afternoon tea with the bonbons, and give a frosty look to the bonbon dish. Fruits and nuts may be crystallized in the same way.



Try adding chopped figs to a nut and apple salad. The flavor is immensely improved. Not much of the fig is used; just enough to give a suspicion of spicy sweetness.

Parmesan cheese sprinkled thickly over stewed tomatoes that are later browned in a baking dish gives them an added zest.

Chocolate russe is both more appetizing and less sickening if it is flavored with sherry. This should be stirred in carefully or the cream will curdle.

Bread pudding takes on new dignity when it is flavored with chocolate. Make a chocolate custard and put it in a baking dish with alternate layers of bread. This can be eaten either with or without cream.

Mince meat is much better for standing several weeks before using. It should not be kept over summer, however, as it soon spoils.

Waffles are much lighter if made with sour cream and the batter kept rather thin. To eat with them, try chicken gravy or cinnamon and sugar mixed, or lumps of maple sugar melted down and served hot.

Souffle Balls.

The souffle balls that are used with sorrel or any cream soups are made in this wise: Cook together half a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of butter. The moment this mixture reaches the boiling point add a scant one-half cupful of sifted flour and beat until the paste can be pressed with the finger without its sticking. Take from the fire and cool for about ten minutes. Then add two eggs, beating in one after the other. Dust the molding lightly with flour, lay the paste upon it and roll out until a little thicker than vermicelli. Cut into balls about the size of marrowfat peas and fry in boiling hot fat. They will swell up into tender hollow souffles and should be allowed to color a delicate brown.

To Bake Fish.

All housekeeepers know how difficult it is to wash a pan in which fish has been baked, the glutinous skin of the fish adhering to the pan until vigorous scouring is necessary to remove it. Butter the pan well, and then spread in it a piece of thick waxed paper, preferably the kind used to line cracker boxes. When the fish is baked it can be easily lifted from the paper, which in turn slips easily out of the pan.

Cincinnati Coffee Bread.

Pour one cup scalded milk over one-eighth cup sugar, one-third cup butter and one-eighth teaspoon salt. When lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water, two eggs, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Let rise, beat well, and spread in a buttered pan. Cover with bread crumbs, sugar, butter, cinnamon and nuts mixed together. Let rise again. Bake about 40 minutes.

Cider Pudding.

Work one and a half tablespoons of butter till creamy; add three tablespoons of sugar, one egg; beat all together until light; now pour in half a cup of cider, one-quarter cup of raisins and the sauce of currants mixed with a quarter of a cup of flour; add half teaspoon of cinnamon, pinch of cloves and nutmeg, one cupful of flour, one-quarter teaspoon of soda sifted together; pour into well greased mold; steam one and a half hours. Serve hot with a sauce flavored with juice of an orange.

Lemon Pudding.

One lemon sliced thin, one cup of sugar, one-half pint boiling water. Moisten three tablespoons of cornstarch with a little milk and stir in. Let it come to a boil, then simmer for five minutes. Slice two oranges and lay in a dish. Scatter on a little sugar. Pour over cornstarch when cold, and whip white of two eggs; add sugar.

Spanish Bun.

Two and one-half cups of flour mixed thoroughly with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two and a half cups of sugar creamed with a scant cup of butter; one cup of sweet milk four eggs, beaten in one at a time one teaspoonful of vanilla; mix and bake in layers.

His Lesson In Love.

By LULU JOHNSON.

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Had they only known it two of them were ripe to fall into love's basket. For months Billy Gillen had watched the shapely brown head bent over the typewriter desk without realizing that his appreciation of brown hair with glints of gold was merely an indication of a deeper feeling.

For as many moons Ida Pawling had assured herself that without the kindly aid of "that nice Mr. Gillen" office life would be impossible, and she had not recognized in this feeling anything but an appreciation of his courtesy.

Even the fact that Billy took to going to church—her church—regularly, sitting where he could catch the same glimpse of brown hair that was his to enjoy in the office, did not open his eyes, and this story might have ended as it had begun—in polite nothings—had it not been for those letters.

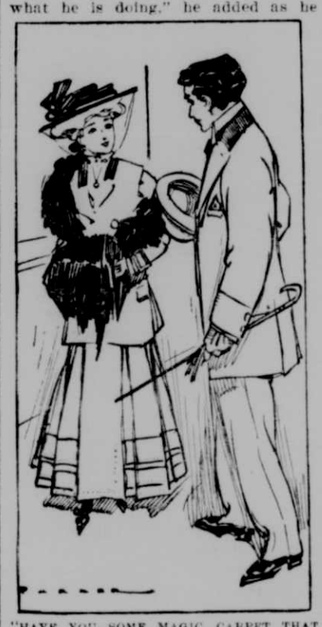
There were two of them, and the office boy, with an appreciation of the fitness of things, propped them up on the desks of their recipients. Here they were being admired by the early birds of the office staff when Billy came in with his brisk "Good morning."

His smile only broadened when he saw upon his desk the red envelope with the huge black legend:

Are you going to be married?
Own your own home.

"Too bad that some one wasted a two cent stamp to give me that advice," he cried. "I wonder what put them up to it."

"Knowledge of coming events," suggested the head bookkeeper, and the rest laughed, for they were not blind. If Billy was. "There is method in what he is doing," he added as he



"HAVE YOU SOME MAGIC CARPET THAT TRANSPORTS YOU?"

nodded in the direction of Miss Pawling's desk.

Billy caught a glimpse of a red envelope on the girl's blotter and sprang for it, but the bookkeeper intercepted him.

"It's against the law to interfere with the United States mail," he reminded. "You can't have a letter addressed to Miss Pawling."

"It's not a letter! It's an outrage," shouted Billy as he struggled to reach the desk. Before he could free himself Ida entered, and, with a curious glance at the little knot of struggling men, she moved quietly to her desk.

She had seen the gaudy envelope in Billy's hand, and when she found one like it on her desk she guessed the cause of the confusion. The men had stopped wrestling with Billy, and now the glances of the entire office were upon her.

With a woman's sixth sense she could feel their interest, and with slow movement she reached for the glaring envelope, glanced at the bold, black type, tore it across without opening it and raised the lid of her desk.

As the flaming fragments fell into the basket the spell was broken. The clerks moved to their desks and resumed their work. The incident was forgotten by all save Billy, who determined to locate the man who had sent the letters or planned the rude jest and to give him the thrashing of his life. For himself he did not mind, but it was both unmanly and unjust to subject the girl to such an indignity.

All day long he brooded over the matter, and when the office closed he was as far from a solution of the problem as ever, so he determined to ask Ida's assistance.

He lingered for a moment after she left, that the others might not suspect his plan; then he slipped out, and, by taking a short cut through the alley, he managed to emerge on the next street, breathless, but successful, for Ida had just turned the corner half a block beyond.

She was startled to find him waiting for her.

"Why, you were in the office when I left!" she cried wonderingly. "Have you some magic carpet that transports you?"

Billy glanced down at his rather neat patent leathers.

"I guess you could not exactly call these a carpet," he suggested, with a laugh. "I cut through the alley and got here first. I purposely let you get out ahead of me, so that the others would not talk. I want to know if you have any idea as to who sent those letters to us?"

"I did not notice the name of the company," she said, with a steady voice. "But you know that the elevator men and the janitor are paid for the names of tenants in all buildings."

"That isn't it," he said determinedly. "We were the only two in the entire building to receive them. I asked the postman when I went to lunch. Some one sent them to us to start trouble. It must have been some one in the office, because they are the only ones who know that—that—I like you very much."

"Don't you like the other girls too?" Ida's tones were cool and level, though her heart beat uncomfortably fast. "I think that Miss Bender is a dear, and one can't help liking Mrs. Crouch."

"It's not just that sort of like," explained Billy. "I think that it must have been Travers who sent them. From where he sits he can see me looking at you, and I guess he suspects."

"Suspects?" echoed Ida.

"Well, I can't keep the love out of my eyes when I sit there," went on Billy lamely. "I didn't know it was love—I didn't until this morning, that is. I guess it must have been love all along, though, for ever since you came into the office I've had trouble with my books, and now I know it was because I could look at you. Then I'd put down a wrong figure and have to stay after hours to strike a balance."

"I'm sorry that I have such an effect," began Ida, but Billy signaled for silence.

"Now that I know where I stand I want to tell you," he went on impetuously. "I do want to own a home, and I want you to be its mistress. Won't you, Ida?" he asked softly as he took her hand in his.

"I think it is—yes, Billy," she whispered as she turned a happy face to his eager eyes. "I guess that circular opened my eyes too."

"And to think that we tore up the advertisement. We ought to let that chap sell us a home. He deserves it for bringing us together. When I earn a home we'll be married, dear."

"Doesn't it take an awfully long time to earn a home?" she asked in sweet confusion, and Billy was enraptured.

Billy sought the minister a couple of weeks later to arrange for the quiet wedding, and when the details had been settled the kindly old man laid a detaining hand on Billy's shoulder.

"It is well to be provident, my lad," he said impressively. "You should save your money and with it buy a home. There is a company which gives the church a commission on all sales through us. You must have had their letter. I gave them your address. In case you have lost it"—

He crossed to his desk and drew from it a red envelope. Even across the room Billy recognized it.

"I'll be hanged," he said in mild surprise. "I didn't dream that even minister got wise before I did. I the last one to get next to my own heart." And he made a mental note to give a double fee to this man who had read him aright.

Big Oysters.

Pliny mentions that, according to the historians of Alexander's expedition, oysters a foot in diameter were found in the Indian seas. And Sir James Tennant was unexpectedly enabled to corroborate the correctness of this statement, for near Trincomali enormous specimens of edible oysters were brought before him. One of these was found to measure more than eleven inches in length by half as many in width.

But this extraordinary measurement is beaten by the oysters of Port Lincoln, South Australia, which are the largest edible ones in the world. They are as large as a dinner plate and of much the same shape. They are sometimes more than a foot across the shell, and the oyster fits its habitation so well that it does not leave much if any margin.

It is no uncommon experience for that quarter for a person who is hungry to have one oyster, fried in butter or in eggs and breadcrumbs, set before him. The delicacy of flavor of the Port Lincoln mammoth is famous even in that land of luxuries, and one is ample even for a hearty appetite.

Knocked Out the Poetry.

James Russell Lowell was dreamily strolling along toward his home in Cambridge one unusually beautiful night. Slowly, with serene, queenly majesty, a full moon was ascending her "azure throne," pouring her lavish light over all things and softening into semblances of beauty even the ugly outlines of the conventional domestic architecture around about. Duly illuminated by the loveliness of the spectacle, the poet as he passed by the house of the estimable brother man who supplied meat to him regularly for a slight consideration of profit noticed that valuable citizen leaning on his fence and gazing up in a kind of rapt way.

It pleased Lowell to think that the butcher's immortal soul was bathing itself in the flood of semispiritual moonlight, and, pausing, he remarked, "What a beautiful night it is, neighbor!"

"Yes, Mr. Lowell, I was just a-thinkin' what a bully night for a slaughterin' this would be!"

"Of course, of course!" gasped the poet, beating a hasty retreat.

Felt the Test.

"Do you believe in hypnotism?"
"I have to."
"Why?"
"Fellow made me pay a bill today."

TREES AS BEAUTIFIERS

Result Obtained In Holland Through Systematic Culture

Now that there is beginning a general movement in the United States to bring about systematic cultivation of trees, not only by reforestation on a grand scale, but by the growth of shades trees in towns and cities for the ornamentation of streets, the experience of Holland in providing forest effects for its citizens should be of interest to Americans. There is perhaps no other well populated country in the world which has so many well wooded towns as has Holland. Most of the streets and grachts, or canals, have avenues of trees. Utrecht has two rows of trees on either side of its quaint canals. Its canal banks are constructed as if in two stories. The lower story, almost flush with the water level, is lined with warehouses and vaults, while the upper story has dwellings and shops. Both levels are planted with tress, the tops of the lower ones just reach the street level.

So many avenues of trees make a Dutch town exceedingly pleasant especially on a hot day. The foliage tempers the glare of the sun, and the vistas of green are refreshing to the eye. But these abundant growths in thickly populated towns are highly useful as well as ornamental. It is recognized that from a hygienic point of view they are valuable to the citizens.

Not only do shady walks tempt people to enjoy the open air, but the living roots in the soil have a purifying effect, which was by no means to be despised in the past, when the drainage of Dutch towns left much to be desired. Further, the foliage produces ozone and purifies the air. It also tends to keep the air moist and to temper the wind, thus causing less dust to be blown about. In the autumn the fallen leaves give the same kind of service that is given by tea leaves scattered on a floor when the room is to be swept—they lay the dust. More important still, trees wage war upon noxious bacteria, for investigations by scientists show that these harmful growths are comparatively rare where trees are plentiful. Besides all this, the aesthetic value of beautiful trees certainly is not small.

In Holland all these useful services are gratefully recognized and the trees are carefully tended by the municipalities. The cost of this care per capita in the different towns varies somewhat. Last year, for example, Utrecht devoted 21 cents (Dutch) to its trees for each inhabitant and The Hague 28 cents for each of its 259,000 citizens. It takes 2½ Dutch cents to equal an American cent. About ten years ago the annual cost of caring for the trees of The Hague was 19 cents (Dutch) per capita, but since that time many new trees and shrubs have been planted throughout the city, and new parks have been laid out.

It has been found that not every kind of tree will thrive in the streets of a town, for trees have many enemies both above and below the ground. Gas escaping from pipes underground is the worst enemy of trees, because quite small quantities of it are deadly. For this reason special precautions are taken against the leakage of gas in Dutch towns.

How electricity escaping under ground acts upon trees as yet has not been sufficiently studied to be understood. Trees will not grow in very narrow streets where the houses are high. Neither will they thrive if the pavement does not let in moisture and air in sufficient quantities.

The best trees for street planting are elms and lindens, but the elm is the hardier of the two and will grow where a linden will not.

Trees of these kinds reach a great age, like the old elms along the quiet grachts of Edam, one of the "dead" cities af the Zuyder Zee, which saw the fleets of Van Tromp and De Ruyter in the harbor of Edam—the harbor which appears so tiny to modern eyes that one with difficulty imagines "the terror of the North sea" anchoring there. Then there are the magnificent lindens of the Maliebaan in Utrecht, which appealed to the French monarch, King Louis XIV. Those lindens he commanded his soldiers to spare on peril of their lives. And there are the lindens of the Voorhout at The Hague. Who can ever forget them after having breathed their perfume on an evening in late June or early July or seen them in their array of gold and orange in September or October?

NOVELTY IN BUSINESS

Necessary Feature Of Advertising For Home Trade.

There are many ways to advertise a town, but all of them require keeping eternally at it. The world will believe almost anything if told it often enough. A story made familiar has the weight of authority and accepted belief in its favor. That is more than half the battle. Perseverence, public spirit and printer's ink produce progress. If that is not sufficiently alliterative, add push as another ingredient.

One necessary feature of advertising for home trade and growth is novelty. There are so many new things in this age that people have come to look for the new. Whatever they may think of new thought, they at least want sensations and new entertainment. This element of novelty in advertising was recently exhibited by Muscogee, Okla. Muscogee may be a young town, but is old enough to have a commerical club and a get-up-and-go spirit that should carry her far. Recently her commercial club started 100 of the town's most hustling citizens out on the road to talk for trade and progress. "Count 'em! One hundred!" That is quite a bunch of people for a municipality of that size to rally forth as advance agents of prosperity. But the town that is not afraid of doing big things is the one that is on the way to becoming a big town.

The most novel feature of Muscogee's delegation was this badge pinned to each of these hundred men:

WATER-WAYS,
RAIL-WAYS
AL-WAYS—
MUSCOGEE, OKLAHOMA.
We burn natural gas, coal, oil—and money.
JUST WRITE.

Another way in which Muscogee showed that she is alive was by reviving river transportation. Though she has three navigable streams, the railroads maneuvered to get all the trade and to shut off water commerce. Then the merchants got into the game, the railroads after having killed the boat trade showing a disposition to raise rates. The same commercial club already mentioned bought a boat three years ago and began navigating it at a profit. Two years later another boat was built and it, too, is more than paying its way. Thus rates have not only been lowered, but the town has been enabled to advertise its water routes as an inducement to manufacturers to locate in its midst.

An example of what may be done for a city by judicious, plentiful and persistent advertising is shown by Los Angeles. In the memory of those now living she was a little Mexican town of 10,000 without life, business or prospects. In those sleepy days she had the same delightful climate as now The only trouble was that nobody knew of its charms. Now all the world knows them.

The story of the campaign of publicity by which this fame has been carried abroad is also the story that tells how Los Angeles has grown into a beautiful and thriving city of 300,000 people. That transformation has not been accidental. It did not come of itself. It did not fall as manna from the skies or arrive as a matterof course. Like everything in this world worth having, it was planned for, worked for, fought for. It started by people in Los Angeles believing in Los Angeles. They united to spread their belief throughout the world. In printer's ink they found a messenger swifter and more potent than Mercury. By keeping this sleepless messenger busy throughout the years the miracle has been wrought and the end is not yet. The advertising has only begun to do its work. In the development of the new and greater Pacific civilization, Los Angeles has before her a future that it would be idle to attempt to prophesy. America has not begun to grow, and any American town has before her a like opportunity if she but seizes and makes the best of it. It may not be as great an opportunity as that of Los Angeles, but if so it differs only in degree, not in kind.

A tale similiar to that of "the City of Angels" could be told of Spokane, Seattle and other rapidly growing towns of the Pacific coast. Yet the epic of progress is by no means confined to the west. One of its most thrilling recounts the manner in which Louisville, Ky., was changed from a city of factionol fights and feuds that gained her a bad name abroad to one united for home trade and upbuilding. As in the case of Muscogee, the change was wrought largely by a commercial club. Because of its intelligent work strangers are no longer advised to shun Louisville, but the impression is going abroad that she is a city with a future in which it is well to locate.

The same song is heard on the Atlantic coast. Boston, Providence and even New York are organizing publicity campaigns in behalf of larger trade. All of this bears out the verdict of the Municipal Journal, which puts it thus:

"It has become a more or less universal opinion in most sections of the country that any city that does not make some active effort at direct advertisement is dead and sure to fall behind the time."

JAMES A. EDGERTON.

Culture in Kansas.

Women are versatile. At a recent meeting of a woman's club in Atchison the following papers were read: "Dogs and Their Diseases," "The Boy Who Swears—What Must We Do to Him?" "Household and Drudgery," "How to Study Shakespeare," and "Isben."—Atchison Globe.

Solemnity and Stupidity.

Slowness, solemnity, ponderosity—with or without a big beard—do not necessarily indicate the possession of wisdom and talent. On the contrary, they may simply spell Stupidity, with a capital S.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.42 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *9. 0 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.5. p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4 17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *1.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

A PROFIT ON CONTRABAND

Uncle Sam Makes Money on Goods Seized for Duty.

United States Marshal Henkel held his well-advertised sale of smuggled gowns at the New York Custom House Tuesday. From the prices obtained it would seem that Uncle Sam had better set up a few more smugglers and go into the old clothes business on a larger scale. It will pay a good profit.

Ladies from Bay Ridge, Seagate, Harlem, and the Oranges battled with each other for the privilege of paying about a quarter more than each smuggled gown was worth. Now and then one would capture a real bargain, and the next offering brought them gaping about the feet of the auctioneer. Then they just shut their eyes, gritted their teeth and bid blindfolded.

Marshal Henkel is enormously pleased. The captured trunks of the smugglers held 400 fine French dresses, on which the government placed a valuation of $50,000. The indications are that Mr. Henkel will realize something more than $50,000 at this sale, even after selling a few gowns at cut rates as leaders.

At one stage of the procedings the crowd was bidding upon a fine linen shirtwaist. Voices upon the floor ran the bids up a dollar at a time. Another voice, not to be located, bid $14 and got the waist.

"Name, please," said the auctioneer. The unlocated voice said: "Miss Ullman."

"Come in and pay for your waist."

"Please, sir," said the voice, "I can't. I'm in the window."

Everyone turned to find that the enterprising Miss Ullman had climbed a step-ladder in the corridor outside and thrust her head and shoulders through one of the transom windows between the corridor and salesroom. She blinked brightly at the audience, surprised by her sudden prominence. The auctioneer professed himself stumped.

"Send a man out with my waist and I'll pay him," said the capable Miss Ullman. And the sale went on.

B. & O. PENSIONERS.

Over Five Hundred B. & O. Employes Receive Regular Monthly Allowance.

Of the five hundred and fifty odd old employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—not exclusive of the B. & O. S. W. or subsidiary linesnow on the pension roll for the regular monthly allowance the company pays to them during life, half the number were in active service forty and more years; one rounding out a full sixty years. The combined years of service these veterans put in aggregated nearly twelve thousand, which was an average of forty-four and two-thirds years each. A record showing of continuous duty with a single corporation. Forty-three of these pioneers in American railroading are now eighty and more years of age, thirteen of them having passed their eighty-fifth milestone; two reaching beyond their ninety-first.

Old age provision for faithful service was inaugurated by the B. & O. company long in advance of any other railroad on the American continent and it was the first railroad company in the world to establish a pension system on the basis of itself contributing the entire fund; foreign railroad pension or superannuation funds, as they are termed abroad, calling for most of the amount from the men through their own contributions. The earliest corporate movement of any nature on this side looking to care for employes was that of the Baltimore and Ohio way back in 1844. Its present plan, under which eligibility for pension is after twenty years service, has been in effect for a quarter of a century and there are employes still living who have been on the pension roll for upwards of two decades.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y
You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.
Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.
Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Real Estate Bargains

I offer for sale

FARM OF 147 ACRES, 3 miles from Oakland; good 6-room House; plenty of water; over 50 acres cleared; about 25 acres of grass; 2 Orchards, bearing; over 75 acres of White Oak Timber; R. F. D. mail service.

COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS for sale at Mt. Lake Park.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Sincell Building, OAKLAND, MD

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

THE Journal is still under the impression that it has disposed of the Oakland Hotel and that it gave its readers a valuable bit of news when it published the reported sale, based upon nothing more nor less than gossip emanating from some unreliable source or as the result of an hallucination of mind which periodically attacks the Journal.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The plans being made by the administration and by the Senate leaders to reduce public expenditure are being applauded everywhere, because they represent an intelligent effort to avoid past mistakes in budget making and to fix responsibility for the creation of unwieldy surpluses or of still more embarrassing deficits. The House of Representatives has hitherto been obliged to fight practically single handed for economy in federal expenditure. Now we are to have the departments and the two houses acting in concert instead of independently and at cross purposes. The change may be expected to result in an important gain for economy and efficient administration. There is a general agreement that from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 could be saved in next year's appropriations if the knife were applied courageously. President Taft has begun well by insisting that the estimates for 1910-11 must be well below those for 1909-10.

President Taft is a man of deeds. Word has gone forth that there is to be a reduction in expenses, and he is letting no opportunity go by of showing the heads of departments just what he means by reduction. When the estimate for the war bureau was submitted to him he sent it back, asking a curtailment of $36,000,000. Secretary Meyer has announced that he will cut the Navy expenses $10,000,000. Other bureaus will follow suit. Then the Senate Committee on Expenditures will take a hand.

The United States has money to spend, and spends it lavishly. But there is a limit. The big business men of the nation know that curtailment at certain periods is an absolute essential.

WANTED—A LEADER

The Charlestown (S. C.) "News and Courier" makes the following rather startling suggestion, coupled with the proposition to start a new party:

"We believe that a very large majority of the people of the South would be willing to accept Mr. Taft's leadership but for his present party affiliations. The time has come when there must be a new alignment of the political forces of this country, and we should like to see Mr. Taft at the head of the new organization, divorced from the bitternesses of the Republican machine and from the expediencies of the Democratic camp."

To which the New York World replies:

"Our own counter-suggestion is that Mr. Taft should be invited to lead the Democratic party, say, three days in each week. The Democratic party needs leadership, Mr. Taft holds to several Democratic principles, and he sincerely believes in political opposition, which apparently the socalled Democratic leaders do not beheve in.

"To be sure, Mr. Taft would be only three-sevenths of a Democratic leader, but three-sevenths would be better than none at all,"

And Bryan, oh where is he?

TAFT FOR CONSERVATION.

In a letter President Taft makes clear his committal to the favorite policy of his predecessor in office—the preservation of the natural resources of the country from absorption by the rapacious exploiter. He regards such a course as an obligation to posterity. The question at issue between Secretaries Ballinger and Wilson, relative to the withdrawal of certain land upon the ground that monopolistic interests are seeking their control so as to capitalize the water power they represent, is replete with vital interests to the public, observes the Baltimore American. President Roosevelt in vetoing a bill of apparently minor importance conveying certain rights in a water course, enlarged upon the principle underlying such grants by the government. He adduced facts and figures to show that there is developing in the country a trust of vast magnitude that already owns an alarming percentage of the water-power of the land. It is a syndicate of a few men.

To the casual person the subject of conservation of resources refers primarily to the saving of forests from vandal destruction. This is, of course, an important cause for sentiment to support. The wide-reaching effects of private ownership of vast natural stretches would be found, however, in the absorption of the water-courses fitted for generating power, by those who would use them, in the creation of a great trust, compared with which any existing trust would be but a suckling infant.

President Taft not only has knowledge of the facts relative to this subject, but he is fitted by his legal training and knowledge to give the people the benefit of a protection of their interests from the tricks and and casuistry of corporation lawyers. The country thus far has escaped the withering effects of any natural monopoly. Some products of nature are so held, but no elemental thing, like land or water, has come under trust sway to an extent that would compare with the investment of the power sources in the hands of a comparatively few persons. The trusts having secured control of industry through monopoly of the raw material are now seeking to go farther back and control the sources of natural power. They are farsighted enough to perceive that the era of internal development is at hand when industries will be located as generally on watercourses as they are now on railroads. They want to get these courses in their hands. President Taft has placed himself on record as standing for the protection of the rights that this generation holds in trust for posterity.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT.

Action of the brewers' convention at Atlantic City, by which it was resolved to withhold support from bad saloons, has attracted attention as an indication of the growth of temperance sentiment and recognition by the chief saloon owners that they must put their house in order. It has also given satisfaction to a large number of persons who believe that the best temperance reform is the reform that works through public sentiment directly and not by punitive and prohibitory laws. But the action of the brewers, important as it is in its way, is not so significant of the reform of the liquor problem as an item of this kind printed several days ago under a Pittsburg date line:

The sight of one of his old employees going to work in an intoxicated condition this morning caused Henry C. Frick to consult with the various steel men of this city, with the result that a temperance pledge was drawn up which workmen will hereafter be forced to sign before being employed.

The steel mills interested employ 60,000 men. Of course, no order and no rule can immediately effect a temperance reform among so many men in a city like Pittsburg; but the effort to do it will have its effect. And when the problem is studied more carefully in the light of the failure to accomplish all it is hoped to accomplish it will probably be discovered that temperance reform in every great city must go hand in hand with a serious purpose to give the workingman something in the place of it. The saloon may not be the "poor man's club," as is frequently remarked, but it fills a place in his leisure hours which he misses when it is taken away from him. To wipe it out in cities without attempting to supply any sort of a substitute is a tremendous undertaking.

A LIVE BUSINESS NECESSITY

"The man who stops advertising," says a business men's magazine, "labors under the curious obsession that since he stopped advertising no babies have been born; no couples have been married and gone to housekeeping; no young men have reached maturity and begun to buy for themselves; and not a single stranger with money in his pockets has entered the city gates." It does not ordinarily take long for the victim of this obsession to recover from it. Old costumers drop off—some of them die and some transfer their allegiance to other firms that recognize the necessity of unremitting attention to publicity. Something must be done to replace them. The man who stops advertisiing soon turns back to the newspapers to help keep his head above water.

SWANTON.

Miss Nan L. Miller, of Swanton, has returned from New York City, where she completed with success at the Woman's Hospital, a post-graduate in trained nursing. It is Miss Miller's intention to practice as formerly in Maryland and West Virginia.

Miss Virginia L. Gibson, of East Orange, N. J., is on a visit to relatives in Swanton.

Mr. William B. Sweet, it is stated, has been appointed Postmaster of Swanton, succeeding his father, the late William W. Sweet, Esq.

JUNE TERM OF THE GARRETT CIRCUIT COURT

Convened By Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd in Oakland Monday.

The June term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county was begun Monday morning with Chief Judge A Hunter Boyd presiding.

Mr. C. J. Otto, of New Germany, was appointed foreman of the grand jury and the following named gentlemen were drawn by Judge Boyd to serve as Mr. Otto's colleagues:

William H. Hardesty, Samuel R. Frantz, William Junkin, George W. Meyers, Oscar Ridder, H. M. Rumbaugh, Charles H. Coleman, Stnaley M. Jacobs, Albert Bolden, William H. Durst, William J. Bernard, Harley U. Miller, Michael R. Maroney, Henry A. Hardesty, Joseph H. Upole, Basil Garlitz, Bert C. Scott, Abel A. DeWitt, William S. Sharpless, John F. Robinson.

Judge Boyd announced from the bench that Judge Henderson is rapidly recovering his health and will very soon take up his judicial duties. This information was received with great satisfaction by the bar and also by the large number of citizens present. Both Judge Boyd and Judge Henderson are very popular with the people of this county and deservedly so for it is recognized throughout the county that they are painstaking, fair, and absolutely impartial in the discharge of their official duties.

Judge Boyd delivered a very able and interesting charge to the grand jury and in doing so thoroughly reviewed the law and practice regulating and providing for the formation and orginization of grand juries. He also called attention to the ancient origin of the grand inquest and said there had been some difference of opinion in some of the states as to the inqui-itorial powers of the grand jury but that these powers were well settled in the State of Maryland. The Court reminded the jurors that their proceedings must be conducted with absolute secrecy and that no juror had the right to divulge anything which occurred in the grand jury room.

The charge was concluded by making reference to the statutes on abortion, public officers collecting public revenue, regulating mines, carrying concealed weapons, and the local liquor law.

Shortly after the dockets had been called over Judge Boyd excused the petit jurors from further attendance and that body was discharged.

The case of Tasker vs. the publisher of THE REPUBLICAN was non prossed by direction of the Court for noncompliance with the rule for bill of particulars. Mr. Semmes for Tasker; Sincell for THE REPUBLICAN.

There are forty-eight cases on the original docket, fourteen appeals and one hundred and seven trials. Six cases on the trial docket were continued, ten were disposed of by judgment or otherwise, and seventy-nine cases were set for trial before the Court without a jury beginning July 20, 1909.

The appeal docket will be tried at the July sitting before the Court also.

Art Exhibit.

There will be on exhibition at at the school house in Oakland on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 17-19, the Turner Art Exhibit of Boston, Mass., consisting of two hundred and fifty photographs of the world's masterpieces, varying in size from the ordinary one to the largest photograph ever made, and constituting, as the Boston Transcript says, "The finest collection ever gathered together."

As a proof of its popularity we would cite the fact that a few weeks ago, when exhibited in Detroit, Mich., 25,000 people visited it, and also that three ward schools in Pittsburg sold $5,000 worth of tickets. Mr. F. E. Rathbun has had it twice in Piedmont with great success.

There is still a debt of $70 on the school piano and the proceeds of this exhibition will be devoted to the reduction of this debt.

It is hoped that every lover of art and person interested in the public school will visit the exhibit. The admission will be 10 to 20 cents; hours 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

The semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened on Tuesday with all members of the Court present.

Letters of Administration were granted Lillie B. Teats on the personal estate of her recently deceased husband, John C. Teats, late of Garrett county; also to John M. Davis on the personal estate of the late Mrs. Sarah J. Scott, of Oakland.

Report of sale of real estate by J. C. Renninger, administrator of David Livengood, was filed and an order nisi passed.

Elected A Director.

Mr. Robert C. McCandlish, cashier of the First National Bank, Friendsville, was elected a member of the board of directors of the Inter-State Trust Company, Cumberland, on Tuesday of this week. Mr. DeWarren H. Reynolds of Cumberland, is president of the company and Mr. Benj. A. Richmond is vice president.

ACCIDENT RESULTED IN DEATH.

Jasper Kitzmiller Died As a Result of Injuries Sustained.

Jasper Kitzmiller, a young man residing in Elk Garden, son of Lloyd Kitzmiller, died in the Hoffman hospital at Keyser, W. Va., last Thursday evening as a result of the injuries he sustained the Sunday previous when he was thrown over a cliff while he was trying to save his family, consisting of his wife and two children, from injury.

Mrs. Kitzmiller and the children were in a buggy and were on their way home from Blaine over the mountain road connecting the two towns, Mr. Kitmiller walking slightly in advance, when the horse drawing the vehicle became frightened and begun to back down the roadway. The rear wheels of the buggy went over the bank and the weight drew the animal after it. By this time Mr. Kitzmiller had run back and was endeavoring to get the animal back into the road when it fell and drew him after. The unfortunate man was thrown below the horse which rolled over him and caused a contuson of his stomach and other internal injuries.

Mrs. Kitzmiller and her two children escaped with slight bruises.

Card of Thands.

I desire, through the medium of your journal, to thank the people of Mountain Lake Park and vicinity for their kindness and assistance during the illness and at the death of my recently deceased husband. The residents of the Park were extreamly good and kind to assist us in our trouble.

Very truly yours,

SUSAN E. WELCH.

Broke His Arm.

John H. Corbin, who is connected with one of the moving picture shows in Oakland, slipped and fell last Sunday afternoon and broke his arm between the wrist and elbow. Mr. Corbin's home is in Fairmont, W. Va., for which point he left Sunday afternoon shortly after the accident befell him.

Engagement Announced.

The current issue of The Index, Pittsburg's society publication, says: "Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Grimes, of Knoxville, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Belle Grimes, to Mr. George L. Sincell, of Keyser, W. Va., the engagement to terminate in an autumn wedding."

Marriage Licenses.

Ira Leonard Brown and Lucy Jane Orndoff, both of Denean, W. Va.

G. F. Liller and Sarah Ann Nash, both of Keyser, W. Va.

Harry Stoneking and Georgia Barger, both of Jacksonburg, W. Va.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 10.45 a. m., and at 8 p. m.

Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 11 a. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Deer Park—Preaching 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:

Mt Lake Park—Children's Day exercises Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and at 8 p. m.

Deer Park—Preaching at 2 p. m.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

Mr. Chauncey E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, who spent several days in Oakland this week, returned to his home this morning.

We failed to note the fact in the last issue of this paper that the repairs to the interior of the Oakland Presbyterian church had been completed and that the regular Sunday and mid-week services were being conducted therein by the pastor, Rev. L. B. Hensley.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph White and three children, who spent several months in New York City, returned to their home in Oakland last Monday, accompanied by Mrs. White's sister, Mrs. A. W. Kline, who will remain here for some weeks.

The festival committee of the Mountain City Band wishes to thank the owners of the Oakland Hotel for their kindness in allowing the use of the hotel and its grounds, and also the people of Oakland and vicinity for their patronage, and especially the ladies of town who assisted in making the festival such a success.

Save Old Newspapers and Magazines.

Thanking the people of Oakland for responding so readily to our request for old newspapers and magazines, we ask that if others have such they leave word with Mr. James O. Hinebaugh, any member of the Society or at this office before next Thursday as Mr. Hinebaugh will call on that day for them. We want ten tons.

LADIES OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY, Administrator, Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN C. TEATS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

LILLIE B. TEATS, Administratrix, Cranesville, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

SARAH J. SCOTT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Administrator, Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphan's Court for Garrett County, No. 715 Administrations.

In the Matter of the Estate of David Livengood, deceased.

Ordered this 8th day of June in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Renninger, Administrator c. t. a. be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of July, 1909; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of July, 1909.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2000.00.

G. SEMMES HAMILL, JR., C. J. O. C.
HENRY KAMP, J. O. C.
J. THOMAS MOON, J. O. C.

True copy,

Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Closing Out Sale

BEGINNING

MAY 24th, 1909,

I will close out my entire stock of

Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries,

at less than actual cost. This sale will continue until my entire stock is sold.

Come early and get your choice. The goods are all new and up-to-date.

JAMES W. FRIEND, Friendsville, Md.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,

and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

MRS. H. K. RASCHE,

Director and Business Manager, Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHIN

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

A Meritorious Institution

Established as a State Bank in 1888 with a capital of $25,000.00; changed to a National Bank in 1903 and capital increased to $50,000.00; TODAY with a capital and surplus of $85,000.00 and total resources of over $500,000.00 we are

BETTER, BIGGER AND STRONGER

than ever. During the 20 years of our existence, our aim has been to extend to our patrons the best possible service. Our steady growth is evidence that the banking institution, which throws the greatest safeguards around its business in order to protect its depositors merits the confidence of the public. If you are not a customer of this Bank let this be your invitation to become one; our relations will be mutually profitable.

Garrett National Bank

Of Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mr. Jacob Gnagey, of Grantsville district, was a pleasant caller at this office Monday morning.

Messrs. J. E. McGettigan and Silas Teats, of Accident district, were in Oakland Monday on business.

Merchant D. M. Dixon was on a business trip to Piedmont, Lonaconing and other Creek towns last Friday.

Ex-Sheriff A. L. Lee and Constable I. D. Junkins, of Kitzmiller, were in Oakland on business Tuesday.

Mr. M. R. Hamill was at Elk Garden and Blaine Sunday and Monday where he visited friends and relatives.

The small boy will be happy on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., upon which date Sun Brothers' show visits Oakland.

Mr. C. B. Cropp, who spent a week or two at his home in Oakland, returned to Richwood, W. Va., Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Stanley M. Jacobs, one of the grand jurors at the presnt term of court, made this office a brief visit Tuesday afternoon.

Money to loan on mortgage. Apply BOWIE JOHNSON, Oakland, Md. 14-3t

Miss Mayris Padgett, of Buckeystown, Md., is in Oakland the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harland L. Jones at their home on Third street.

Messrs. J. B. Cheuvront, the local manager of the gas company, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Sincell, spent last Friday in Ohio on business.

Mrs. F. C. Schroeder and little son returned to their home in Oakland from a week's visit to Lonaconing relatives and friends Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Miller, of near Grantsville, Md., spent Saturday and Sunday here with rslatives and friends. —Meyersdale Commercial.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft left Oakland Tuesday afternoon for Kingwood, W. Va., where they will be guests of relatives for a week or two.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, general manager of the Northern Natural Gas Company, after spending Friday in Oakland on business, went from here to Kingwood.

Watch Townshend's windows for daily program of Merryland Electric Theatre's big double shows. Always something new; good for old and young.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Col. J. M. Burns, of the Park, went to Washington yesterday afternoon, where he will spend the week-end, returning to Oakland Saturday afternoon.

Wonder if the Journal has disposed of the Oakland Hotel this week to a syndicate? If not, the Journal is not onto the job in keeping its reputation up to standard.

Mr. Samuel Hershberger, proprietor of the Gnagey Farm, near Grantsville, Md., was a business visitor to Meyersdale on Wednesday.—Meyersdale Republican.

Mr. Marcus Aurelius White accompanied Prof. H. A. Loraditch to Grantsville last Sunday morning, returning to Oakland via Frostburg and Piedmont Monday evening.

Messrs. E. J. M Button, R. E. Sliger, J. E. Harned and C. F. Hammond were in Terra Alta Monday evening where they attended a Chapter meeting of the Masonic fraternity.

Messrs. Stanley Mitchell and Fred. Townshend have returned to their homes in Oakland from Randolph-Macon Academy, Va., and will spend the vacation months here with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McQuay, of Philadelphia, after spending a week in Oakland with their daughter, Mrs. B. F. Selby, went to Mountain Lake Park where they will reside during the summer months.

Miss Edith Weuer, the Ashfield street florist, is in Baltimore, Md., this week, attending the graduating exercises at the Medical College, where her brother will graduate with honors.—Piedmont Independent.

Henry M. Broadwater, of New Germany, was in Coney yesterday. Henry owns a good slice of Garrett county—500 acres—and besides is a pensioner. He served three years in the 2nd Md. Volunteers.—Lonaconing Star.

Miss Lily Hagans, of Morgantown, W. Va., who is contemplating erecting a modern cottage at Mountain Lake Park and becoming a permanent resident of that place, spent Friday in Oakland as the guest of relatives.

Mr. Ernest Harne, son of Mr. A. J. Harne, of Oakland, fireman an the Baltimore and Ohio, is home on sick furlough, having sprained his ankle last Saturday night while engaged in his duties in the Cumberland round house.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Dr. W. W. Davis, of Mountain Lake Park, a former pastor of the Piedmont M. E. church, took part in the services held there on Sunday when the church was reopened after extensive repairs had been completed and a new pipe organ had been installed.

This office was visited Monday by a large number of Grantsville District residents, among them being Messrs. Gilead Broadwater, William H. Durst, James P. Wiley, C. D. Hershberger and C. J. Otto, several of them being jurors and the others interested in court trials.

Miss Catharine Manges, who spent the winter in York, Pa., arrived home Tuesday afternoon, being accompanied by Mrs. Helb, a friend, of near York, who will remain here a few days and then resume her journey to the Pacific Coast where she will visit friends a short time.

A sequel to the Pletenik-Zaruba elopement, resulting in the arrest of the parties in Oakland two weeks ago, mention of which was made in this paper at the time, came about at Clarksburg last Friday when the groom appeared before the grand jury and indicted his father-in-law for having sold liquor to minors.

Messrs. H. S. Thompson, of Keyser, and C. S. Musgrave, of Fairmont, members of the executive committee of the West Virginia State Undertakers' Association, were in Oakland last Saturday arranging the program for the next annual meeting of the association, which will be held at Huntington, W. Va., during the month of July.

Carl Brown, who was recently released by the Grafton base ball team, has allied himself with the Cumberland aggregation and last Friday pitched his initial game with the Queen City club. While the team lost the game to Hagerstown Brown did good work but two hits being made off him. Another pitcher with the Cumberlands is John B. Fay, Jr., formerly of Oakland.

Mrs. Roy H. Hamill and little son, who spent a week with relatives in Oakland, returned to their home at Upper Potomac, W. Va., Monday afternoon, being accompanied home by Mr. Hamill, who came to Oakland Saturday evening and spent Sunday and Monday here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mealey and Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill.

The town of Oakland is awakening from a Rip Van Winkle slumber and is preparing to act in the interest of itself. The business men there have taken an optimistic and rosy view of the future and will exert themselves to mould the vison into a reality. The board of trade there is also alive and the first act of the awakening will be a monster celebration on the coming anniversary of the nation's birth.—Grafton Sentinel.

The Oakland Board of Trade invites all persons in Garrett county having land or farms for sale, whether cleared or uncleared, to send a full description of same with price, which will be put on file and referred to prospective purchasers. The Board also wants samples of all kinds of minerals found in Garrett county. When sending samples please state from what section same were taken and in what quantities they exist. Address all communications to Samuel Lawton, Sec'y, Oakland Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Attention is directed to the column advertisement of Lieut. E. S. West, the Oakland real estate dealer, who is a firm believer in the use of printer's ink when used in the proper medium. In the advertisement, to be found in another column of this paper today, Lieut. West offers some genuine bargains in Garrett county real estate and prospective purchasers should consult him before buying; he also wants to list every piece of real estate for sale in the county; send him a description of your property, with the price, and he will handle it for you.

Mrs. Geo. McCaskey and little daughter, Olive Ann, accompanied by the lady's mother, Mrs. W. M. Walter, departed Saturday morning for Mountain Lake Park, Md., where they have rented a cottage and will spend the heated season, probably not returning to this city before the last of September or first of October. Mr. McCaskey accompanied the family to the Park, but it will be necessary for him to return to the city Monday in order to look after business interests here. He will make frequent visits to Mt. Lake, however, to spend Sundays with his family.—Grafton Republican.

State Senator W. McCulloh Brown spent last week in Baltimore, arriving in Oakland Monday where he spent a part of the present week. While in Baltimore Mr. Brown devoted considerable time in the interest of the State Horticultural meeting to be held at Mountain Lake Park during the latter days of July. While the program has not been entirely arranged, it has been mapped out and many excellent features will be given prominence. Several hundred horticulturalists are expected to be in attendance at the Park and a splendid opportunity will be presented the people of Garrett county to exploit the natural advantages we enjoy. Work along this line has been started already and if pushed to a successful conclusion much good will be accomplished.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN BANCORD.

John Bancord, aged 80 years, 2 months and 11 days, died on June 1st, 1909, of appoplexy, at his home in New Germany, Garrett county, and was buried the day following in the M. E. cemetery at that place. For half a century Mr. Bancord was a resident of the New Germany section of Garrett county where he was held in the highest esteem. He was an official member of the New Germany M. E. church for forty-four years and also superintendent of the Sabbath school there. He leaves one son and four daughters, namely: Charles A. Bancord, of Ostego, Mich.; Mrs. Frank D. Brooke, of Denver, Col.; Mrs. C. C. Durst, Mrs. Lewis Warnick and Mrs. Alice Durst, all of New Germany. Rev. D. A. Friend conducted the funeral services.

R. LEE FRALEY.

R. Lee Fraley, whose home was near Hutton, died last Thursday evening at the Maryland General Hospital at Baltimore, after a long illness of splenic anaemia, or lack of red corpuscles in the blood. He was twenty-six years old and is survived by his wife and one young son, his mother and several other near relatives. He was a son of Solomon O. Fraley whose death occurred a few months ago. The body was shipped to Terra Alta for interment, and was expected to reach there Sunday, when the family and friends gathered for the funeral, but for some unexplained reason the remains did not arrive until Monday. The funeral was held Monday afternoon at the United Brethren church in Terra Alta and was conducted by the Rev. P. S. Strader, pastor of the church.

BRISON WELCH.

Brison Welch was born Feb. 20th, 1844, and died, June 4th, 1909, aged 65 years, 3 months and 14 days.

He enlisted in Co. D, 3 Reg't P. H. B. Md. Vol. Inf., Aug. 19, 1862, and being but a boy he became homesick, left his company and came home, but returned to his regiment March 30, 1864. He then enlisted in Co. I and served faithfully until the close of the war and was honorably discharged May 29, 1865.

He enlisted under the banner of the Cross in 1878 under the labors of Rev. N. L. Baumgardner and remained a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church until God called him to join the Church triumphant above. For a number of years he was a great sufferer as the result of paralysis, but bore his affliction with patience and Christian fortitude. He was a good citizen, obliging neighbor, kind husband and father and was loved by all who knew him, as was attested on the day of the funeral, for, although the rain poured incessantly, the church was filled to overflowing with sympathising friends and relatives. He leaves a wife and four children: one son, Samuel, at home; and three daughters, Mrs. Howard Brenneman, of McHenry; Mrs. Upton Cuppett and Mrs Joseph Callis, of Mt. Lake Park. He also leaves three brothers and one sister: two brothers at Friendsville and one near Thayerville, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph Meese, of near Mt. Lake Park. He leaves also a large circle of friends who mourn their loss, but what is their loss is his eternal gain.

The funeral services were conducted at McHenry by the writer, June 5, 1909, and the body was interred in the cemetry at Flat Woods to await the final summons on the resurrection morn. May we all live so that we may meet him on the plains of immortal bliss.

H. E. FRIEND.

Mr. Charles A. Tower suffered an attack of heart failure while in Mr. J. N. Robinson's store on Second street last Friday night and for a while he was quite ill. Mr. Tower has been confined to his home ever since he was taken sick.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

During the month of June there can be seen due south and very high up in the heavens, a great red star that must attract even the most careless eye. This is Arcturus, the brightest star in in the northern hemisphere of the sky and also one of the most remarkable. Though to the naked eye it seems quite fixed—among its neighbor stars—modern telescopic observations would show within a few months that it was moving southward. Since the days of Ptolemy it has moved over a distance equal to fully twice the moon's apparent diameter, and, even to the naked eye, it no longer fits the alignments with other stars which Ptolemy described. Its real motion is very rapid—about 100 miles per second, according to the latest measures of its distance, which put it rather nearer than the previous determinations, and show that its light takes forty or fifty years to reach us. On the same data, it is about 150 times as bright as our sun; so that it is altogether a very imposing luminary.

E. S. West, on Deer Park road, one-half mile out of Oakland, has two good pianos to sell cheap; also good six year old mare, thoroughly broken and absolutely safe. No better worker in the country. 3t

Call for Your Letters.

Week ending June 5, 1909: Mr. Jas. H. Barnard; Mrs. Harrett Johnson, Oakland Hotel; Mr. Cammil Stewart.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $:50.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre.

No. 13.—157 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; new farm; will sell for $2,000; cheap at twice the money.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

COAL LANDS, TIMBER, Town Lots and Farms Galore.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate man in Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

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ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
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DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilsons Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. P. Park's.
July 15 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 3.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12; Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytee's Store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
July 20 Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Ries.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 26 Cove—Krose's Store, 9 to 3; Keyser—Smearman's Store, 4 to 5.
July 26 Hutton—Carney's Store, 10 to 4.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 7 to 2; Aviltown—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 7.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick's 2 to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings Hotel, 2 to 5.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Elithorp's Store.
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 3.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1906, being Chapter 556, section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe 1908 tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL

BY RANDALL PARRISH

Author of Bob Hampton of Placer, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man imprisoned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured. Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1753. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

absolutely careless of the result. So I waited in silence, my teeth set hard, my hands clenched, as the last vestige of hope oozed slowly out of me. They were scarcely ten minutes below, coming up chatting in rare good fellowship, the officer clinging to the rail, his feet on the ladder, while he completed some story he had been relating with much gusto. Then we heard plainly the dip of oars, growing gradually fainter in the distance, feet pattered on the deck planks, Tuttle's voice sounded from the bridge, and the vessel began throbbing to the steady chug of the screws. We were safely under way again, pressing our sharp bow into the fog-bank. Unable to control my weakness, I buried my face in my hands.

I do not know how long we sat there motionless, De Nova staring blankly at the vapor sweeping past the window, and I with head lowered in depression. It was Tuttle himself, with one arm in an improvised sling, who slid open the door of the charthouse and looked in upon us.

"This is your watch yet, De Nova," he said, shortly, "and I need to doctor up my arm a bit. You're a dam' hard hitter, Mr. Stephens," no trace of anger in his voice, "but that's about the last chance you'll have to kick up a shindy on this vessel. You'll go below, sir, an' stay there, unless we happen to need you."

I stepped forth onto the open deck in obedience to his gesture.

"Then I am no longer even in pretended command, but merely your prisoner."

"Call it whatever suits you best," he returned, grimly. "The result will be the same in any case. Well, De Nova, what are you waitin' for?"

"I sink maybe you say w'at was it ze navy man wanted?"

Tuttle's solemn countenance broke into the semblance of a grin.

"Plug tobacco," he announced, sucking his lips with sudden enjoyment of the joke. "Gave me the scare of my life, but that's all it amounted to. Been out cruisin' for three months, an' the crew ready to mutiny for smokin' and chewin'. Nice, sociable little chap they sent over, too."

As I sank down into the recesses of a cushioned chair in the cabin, my spirits at lowest ebb, I glanced up at the telltale compass—we were already headed due south.

CHAPTER XIII.

In Which We Sail Due South.

Those days and nights following, while serving to bear us continually deeper into the immense expanse of water that concealed the mystery awaiting us in the great South sea, contained little of incident directly relating to this narrative. Day following day that same wide circle of the sky came down to unite with the circle of the waters. It was almost as though we remained motionless, "a painted ship upon a painted ocean"; only the figures on the paper, the pins on the chart, the sharp stem cleaving the waves asunder, and the oily wake astern leaving us aware of steady progression through this trackless desert of the sea.

We passed somewhat to the westward of Juan Fernandez, so far out that only with a glass from the foretop could the distant peaks be dimly deciphered in blue, misty blots against the sky. Already Tuttle had banked the fires, and spread the Sea Queen's canvas, reaching to the westward to get the most possible out of the fresh breeze. The Sea Queen changed motive power and appearance as if by magic, the square yards hiding the jauntiness of her keel, and concealing the rake of her masts, the white sails bellowing out before the wind, sending her swooping forward through the water like a great bird, leaning over until at times her lee rail was all awash with white foam and her forward decks glistening with spume.

Tuttle drove her recklessly, holding on in spite of crackling wood and sails threatening to tear loose from the bolt-eyes, taking shrewd advantage of each slant of wind, and lowering canvas only when danger was deadly. He had come into his own, he was at home, and the rejuvenated Sea Queen leaped forward at his will, as though endowed with fresh life. He seemed to understand her moods, her caprices, as though he had sailed her in every



I Began to Vaguely Hope That the Girl Was Winning Him Over to Our Interests.

sea, and I watched him test her, loosening a rope here, tightening another there, striving to discover her good and bad qualities, until my admiration for his seamanship almost overbalanced my growing detestation of him otherwise.

Lady Darlington became positively afraid of him, dreading his approach, shrinking from his address, yet not daring to withdraw wholly from his presence. His sole topic of conversation was psychomancy, and every time she endeavored to lead him to some more pleasant subject he would return with dogmatic persistence to that one rather dismal theme. His blatant self-conceit saved him from realizing her utter weariness, and he never seemed to tire of his own unctuous, nasal tones. Heavens, but the fellow was an insufferable bore. Celeste would slip away unobserved, but her mistress and myself had no means of escape. I remained quietly below for three days, and even then was not released by any formal word of mouth. I simply became so tired of the senseless imprisonment that I mounted to the deck, taking Lady Darlington with me, determined to be confined to the cabin no longer except by physical force. De Nova was upon the bridge when we emerged from the companion, but he merely glanced at us curiously. Tuttle, coming aft a little later, retained sense enough to remain silent. The three days passed below had thrown me much into the society of both mistress and maid, although the frank intimacy of that first conversation with Lady Darlington was never resumed. There seemed an intangible barrier of reserve between us, although we talked freely enough regarding our situation, the peculiarities of Tuttle, and the constantly changing wonders of the deep. It was as if neither of us quite dared to probe beneath the surface, opening up once more the depths each endeavored to conceal; rather were we content to drift as the tide ran.

I saw comparatively little of De Nova, the second officer, during this period, and gained an impression that he was endeavoring to avoid meeting me. Yet I ran across him twice in company with Celeste, once in the cabin, and again in the narrow deck space overhanging the stern, and began to hope vaguely that the girl was winning him over to our interests. With the others I sought to approach I made no progress. McKnight seldom showed his nose above deck, and then only to smoke in sullen silence, seated gloomily on the edge of the main hatch or to the lee of the charthouse. Olsen was undoubtedly honest enough, yet without intelligence, his eyes those of a faithful dog. The Chilean, a smooth-faced young fellow wonderfully deficient in chin, I learned had been assigned as assistant to the cook, and was thus kept too busy inside the galley even to be approached indeed, so far I had not seen his face on board the ship.

CHAPTER XIV.

In Which De Nova Speaks.

What now occurred came upon us with such suddenness that I find it difficult to relate the incidents in detail. We must have been below the fiftieth degree of south latitude, and about 135 degrees west, with the wind strong and occasionally puffing up into squalls, bearing flakes of snow which stung exposed flesh and left a thin mantle of white along the decks. It was Tuttle's watch below, and as I paused in the protection of the companionway looking forward, while I got my pipe going, I could see De Nova on the bridge, wrapped up like a mummy, and crouching well down behind the tarpaulins. All about was a wild sea scene, never to be looked upon amid any other stretch of waters on the globe—a dull, dead picture of utter desolation, of madly racing waves, of green, sullen sea, of pale blue sky, the very frost in the air apparent; a cold, drear expanse of monotonous distance wherever the eye looked—a desert of water below, a void of air above. Big Bill Anderson, his head still bound up where I had cracked him, slouched in the doorway of the charthouse, staring aft, and a moment later De Nova came lumbering down the steps from the bridge and spoke with him for some earnestly. The boatswain finally went forward, clinging to a lifeline to keep footing on the slippery deck, and the second officer clawed along the weather-rail until he reached the companion.

"I would like to have talk wiz you, Mons. Stephens," he said, quite respectfully, swaying to the wild leaps of the vessel. "Maybe if we go to ze lee of ze cabin here we'll be out of ze win'."

I followed him in silence, wondering what could be coming now, yet ready enough to take advantage of any opportunity which might present itself. De Nova braced his back against the rail, his cap drawn so low that I could perceive little of his face but the glitter of black eyes.

"We're a little bit bozzered w'at to do, Anderson an' me," he began, evidently ill at ease and scarcely knowing how to express himself, "an' so we talk it ovaire, an' decide maybe we bettah speak wiz you about it now, before ze mattaire get mor' bad, or ze men forward catch on to ze facts an' get ugly. Maybe it come out all right, maybe not, but, by gar, it ain't no nice job to go sail 'bout zese seas under a madman—sacre, non!"

"A madman!" I echoed in amazement. "Do you mean Tuttle?"

He nodded gravely, his expression devoid of all merriment.

"'Tis ze way it was. We not know sure w'ezzer you see it zat way or no, but, damme, Mons. Stephens, if ze fellow ain't mad as ze March hare. He was ze fine sailor all right—oui, zat was true—nobody get more out of ze Sea Queen zan he get. Sacre! he drive ze sheep hard; it make my hair white ze way he hol' on. Maybe I not be 'fraid to take ze chance of ze voyage if it just be all men on board. I not care zen, for I risk my life wiz ze ozzers. But, monsieur, I keep myself to sink of ze ladies down below, an' how zat fellow was gettin' more crazy all ze time. Sacre! it makes me crazy, too. Zere's no knowin' w'at he do w'en he zat way; he take spells w'en maybe he murder. I hear him mutter it; I see it in ze man's eye. He was much afraid of you, monsieur, an' zat is ze time w'en such fellows get—w'at you call it?—ze dangaire."

I stared into the mate's face, barely able to comprehend this quick justification of my forebodings, brought so closely home. Tuttle was odd enough to be sure, eccentric in both word and action, cracked undoubtedly in matters of spiritism, but that he was a really dangerous lunatic had never once entered my head. I shivered at sudden realization of the peril we were in, but remained only partially convinced.

"What reason have you to think the man as bad as all that?"

"Well, monsieur, I watch him for long time; Bill, he watch him, for we not like ze way he act since we first sail. Maybe he be luny before zen, but he get worse on ze voyage. Bill an' me, we talk it all ovaire, an' ze mate not tell ze same story ze way he did in Valparaiso. He forget some, he add more. By gar, I lose much my faith in it. If zat ship show up, or ze island, either, I be mighty surprise'. Oui, oui! Ze man Tuttle, he crazy all right; we know zat for sure. Do he not talk wiz you, monsieur?"

"No, not lately; indeed, he has scarcely spoken to me since our trouble."

"Zat was it; zat was w'y you not notice. Well, he talk much—w'at you call ze blue streak—to Bill an' me. Sainte Anne, how he talk! He have new talk every day, an' ze notions he speak make a dog sick, by gar! Listen; I tell some sings. I was on watch, w'en he comes up from ze cabin; he not half dress, but it cold as hell," De Nova shivered; "yet he walk back an' forth, back an' forth, across zare in front of ze cabin, like ze lion in ze cage, talking wiz himself, an' wringing his hands. Maybe he keep it up two nour, an' I sink he freeze. Ze cook's cat was 'sleep in ze longboat. I watch w'ile he come up an' see ze poor devil. Quick he grab her by ze tail an' fling it way overboard, like zat. I hear ze cat yell, an' zen go splash. Zat seem to make him feel bettaire, for he laugh, an' zen go below."

The mate changed his position, and I noticed his eyes looked sleepless and tired.

"Las' night he take another turn. He dog you all ovaire ze deck, monsieur, like he haunt you maybe. I was on ze bridge so I not see very much, but Bill, he tell me how it was. He say Tuttle sneak up behin' you twice, like he would hit you in ze back. Once, w'en you was right by ze rail, Bill, he sung out to you, so as to make you look 'round. Maybe you will remember zat, monsieur?"



"Tuttle Sneak Up Behin' You, Like He Would Hit You in Ze Back."

I nodded, beginning now to grasp the full gravity of these revelations.

"Bill he not got mooch use for you, Mons. Stephens," the speaker went on, smiling grimly, "an' won't have w'ile his head ache, but he was no dam fool. He know w'at it mean if you was knock' out. By gar, it be hell! If Tuttle was off his nut, you was ze only navigator on ze ship, an' it not do for us lose bose. Zat was w'y Bill he care; he not want to die in zis sea; by gar, non! Well, after w'ile you go below, an' zen ze first officer did ze damnedest sing ever I saw on ze ship. He busted into ze fo'c'stle, monsieur, wizout any invite from any man Jack o' 'em, an' plumped down on his knees by Snyder's bunk, an' begun to pray. Mon Dieu, I vonder zey not murder him. Larsen come out, an' beg Bill an' me to take him out, but he pray all ze time till we dump him in his own cabin. He not fight, he jus' pray. Sainte Marie! it make me sick; an' ze men zey talk, an' ask question." He paused, passing one hand across his eyes. "But zat not ze worst, monsieur—sacre, non! he see ze ghost."

"De Nova," I said, quietly, "you have said I was an educated man. Well I have some reason to believe you are, also, and first of all I should like to know why you pretend otherwise? Why do you endeavor to talk like a fo'c'stle hand?"

He hung in the wind, surprised both by my direct question and the sudden change of topic. Then the old smile came back to his lips.

"Maybe it was habit, monsieur, from 12 year' passed in zat sort of company."

"I was correct then in believing you have received more than an ordinary education?"

"I took ze classical course in ze college at Martinique, an' zen two year' of ze train' for ze priesthood. Oui, monsieur." His eyes wandered out over the empty waters. "Zen ze sea call me, an' maybe ze devil also. Zat was ze whole of it."

"Yet you believe in ghosts?"

The creole crossed himself.

"Sacre, I know not w'at I believe. But it make ze blood chill to hear Tuttle tell w'at he see down zare in ze cabin. Ze question not w'at I believe, monsieur; it w'at we do wiz him?"

I struck the rail with my fist, vexed at my own inability to take the initiative.

"Yes, that's the issue, De Nova," I returned quickly, "but I'm not the one to decide it. I've known what I would do from the first, if I had the power. Tuttle's insanity was not necessary to make me act—his brutality to those women below, his shanghaling me into this fool scheme, were enough. I am for taking possession of the vessel, even if we have to lash him to his berth."

"Zat was not to be done, monsieur."

"And why not? Must we sail with a madman? This is no regular voyage; not a man aboard has signed papers. Tuttle is no better than a pirate, and to overthrow him and assume control of the yacht would not be mutiny. We might sail straight back to Valparaiso and not a thing could be done with us."

The mate shuffled from one foot to the other, his black eyes hardening.

"Now, see here, Mons. Stephens," he burst out, "zat was only ze half of it. Sure we not reg'lar crew, but we partners. Zat was ze way it is. We take ze big chance for ze profit. Zose sailor-men for'ard have nossing agains' zis Tuttle. Zey sink he tell truth. Maybe zey sink him a bit queer in ze head, maybe zey not like his praying, or his talk of ze spirits, but so long he sail ze ship all right, zey stick wiz him. Zat all zey know—how sail ze ship; dam ze rest! Zey believe w'at he tell, zey divide zose pesos every watch below. Zat's it. If we lay hand on ze mate, by gar, ze lads fight for him till zey drop. Zey will do it, monsieur, an' no pretty talk you put up will make zem sink anysing but zat you try rob zem of zeir share. I know sailor-men, an' in case like zis, you got to go dam slow."

"You are speaking for yourself and Anderson as well as the men, I take it?"

"Maybe so, monsieur; w'y not? We have long voyage, an' now we not so very far from zat place we aim at. Zen w'y not take look 'long zat latitude before we turn north again? W'y not, monsieur? Sure you not blame me for feel like zat?"

"No, De Nova, I don't blame you," I replied, honestly, although disappointed at his confession. "That's natural enough. Still, I hoped there was a little French girl down below who might be worth more to you than even that fantastic dream of money."

He did not meet my eyes, his own gaze out over the gray tumbling waters. But he smiled good naturedly.

"I nevaire suppose, Mons. Stephens," he returned quietly, "zat a girl care less for man if he have plenty ze chink. A few days more not make much difference to ze ladies below. Zey have ze plenty eat, ze coal to burn. Maybe zare be truth in ze mate's story; anyway, it worth ze try. My share of ze pesos be bettaire as a sailor-man's pay. Oui, why not?"

The man was undoubtedly right from his point of view, and I comprehended fully the utter uselessness of any further argument. I was still practically alone; yet now I had an understanding which greatly strengthened me.

"Then why did you speak to me about Tuttle?"

"To warn you take care of yourself, monsieur; to have you keep your eye on him."

"That, then, is all you expect me to do?"

"So I sink; zat will be all so long as he sail ze ship right, an' keeps away from ze ladies."

Ay, but would he? The vagaries of a crazed man were beyond all guessing, and to be cooped up in the confines of a narrow cabin with one, and he in virtual command, was anything but a delightful position. I no longer doubted Tuttle's mental condition; in a way I had suspected it long before, but now I possessed positive proof. Even as I gazed down over the rail at the white foam rushing past us, it was to perceive the appealing eyes of Lady Darlington. De Nova's voice aroused me.

"Would you min' to giv' me ze present position of ze ship, monsieur?"

I glanced around at him, startled by so unexpected a question.

"Our position! Don't Tuttle prick off the day's run on the chart?"

"Maybe he do, but he keeps ze map in his own room. He get ver' mad w'en I ask him to see w'at it was. Zat was w'at he have agains' you—ze takin' of ze observation. He not seem to want us to know. I understan' not w'at he be up to, but I have to guess w'ere we was for maybe two week'."

I gave him our position according to my latest figures, and we went forward to the charthouse, hunting among the maps there until we finally discovered an old one partially covering our course. By means of this I indicated with some accuracy about where we were, and the point toward which we were driving the Sea Queen. I left him studying over it and descended the companionsteps, unwilling longer to remain out of sight of those I guarded. My lady met me in the dim light of the cabin, her lips smiling welcome.

"I have just found the music you were so anxious to hear," she exclaimed, triumphantly. "Shall I play it for you now?"

And so we sailed on into the pitiless ice, through the cold, gray seas of the Antarctic, under a mad skipper, and I looked down at her smooth cheek, breathed the faint perfume of her hair, and strove vainly to forget.

CHAPTER XV.

In Which the Ghost Appears.

Difficult work it was keeping sealed lips while we conversed upon matters far away, each endeavoring to avoid any reference to present surroundings. I knew I could fully trust this woman, could safely confide in her, yet surely there was no immediate necessity for telling her this latest development in Tuttle's case. Already she had burden enough to bear, and the manner in which she bore it awoke my sincere admiration. Whatever of despair, of womanly shrinking her private cabin may have seen during those weeks of loneliness, she brought nothing outside its doors but courage and inspiration. Once I remember she lingered beside the rail with me, clinging to my arm for support against the yacht's tumbling, her loosened hair flapping in the wind, her cheeks tingling from the flying spray which occasionally lashed our faces. It was my look of inquiry that unlocked her lips to confession.

"I cannot help it, Mr. Stephens, but the spectacle of the sea awakens all that is divine within me," she said, her lips smiling, her eyes grave. "I must have been born with the love of it in my heart. I know that sounds fanciful, like the speech of a schoolgirl, yet that is the fascination the sea exerts upon me. I never tire of it, and it must be that I possess the soul of the sailor."

"Was it because of your innate love for such things that Lord Darlington took to yachting?" I questioned, curiously, always eager to observe her swift changes in expression. She laughed, with a queer little indrawing of breath and uplifting of lashes.

"Oh, no; far from it. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman long before we first met, but had contentedly confined his cruising to the English coast and the Mediterranean waters. No doubt it was my enthusiasm which induced him to attempt longer voyages and stranger seas. I lack interest in ordinary social life, and was far happier on board the yacht than in London drawing rooms. His lordship was—was always most considerate."

The slight change of voice perceptible in this final sentence might have excused the utterance of the question trembling on my lips, yet I set my teeth, and remained silent.

"It is odd how our lives are influenced," she continued, thoughtfully. "I feel that the charm of the sea has

TO BE CONTINUED

HEROES OF FAITH

Sunday School Lesson for June 13, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Hebrews 11:1-40. Memory verses 24, 25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.—Heb. 11:1.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Subject: What Faith Has Done for Others and Can Do for Us.

What Faith Is.—Vs. 1-3. How does the writer define faith? "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Faith is not hope, but underlies hope and renders hope confident. Faith is not the vision of mysteries, but that proof of them in heart and life which assures us of them without any sight of them.

How does the writer illustrate this faith? "By it the elders (not all men of ancient time, but those of special renown called 'elders') obtained a good report" (R. V., "had witness borne to them," i. e., in the Scripture) This verse sums up the long and splendid catalogue that follows.

What is the first example of faith That of Abel the righteous (so called three times out of the four mentions of him in the New Testament; see Matt. 23:35; 1 John 3:12). His faith in God led to obedience, and thus he offered the kind of sacrifice which God approved and accepted, perhaps by fire from heaven.

What is the second example of faith? The patriarch Enoch, who "walked with God" (the Septuagint used here, has it "was well pleasing to God"); "and he was not; for God took him." This proves his faith, for no one can go to God without faith in him.

What is the third example of faith? Noah, whose faith in God's warnings of the coming deluge led him to build the ark. "Noah is the first to receive in Scripture the name 'righteous' (Gen. 6:9; see also Ezek. 14:14, 20 2 Pet. 2:5). This righteousness is looked on as an inheritance, received by all who manifest the faith."—Ellicott.

What is the fourth example of faith? The glorious example of "faithful—faithfilled—Abraham," who proved his faith by leaving his native land, his friends, his home, at the command of God, and going he knew not whither, living in tents in the promised land, and not even owning a foot of it except a place to bury his dead wife.

How does the writer sum up the lessons of these great lives? By pointing to the contrast between the earthly lot of the patriarchs and the expectations which their faith led them to cherish.

Abraham's Great Test of Faith. Vs. 17-19. What is the point of the writer's next illustration? The value of tests of faith. Think how many eager hopes were centered upon young Isaac, what long waiting was rewarded by him, what glorious promises had their fruit in him. In Isaac should his (Abraham's) seed be called (Gen. 21:12); that is, Isaac and his descendants were to be counted especially as Abraham's seed, inheriting the promises made to him. And now his loving father has offered Isaac up (R. V. margin)—for Abraham's submission to God's will is so entire that the sacrifice is as good as completed and the lad as good as dead; so that, when the ram was substituted (Gen. 22:13) for the boy Abraham may truly be said to have received his son back again from the grave.

How Faith Gives Clear Vision. Vs. 20-22. What is the point of the next three illustrations, those of Isaac, Jacob and Joseph? In each case, the clear vision of the future that faith gives.

Moses' Great Venture of Faith.—Vs. 23-31. How many conspicuous instances of faith does the writer note in connection with the exodus from Egypt and conquest of Canaan? Seven in all—not because seven is "the perfect number," nor because there were not more than seven, but because (v. 32) time failed him to recount others, such as the victory at Rephidim, the healing wrought by the brazen serpent, the report of the faithful spies. These seven are:

The preservation of Moses by his parents; the choice made by Moses when he slew the Egyptian (Ex. 2:12), which was a virtual renunciation of the royal court and "the treasures of Egypt," and an assumption of the cause of the enslaved nation of "the reproach of Christ;" the forsaking of Egypt by Moses; the celebration of the first passover; the passage of the Red sea; the fall of Jericho, which was the result of the people's faith tested severely by the seven days of persistent obedience in almost total inaction; the preservation of Rahab who alone of the people of Jericho had faith to believe in the destiny of the Israelites, though all Jericho had the same knowledge that she had of what the Lord had done for his people (Josh. 2:10).

Heaven's Honor Roll.—Vs. 32-40 How does the writer close his examples of faith? He instances the faith of Gideon, of Barak, of Samson of David and of Samuel, with other notable examples.

What is "the conclusion of the whole matter?" It is in the first verse of the next chapter: "Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith."

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WITHIN the past year the increased made upon the Job Printing Department of The Republican necessitated many improvements, and to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing business an addition of considerable proportions to our present building is in contemplation; new type and improved machinery must be purchased—but in the meantime all orders will be executed in a most satisfactory manner.

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Railroading as a Field For the College Man.

By EDWARD H. HARRIMAN, Railroad Financier.

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A COLLEGE EDUCATION WILL BE A GREAT HELP TO THE MAN ENTERING RAILROADING IF THE MAN IN GOING THROUGH COLLEGE HAS KEPT THE FOUNDATIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL LEARNING FIRMLY FIXED. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF HE HAS NEGLECTED HIS HANDWRITING AND FORGOTTEN HIS ARITHMETIC IN HIGHER MATHEMATICS NOTHING COULD BE WORSE FOR HIM. IF, HOWEVER, HE STILL RETAINS THESE ESSENTIALS HE HAS A GREAT ADVANTAGE IN THAT HE HAS A BROADER VIEW OF THE WORLD AND A GREATER KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO LEARN.

The high school boy has the advantage in that all the FIRST ESSENTIALS of good work in railroading are at his fingers' ends. For instance, take the making of a simple statement. A statement should be like a picture—something that can be taken in at a glance. A high school boy will draw such a statement with perfect accuracy and clearness, while a young college graduate will draw it in such a way that it is a puzzling scrawl.

Thus college education is IN THE BEGINNING A REAL DISADVANTAGE, and in every case the high school boy does better work than the college man for the first few years. However, as soon as the college man has overcome these habits and has GOT BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES he will go ahead much faster than his less educated rival.

His mind is naturally better developed and MORE CAPABLE OF GRASPING THE FINE POINTS of the business. On the other hand, the high school boy, being younger, is more adaptable and has not in most cases the irregular habits of the college man.

NO MATTER HOW WELL EDUCATED A MAN MAY BE, HE MUST START IN RAILROADING AT THE VERY BOTTOM.

A railroad man has no fixed home. He is like a naval officer, always at sea, and, moreover, he is always working to the limit of his endurance. It is the hardest life and yet one of the most pleasant. It cultivates an insight. It TEACHES A KNOWLEDGE OF MEN and in this way is the BEST TRAINING FOR ANY PROFESSION.

PULL CAN NEVER CARRY A MAN FAR IN RAILROADING. IT IS HARD WORK AND APPLICATION THAT COUNT. MANY A MAN STARTS OUT WELL, BUT, LACKING THE STICK TO IT SPIRIT, WHICH IS SO PRE-EMINENTLY ESSENTIAL, FALLS INTO OBSCURITY.

Great Disasters Upbuild The Spirits of Men.

By the Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT of New York.

IN a great disaster like the recent Italian earthquake the spiritual benefits outweigh the physical evils.

THESE CATACLYSMS AND TIDAL WAVES ARE UPBUILDING THE SPIRITS OF MEN TO RICHER, RIPER AND MORE ENDURING EFFORTS. THE FACT THAT THINGS ARE TRANSIENT AND TEMPORARY MAKES BETTER MEN.

Already we have a new sense of kingship. You read how the king and queen immediately went to the aid of the unfortunate peasants. You also read that immediately—in that fraction of a half second—the thought occurred to the peasants to TURN TO THE ALMIGHTY. Skeptics laugh at their falling on their knees in prayer, at their procession with the cross, but through their tears the peasants saw more than the laughing skeptic—they saw THE ETERNAL SPIRIT.

In that half minute more than 100,000 died. Many more have passed away between then and now. Despite this phenomenon we should still assume this to be an orderly universe. Nothing material remains. LIFE, SPIRIT, FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE—THEY DO REMAIN. They are eternal.

THE SPIRIT THAT PROMPTS—THE SPIRIT OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE—WILL REMAIN TO PROMPT THE SURVIVORS TO GREATER EFFORTS.

Laboring Man Seeks Only His Fair Share.

By WARREN E. STONE, President of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

THERE is no necessary strife between capital and labor; neither is there any fundamental strife between the capitalist and the laborer. CAPITAL IS SIMPLY LABOR SAVED AND MATERIALIZED.

The great fundamental principle in fixing the wage scale is often overlooked. If capital could be brought to realize that a certain portion of the wages paid to labor stands for the exhaustion of the principal—for the WEAR AND TEAR OF THE MACHINERY OF THE MAN—then I think capital would have a better understanding of the true ground upon which rests the claim of labor for more compensation than merely enough to exist upon.

No thinking man will deny that every business must make good its depreciation, its wear and tear, before it has any profit. Precisely so it is with labor. The ENTIRE CAPITAL OF THE WORKINGMAN IS THE BONE AND SINEW OF THE MAN, the muscle, energy and brain power, which day by day are being worn out and consumed until eventually he is used up and goes to the scrap pile of commercial industry as so much wornout junk.

"BUT," SOME CRY, "THE LABORING MAN WANTS ALL OUR MONEY." NOTHING IS FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH. GIVE THE WORKINGMEN FAIR WAGES, FAIR LIVING CONDITIONS, AND THEY WILL DUPLICATE THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IN TWENTY YEARS.

COVERS IN GLARING COLORS.

East Indian Designs Are Just Now Extremely Popular.

Since the fashion in making East Indian patterns and designs on many fabrics came back into fashion there has been a wide demanded for the printed cotton table cover in these colors.

These are used for bedroom, library and sitting room tables. They sell for small prices from a dollar up. The background is white and the figures are brilliant green and red and yellow.

The border is distinctly East Indian, often in the cashmere pattern.

Large peacocks in the brilliant blues and greens strut over the surface, and huge baskets of red flowers make a circle in the center.

The woman who needs new table covers and who does not wish to invest in expensive affairs could not do better than choose one of these.

In a bedroom or sitting room where old colonial furniture is used these table cloths are especially effective, for they were much used in the period that gave birth to the mahogany furniture.

One decorator has used four of the smaller covers, with baskets of roses and the cashmere border as a covering for a bed. It is quite effective and harmonizes entirely with the rest of the room, which is colonial.

WRAPPERS NO LONGER WORN.

Loose Indoor Gown Is the One Now Most in Favor.

Wrappers are no longer in vogue. They may be worn when one is dressing or sleeping or attending to minor details in the house, but they are not the garment to be put on for other hours.

The morning wrapper for private wear is now an exceedingly pretty affair. It has nothing in common with the calico Mother Hubbard of other days. The kimona has settled all that. It has given its shape to all these garments. Therefore, the indoor robe is graceful and is made of pretty, soft fabric. But it has its place and its hours. The loose indoor gown is the one now popular for evening wear when there are no callers.

The busy woman, the tired woman and especially the woman who works during the day at any other order of task does not want to put on a tight gown every evening. She wants one that is comfortable and artistic.

The new ones which are generally worn are cut on empire line and do not require a corset under them. They are in one piece, fastened down front or back, and have a yoke and stock of lace or net.

FASHIONABLE HAT.



A study in gray hat of satin tendu "gris acier," the crown covered with soft silver-gray plumes and a spray of silver roses.

Traveling Negliges.

A sleeping car kimono is the gift of gifts for the woman who is planning a long midwinter trip. The distance between a sleeper berth and the bath section may be but a few feet, but it demands a complete covering of the night habiliments by some all-enveloping garment. A loose, long-sleeved robe, tidily belted in at the waist and made of dark china silk, will bring inestimable comfort to the traveler. The fabric of such a negligé should be soft that it may be rolled into the smallest possible space without crumpling. A small silk envelope case just large enough to hold the sleeping car kimono will complete a most acceptable gift.

Swansdown Modish.

The use of swansdown as a trimming is being revived.

An important scarf for evening wear, protecting the head and shoulders, was of soft, silky gauze like chiffon, in a pale pink background covered with a design in ivory white. It was the width of the silk, extremely long, rounded on the edges and trimmed all around with swansdown, which gave the needed weight, even though of such a fluffy nature.

The price was prohibitive to the average person, because the scarf was a novelty, but it could be copied at comparatively little expense.

Pockets Now the Style for Girls.

Neither bag, sachet, pocket book nor cardcase is carried by the truly tailored girl these days. If she has the proper kind of gownmaker all these things may be stowed away in her pockets. A slash in the deep belt affords a receptacle for change and small memoranda. A deep treasure gathering pocket is hidden safely beneath the front panel of the sheath. The girl of to-day swings her empty hands and shows no signs of secret burdens.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Henry Clews & Company's Weekly Bulletin.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A sudden burst of activity occurred during the latter part of the week which carried prices of many securities to the highest on record. Public buying continued on a moderate scale, and operations were confined largely to the big traders, backed by some of the strongest leaders in the market. A few prominent bankers disapproved of such manipulation on grounds of conservatism and that prices are already high enough, if not too high, but in the present state of the market, with both confidence and money so abundant, the bulls had little difficulty in carrying things their own way. There were evidences of considerable profit taking at times, and the impression gains that big insiders are quietly feeding out stocks on every rise.

A hopeful feeling prevails in business circles generally, and trade continues to show an improving tendency, both Clearing House returns and railroad earnings emphatically demonstrating this fact. The iron industry maintains its lead in business recovery, some departments having received record-breaking orders during the month of May. There is, however, occasionally a slight halt in the placing of new business; and with the approach of the summer months it would cause no surprise if general business was to show temporary signs of slackening. This is partly true in the dry goods trade, where high prices have already somewhat interfered with activity in both cotton and woolen goods. The tariff seems to have almost dropped out of sight as a business deterrent, although its settlement would be a relief. The final outcome is still a matter of doubt. At present the indications suggest numerous advances in rates instead of reductions, yet the prevailing feeling is that these are intended to be used in bargaining for a final adjustment in conference committee. One effect of the tariff agitation has been to greatly swell our imports, although the increased activity in manufacturing lines has, of course, stimulated the demand for raw materials not produced sufficiently at home. This continued rush of imports, accompanied by a prolonged dearth of exports, is having a very important effect upon our international trade balance. The outward gold movement still continues and may run to considerably larger proportions unless checked by European absorption of our forthcoming new security issues. These increased importations have had one beneficial effect, inasmuch as they have increased the national revenue, and thus materially lessen the Treasury deficit, which at one time was a source of considerable apprehension. Assistance from this source, however, cannot be indefinitely relied upon for the reasons that imports will soon return to the normal; that advances in duties will check imports, and are more likely to diminish than to expand public revenue. The deficit for the current fiscal year will now be reduced to probably $100,000,000, but Treasury funds are already much depleted, and will be a month of large expenditures; so that before long a further important reduction of public deposits must be anticipated.

The crop outlook thus far is as satisfactory as could be expected. The season is late and a comparatively small crop of wheat must be expected owing to reduced acreage, which suggests continued high prices for that staple and relatively small exports next winter. The loss in wheat, however, is likely to be more than compensated for by a big corn crop. Should the latter escape early frosts, it is not unreasonable to expect a bumper yield of 3,000,000,000 bushels. Plenty cotton is also in prospect at good prices. In view of the high prices for all farm products, it is quite certain that the agricultural classes, will enjoy another very profitable harvest, which nothing short of unusual disaster can prevent.

On the Stock Exchange a confident undertone prevails. Were it not that values are already upon such a very high level there is no doubt that the market would have seen a more decided upward movement. There is a feeling, however, that the many favorable outside conditions have been quite thoroughly discounted, and that any further advance will simply afford an opportunity for foreign and big inside selling. This should induce a very conservative feeling throughout the market. Railroad shares are firmly held, especially in view of satisfactory condition of railroad affairs in general. Public hostility to railroad corporations is abating; traffic is increasing; freight rates are frequently higher than a year ago; many important economics have been introduced; consequently the outlook is for better net results than for the past two years.

On the other hand, a great deal of new railroad financing is in prospect, partly for the purpose of providing new capital and partly for refunding operations. In the industrial shares there has been more or less activity and these have enjoyed a marked advance as a result of industrial expansion. This was particularly true of Steel issues; and the placing of an important block of United States Steel in Paris is a departure of much significance. The French are an exceedingly thrifty and saving people, and in probably no other country of equal size is there so large an amount of capital open for better investment. French investors have, however, hitherto viewed American securities with suspicion, and the restrictions on trading therein are so onerous as to have made it almost impossible for our securities to find any important lodgment in that country. Should the present move be successful, it would certainly open a very important new supply of capital for American enterprise. Marginal transactions should be conducted with particular caution, especially in stocks which have had a phenomenal rise. Selling short is also a dangerous operation in face of so much optimism and cheap money.

HENRY CLEWS.

BITTINGER.

The past week has been a season of coutinous showers which amounted to downpours at time.

J. Turner Lohr, of this village, made a business trip to Oakland last week.

Miss Nettie Brininger, who spent several days with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Lohr, at this place, returned to her home near Sunnyside last week.

Rev. J. B. Shoup is spending this week among his old friends on the east side of Meadow Mountain.

Master Ray Engle, son of G. W. Engle, came up from Baltimore last Monday and will spend the summer with his grand-parents at this place.

Messrs. Daniel O'Brien, William Colmer and Francis Bittinger, of Meadow Mountain, were pleasant business callers in this village last Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, of Oakland, are spending a few days with Mrs. Hinebaugh's sister, Mrs. Alexander Wiley, at her home near this place.

Noah Stark has secured a position with a coal company and is now engaged in digging coal at Chaffee, W. Va.

Supervisor Jacob Brenneman has a gang of men at work on the roads in this district this week.

Rev. Alvin Yugel, accompanied by Messers. C. E. Ellithorp and F. M. Bittinger were in Oakland on business this week.

Joel Orendorf and daughter, Miss Lizzie, drove up to Oakland last Sunday, in order that the latter might enter the teachers' training school which opened at that place on Monday morning.

The Coming of a Great Show.

There's a time for work and a time for play and a time to laugh-that's Show day. So be it and that it may be so, the Sun Brothers' Greater Progressive Shows, have extensively billed this town and vicinity for the appearance Matinee and Night on Tuesday, June 22. This alway excellent, snappy and up-to-date Tented Show, comes with a brand new outfit from stem to stern. The name "Sun" is synonimous with good entertainment and all that is original in the Tented field endeavoring. The show this season has added enough new features, animals and acts to virtually make it a new show throughout.

The "Main Top" programme is styled as a "triumph of Arenic marvels," and includes among the last of participants, such distinguished names as, The La Pasque Troupe, a company of novel Tremplin Triple Bar performance, who are said to be the very greatest of their class extant and are the very incarnation of grace; agility and skill, the other are, the Avallon troupe, a trio of high-wire marvels; the Linsley Trio, sensational aerialists and unique "casting" expositors; Francis Boyle and Company (4 people), in a spectacular novelty entitled, "Clubdom" and "Hoopland," in which they introduce a remarkable display of Ambi-dexterity and feats of juggling heretofore unknown; others include, Harvey and Adams, Jack Murray, Eddie Vernello, E. Kirke Adams and Company, the Atlas Troupe, Miss Clorine Wenzell, Miss Josephine, Miss Belle Young, the Kimball Sisters, Frederick Wright, Jack Young, Walter and Minnie Ashborn, Brothers Oftana, William O'Drle, Frank F. La Velle and others.

The animal department is greatly augmented and serves to exhibit everything of interest and worth in the Animal Kingdom.

As in all past seasons, in fact since the inception of the show, there are no off-color issues, gamblers and ticket scalpers allowed to trail in the wake of the aggregation, nor are this despisable class permitted to get near the show or its exhibition gronnds. A trio of special detectives constantly travel with the show to assist the local officers and authorities in preserving order and also to assist in looking after the wants of their patrons.

HOYES.

Here we are with a few items from Hoyes again.

Rev. Wolf delivered one of his most interesting sermons last Sunday morning and was heard by a large and attentive congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. DeWitt and Misses Sudie and Sadie Friend spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. DeWitt.

Willie Mattingly, wife and son were guests of Joe Seabold last Sunday.

A committee has been appointed and arrangements are being made for Children's Day services within the next few weeks.

Miss Mary Weimer, of McHenry, is making her home in Hoyes.

Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, of Oakland, returned to her home one day last week after visiting relatives and friends in this community for some time.

Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly, Mary Weimer and Auburn Smith were calling on Miss Blanch Callis last Sunday evening.

Messrs. Holt Friend and Nicholas Baily, of Morgantown, are most undoubtedly the champion pedestrians of their town, as they left Morgantown Sunday morning and arrived at Hoyes at 6.30 Sunday evening, having walked a distance of 45 miles. They returned to their homes Monday, none the worse from their trip.

Misses Malva and Sadie Wilburn are visiting Mrs. Boetner, at Blaine.

B. B. Savage left Hoyes for Fairmont Monday, where he expects to visit for an indefinite time.

Wm. Bowman, of this place is attending court at this time.

H. A. Yester and brothers, of McKeesport, are guests of Arthur Custer.

Rev. Wolf appointed the following committee recently, Misses Sadie Friend and Blanche Callis, and Arthur DeWitt and W. A. Smith, to collect money for the purpose of purchasing a new organ for the M E. church, which is badly needed.

Miss Maggie Cuppett, of Hazelton, W. Va., is assisting her niece, Miss Bertha Custer with her spring work.

W. A. Smith has been doing a rushing business with wool, having purchased more up to date then he ever did in any one season.

Messrs. D. O. Dewitt, Ray Friend and D. R. Smith have been all been trying their luck at fishing. So far Ray Friend has been the lucky one as he never returned home without a string of fish.

Mrs. E. A. Weimer, of Oakland, is visiting Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Friend this week.

Nothwithstanding the inclemency of the weather quite a number from this place attended the funeral of Mr. Brison Welch at McHenry last Saturday.

Mary Callis, the 12 year old daughter of Wm. Callis, met with quite a misfortune recently by being kicked in the face by a horse. Fortunately no bones were broken and she is rapidly recovering.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated aoout one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill. cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways, three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

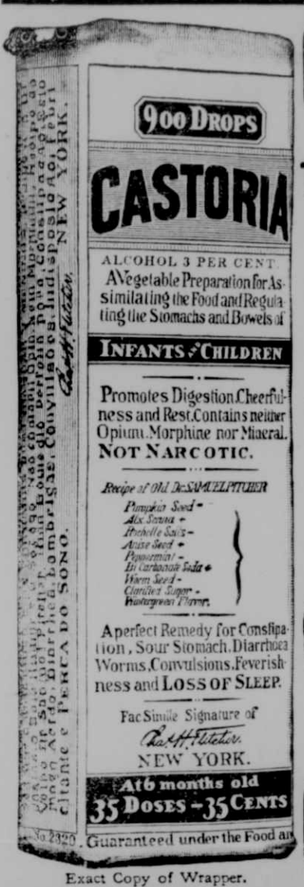
The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Aim High.

In great attempts it is glorious even to fail.—Longinus.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Railroad Bridges of Marble.

Several new railroad bridges in Mexico are of white marble of the best grade.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 396, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for count purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

OAKLAND, TUESDAY, June 22

The Master Magic Traveling City Of Glorious New Splendors

SUN BROTHERS GREATER PROGRESSIVE SHOWS



NOVELTY, EXCELLENCE, ORIGINALITY and PROGRESSIVENESS are this season the striking characteristies of these great, up-to-date novel shows,

200 Illustrious Performers, both human and Animal. The recognized champions of their class.
200 Most Beautiful Ponies ever exhibited. Goliathic display of Wild Beasts
Mighty Athletic and Aerial Tournment. Conclave of Marvelous Trained Elephants. Huge Freak and Novelty Bazaar.
International Congress of All Star Clowns.

A New Show Throuout. New Exploits. New Sights. New Novelties. New Animals.

All Presented Underneath The Finest Canvas Enclosure Ever Manufactured. Seats Provided for Everybody, and so arranged, that each and every auditor will have an unobstructed view of the entire performance.

$500.00 Will be donated to the charitable institutions of your town and county if any ticket scalpers, gamblers, short changers or immoral adjuncts, are tolerated about the SUN BROTHERS' SHOW.

CAN OTHER SHOWS SAY AS MUCH?

FREE: Every morning at 12:30 o'clock, on the show grounds, will be offered entirely free to the public, the greatest free out-door shows and fetes ever projected. Will be given RAIN or SHINE.

2 Grand and Complete Performances Each Day, At 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors Open for the reception of the public, at 1 and 7 P. M.

NOTE—The night show is given in all its entirely, and is presented amidst a magnificent glare of ELECTRO-CALCIUM GENERATORS.

PURE ILLINOIS 1892 ALUMINUM THE ORIGINAL

WHY

"1892" Pure Spun Aluminum

Kitchen Ware

Is Better Than Agate or Enamel

Because it is sanitary and saves your money, time and health. The genuine spun aluminum ware, stamped with the Maltese Cross, will outlast any other cooking utensils and is guaranteed by the makers for twenty-five years.

It is pure, wholesome and hygienic—no danger of metal poisoning—cannot chip into the food, because pure **SPUN** Aluminum expands with the heat and will not crack, scale or peel like the old style ware.

Enamel ware is iron coated with colored glass. Heat causes the glass to chip off into the food in minute particles, which, taken into the stomach, is apt to cause serious troubles, including cancer, according to some medical authorities.

"1892" Pure Spun Aluminum Ware is made from solid Aluminum throughout—no coating of glass—and expands uniformly under heat. It *cannot* crack, scale, peel like the out of date enameled utensils; it does away with all possible danger from this source.

You owe it to yourself, and to every member of the household, to give this new and better kitchen ware a practical test. If it fails to do what is claimed for it, you get your money back without a quibble or a cross word.

At your dealers.

J. J. BENDER,
Grantsville, Md.

PURE ILLINOIS 1892 ALUMINUM THE ORIGINAL

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909. NUMBER 16

CRIMINAL DOCKET BEING DISPOSED OF THIS WEEK

Circuit Court Reconvened Monday Morning After a Recess.

The first week of the Circuit Court closed on last Friday afternoon, and a recess was taken until Monday when the court reconvened with His Honor A. Hunter Boyd presiding, and the criminal docket was called. Up to the hour of going to press the following cases have been disposed of:

State vs. W. D. Broadwater; tried before the Court and fined $20 and costs.

State vs. William Bartley; selling liquor without license; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs.

State vs. Thomas Croston; plea of guilty of larceny and paroled for one year.

State vs. A. J. Beavans; selling liquor without license; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs.

State vs. Thomas Stanton; disturbing religious worship; tried before Court and fined $10 and costs.

State vs. John A Cooper; plea of guilty and sentence suspended for two years.

State vs. James L. McKenzie; indicted for statutory rape; tried before a jury of talismen; verdict not guilty.

This morning the case of the State vs. James W. Beeghley will be taken up before the Court sitting as a jury.

MR. McCANDLISH WAS ELECTED TREASURER

Of the Inter-State Trust Company of Cumberland Tuesday.

At a meeting of the directors of the Interstate Trust Company, one of the Cumberland financial institutions, Mr. R. C. McCandlish, cashier of the Friendsville First National Bank, was elected treasurer of the trust company, and will assume his duties as such official within the next ten days or two weeks.

Mr. McCandlish has been cashier of the Friendsville bank for a number of years where he gave eminent satisfaction and where his friends are legion. The only regret we have to express is that Garrett county with the removal of Mr. McCandlish, will lose an excellent citizen and a splendid banking officer. We have every assurance that he will be as successful in the conduct of the Cumberland institution as he has been of the Friendsville bank.

Board of Trade Meeting.

This evening the regular meeting of the members of the Board of Trade will occur when all members are earnestly requested to be present and an invitation is extended non-members to join.

S. LAWTON, SEC'Y

HOTEL STILL UNRENTED.

Superintendent of Hotels Burwell is Authority for Statement.

The reports, published and otherwise, which have been given more or less publicity, concerning the leasing, sale or renting of the Oakland Hotel for the present summer, have in a measure handicapped the disposition of the property by the owners. Up to the hour of going to press, upon authority of Col. W. E. Burwell, superintendent of the hotel system of the Baltimore and Ohio, THE REPUBLICAN is authorized to state that the hotel has not yet been rented, but that negotiations were pending whereby the house may be open this year, by whom or under whose management, Col. Burwell did not state, but it is hoped that an up-to-date, energetic and capable man may get possession of the property and operate it as it should be operated and as it has been operated in years gone by.

THE DEATH RECORD.

HARRY FLOWERS.

Harry Flowers, son of the late Mr. Selden E. Flowers, and of Mrs. Sarah Flowers, formerly of Oakland and Mountain Lake Park, died last Friday afternoon at 1.15 o'clock in St. Agnes' Hospital, Baltimore, Md., following a difficult surgical operation which was performed about two weeks ago. The deceased had been suffering from hernia for some time, and, as his general health was good, he decided to undergo a surgical operation for relief from his trouble. The operation was successful and the patient seemed to be doing very nicely until last Tuesday, when he was suddenly attacked with hemorrhages. From that time his condition continued to grow worse until death came to his relief. Mr. Flowers moved with the family to Baltimore about two years ago where they have resided ever since. He was converted about three years ago during a revival meeting held in the U. B. Church, at Grafton, during the pastorate of the late Rev. E. T. Reese, and has ever since remained true to his profession. He was an exemplary young man and his death will be generally regretted by all who ever knew him. He was aged twenty four years. The deceased leaves surviving him a mother, one sister and three brothers. The sister is Miss Mayme Flowers, who resides with her mother in Baltimore. The brothers are: Messrs. Orton of Illinois, Samuel of Morgantown, and Herbert of Baltimore. The remains were brought to Oakland for interment, and the funeral occured Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. The many friends of the family sympathize very deeply with them in their sad bereavement. The deceased was a nephew of the late Perry Kimmell, who is gratefully remembered. The funeral was attended by a number of friends and relatives, including the mother, sister and two brothers.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

HAVE THREE CARS

Buckwheat

Fertilizer

to sell on very easy terms.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

NEW YORK PUBLISHERS IN THE MOUNTAINS

A Jolly Lot of Good Fellows Enjoy An Outing Here and At Luke.

Last Saturday evening a party from New York, numbering thirty-three gentlemen prominent in the magazine and periodical making world was entertained at the Mountain Lake Hotel as guests of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company of New York and Luke, Md.

The party arrived at Mountain Lake Park on the evening accomadation from Piedmont, coming in a Pullman car which was side tracked at the Park and in which the party returned to New York Sunday night.

The New Yorkers were a jolly good lot of people—but all printers, with few exceptions, are that—and they enjoyed every minute of their short stay in these parts. Arriving at the Park station they were received and conveyed to the hostelry presided over by that prince of hotel men, W. C. Dunnington, where they met members of the Mountain Lake Park Association, some of the business and professional men of Oakland, and one lone newspaper man, the editor of THE REPUBLICAN.

While the Mountain Lake Hotel had not been formally opened for guests, Mr. Dunnington had used excellent judgment in decorating the banqut room with flowers, lights [arranged very artistically about the tables and walls and at the plate of each dinger was a carnation from the famous Weber gardens. Mr. H. Frank Harrison, sales manager for the pulp company, was toastmaster and before the dinner began Dr. W. W. Davis asked a blessing. Quite a number of impromptu toasts were responded too—seriously, pathetically and humorously.

On the part of the Garrett countains Dr. Davis and Messrs. Scott T. Jones and Gilmor S. Hamill welcomed the visitors. As the key to the Park had been lost Dr. Davis suggested that the visitors make themselves at home even without the key. Messrs. Jones and Hamill proved their ability as speech-makers and made it evident that Maryland's boasted hospitality was still "on-to the job."

A visit to meet the Virginia house party at Dr. Campbell's completed a rather strenuous day, and then under the benign influence of the Mountain ozone, all was soon in oblivion when the call of the wild took the visitors to the "arms of Morpheus."

Bright and early the party was up and at it for another strenuous day, and this time six mountain coaches were pressed into service for the eight mile journey to the well advertised Table Rock, on the crest of the Allegheny mountains to the roadhouse and farm of J. M. Conneway, where ample preparatians had been made for the "inner-man." Forty-one was the number registered, including Mrs. H. Frank Harrison. Table Rock is 3677 feet above the level of the sea.

Mr. Conneway is a boniface of whom the visitors to the mountains are proud. The desert was ice cream from the separators and from the cream of his herd of Jerseys. A genuine summer mountain storm with the usual electrical accompaniments topped off the with a most beautiful double rainbow impressed the visitors. Several artists in the lot made some fine snap shots of the mountain scenery. After a return drive by the way of Oakland, the party arrived in time for a most excellent supper at Dunnington's. On fast train No. 12, Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the journey was begun under the most favorable auspices.

Dissolution Notice.

This is to give notice that the undersigned, trading and doing business under the name of the Friendsville Drug Company, carrying on a general drug business in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Dr. A. J. Mason.

The Friendsville Drug Co.
George D. Browning,
A. J. Mason,

June 7, 1909.

Children's Day Service at New Germany.

The Sunday school scholars of Trinity Reformed Church. New Germany, will observe Children's Day on next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Elder M. H. Kramer, of Meyersdale, Pa. All are cordially invited to attend.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Oscar Broadwater, Mrs. Julia Hall, Mr. William King(5), Mr. George Miller, Mrs. H. Rodahan, Miss Annie Staffey.

HAD A PLEASANT VOYAGE

Messrs. Speicher and Miller Arrive Safely in Liverpool, England.

To the Editor of The Republican:

No doubt some of our friends would be glad to hear from us while crossing the great Atlantic. We left New York Wednesday, May 26. At 12 p. m. we bade farewell to the shores of America, and have seen no land since. All that we can see is the clear blue sky above and the deep blue sea beneath.

We will first give you the name and description of the boat on which we are sailing, "S. S. Mauretania." This boat is 790 feet in length and 84 feet in height. It takes 7,000 tons of coal to run it from New York to Liverpool. There are 189 firemen; of course all do not work at one time. The ship's crew consists of 800, and all white. There are over 3,000 passengers aboard. The food and treatment is first class, in short do not see how it could be better.

This is Saturday evening, May 29. We have enjoyed the trip very much so far. Of course we did a small part in feeding the fish. While there is no pleasure in being sick, still we did not mind that very much, as there was more room outside than in.

The first day she made 587 miles, second 602, third 605, fourth 600. You see she is a good swimmer. We expect to land at Liverpool Monday sometime.

There are four of us in our room. We have with us Mr. Wood from Paunxsuatawney, Pa., and Mr. Arthur Jones from South Wales. Mr. Wood is a native of England. They are both on their way back to visit their native land. We have met people from England, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Wales and many from different States in the United States.

Saturday was athletic sports day on ship deck. The program consisted of races of all kinds, such as wheelbarrow, potato, cigarrette races, etc. At night a musical concert was held for the benefit of the Seaman's Orphan Institution at Liverpool, of which there are over 900 children on the books. A collection was held which amounted to £20.

On Sunday religious servives were held in the dining saloon at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The day was an ideal summer day. The sea was very calm.

This (Monday) morning at 8.15 we went on deck to get our first view of the green shores of old Ireland. This was certainly very interesting to us. At the Queenstown Harbor a tender boat met us to receive mail, baggage and passengers for Ireland. This was the first stop we made since leaving New York. About 500 bags of mail, innumerable trunks, luggage and about two hundred and fifty passengers were transferred to tender, which consumed about 20 minutes time. Then the huge engines of 70,000 horse power were set in motion again, heading for Liverpool, which will be our next stop. This boat is due to arrive at Liverpool, where we leave this ship. We expect to make close connection with train for Paris, France, via London.

With the exception of a slight indisposition which lasted for only a few hours on the third day out, caused by the salty breeze of the Ocean, our trip so far has been a pleasant one. We will let you hear from us again later.

H. J. SPEICHER and WM. MILLER.
On board ship, May 31, 1909.

Family Reunion.

On Thursday of last week there was a large family reunion at the new home of Mr. George E. Bishoff, near Oakland. Despite the unusual inclemency of the weather during the week the family managed so well to get together that there was but one absentee among the children and their husbands and wives, that being a son-in-law, Geo. W. Kemp, who resides on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It was the occasion of the father's sixty-sixth birthday and was attended by a few others besides the members of the family. This was the first time all the sons and daughters had been together since the marriage of the oldest daughter about twenty years ago, and it is needless to say that it was enjoyed by all present.

Those of the family who were present with their parents are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishoff, Barnum, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Custer, Grafton, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Bishoff, Hoyes; Mrs. G. W. Kemp, Princess Anne; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Miller, Grantsville; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Casteel, Oakland; W. E. Bishoff, Johnstown, Pa.; Pearl, who is at home, and a number of children of the families mentioned. Others in attendance were Rev. J. M. Davis, M. R. Hamill, wife and daughter, and William Casteel and family, all of Oakland, and T. H. Cuppett, of Hoyes. The total numbered thirty-four.

Money to loan on mortgage. Apply BOWIE JOHNSON, Oakland, Md. 14-3t

A BRILLIANT EVENT AT BRAETHORN COTTAGE

Many Guests From Afar Attend Thraves-Campbell Wedding.

Braethorn Cottage, Mt. Lake Park, Md., was the scene of an ideal June wedding, when at 6 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, June 16th, Miss Gertrude Madison Campbell, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Lockhart Campbell, and distinguished for her beauty of person and character, became the bride of Mr. William Vernon Thraves, of Amelia county, Va., now well established in the practice of law at Nowata, Oklahoma. The ceremony according to the Episcopal church, of which the bride is a member, was performed by Rev. D. W. Howard, of Norfolk, Va. The bride, who entered on the arm of her father to the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin, played by her cousin, Miss Katherine Glass, looked superb in a gown of white messaline en train, with embroidered stoles and trimmed with lace inherited from England and more than a hundred years old. Her ornaments were old pearls. Her veil was caught with lilies of the valley and her shower bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Alma Thraves, the maid of honor, wore pink messaline en train and carried white roses. Misses Francina Campbell, Mary Baxter, Lena Gore and Gertrude Thompson, the bridesmaids, wore white lingerie dresses and carried pink sweet peas. The ribbon girls were Misses Mattie Thraves, Estelle Crafford, Edith Sioussat and May Getz. The bride's mother wore gray satin and lace.

The groom entered with his best man, Rev. Powhatan James, who came on with him from Oklahoma. The ushers were Messrs. Oscar Thraves, Walter Gore, S. B. Harrison, and Dr. Harry Patterson.

Braethorn was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and plants from the green houses of The H. Weber & Sons Co., of Oakland, out of compliment to the bride, who received many beautiful gifts of cut glass, silver and china. After an Eastern trip and a visit to the Thraves homestead in Amelia county, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Thraves will be at home in Nowata, Oklahoma. They have entered upon life together under most auspicious circumstances. Smiling June skies and the presence of many friends who have been enjoying the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Campbell for the past week in true old Virginia style, have lent their cheer to this union of two members of well-known old Virginia families.

The house guests were Misses Annie, Alma and Mattie Thraves, and Mr. Oscar Thraves, of Belona, Va., sisters and brother of the groom; Mrs. G. M. Thompson, Misses Gertie Thompson and Mary Baxter, of Norfolk; Miss Estelle Crafford, Lee Hall, Warwick county, Va.; Miss Edith Sioussat, Owings Mills; F. E. Getz and Miss Mary Getz, Ellicott City; Walter Gore, Misses Lena Gore and Katherine Glass, Winchester, Va.; K. F. Ainsee, Mrs. W. B. Davis, Mrs. W. F. Skyles, Washington; J. W. Holland, Mrs. J. F. Keener, Morgantown, Mrs. Virginia E. White, Cumberland; S. B. Harrison, Piedmont; Geo. Weber, T. W. McKee, Mt. Lake Park; Mrs. Jacob Brittingham, Wheeling; Dr. Harry Patterson, Philadelphia; Rev. Powhatan James, and Wm. Vernon Thraves, Nowata, Oklahoma.

Art Exhibit.

There will be on exhibition at Hart's Hall on Alder street, Oakland, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 17-19, the Turner Art Exhibit of Boston, Mass., consisting of two hundred and fifty photographs of the world's masterpieces, varying in size from the ordinary one to the largest photograph ever made, and constituting, as the Boston Transcript says, "The finest collection ever gathered together."

As a proof of the popularity we would cite the fact that a few weeks ago, when exhibited in Detroit, Mich., 25,000 people visited it and also that three ward schools in Pittsburg sold $5,000 worth of tickets. Mr. F. E. Rathbun has had it twice in Piedmont with great success.

There is still a debt of $70 on the school piano and the proceeds of this exhibition will be devoted to the reduction of this debt.

It hoped that every lover of art and person interested in the public school will visit the exhibit. The admission will be 10 cents; hours 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 and 8 to 10 p. m.

Watch Townshend's windows for daily program of Merryland Electric Theatre's big double shows. Always something new; good for old and young.

HON. PHILIP WILLETT'S LECURE.

Highly Entertained Audience Heard Him Tuesday Night.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the Hon. Philip Willett at the Opera House Tuesday night. The lecture was under the auspices of the Garrett County Training School and the speaker was introduced by Supt. Browning. Those who heard him lecture at the High School Commencement were prepared for a literary treat and their expectations were fully realized.

His subject, "Poetry, Pathos, and Humor," gave him an opportunity to use his oratorical powers to the fullest extent and his audience was in turn moved to laughter and tears. He showed that the pathos and humor of life are closely interwoven and proved that it is only a stept from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Mr. Willett has made many friends in Oakland who will always welcome a chance to hear him.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Grand Inquest Adjourned Last Friday and Was Discharged.

Last Friday afternoon the grand jury for the June Term of the Circuit Court, after making up its report, adjourned and was discharged by Judge Boyd. The report follows:

The grand jury for the June Term, 1909, of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, begs leave to report that we have now concluded our labors as grand jurors and have, to the best of our ability, performed the duties devolving upon us as members of this body and we now desire to report our proceedings and receive our discharge.

In the performance of the duties devolving upon us and of the trust imposed in us, we have endeavored to do our duty without fear or favor and in accordance with the oath administered to us and the charge of your Honor.

We have had before us and have examined one hundred and twelve witness and have found twenty-eight presentments and bills of indictment.

We have found presentments in all cases in which we believe the evidence warranted and justified and have ignored trivial cases and those in which the evidence did not appear to warrant presentments.

There appears that no crimes of a very serious nature have been committed in this county since the last term of the Circuit Court.

We have in accordance with the provision of the law visited the public buildings of the county and are pleased to find them in excellent condition.

We have also inspected the records and find them kept in a careful, neat and excellent manner and much credit is due to E. Z. Tower, Esq., Clerk of the Court, as well as the other county officials keeping the same and having them in charge.

We desire further to record our appreciation and pride in our magnificent new court house.

We make the following recommendations in reference to the court house: That grading be done in the rear of the court house and that a suitable drain or sewer be speedily placed in the rear or east side of the court house in order to drain the water from the building and prevent the water flowing from the bank to the foundations, which if continued will likely cause the settling and cracking of the walls of the court house; that a drain be constructed at the sheriff's residence to carry off the water from the spouting on the building and that the porch at the sheriff's residence be repaired. We also recommend that the well at the court house be closed and locked at night.

We desire to express our appreciation to Judge Boyd and the officials of the county for the many courtesies shown us, and we desire further to acknowledge and express thanks and appreciation to Mr. J. C. Renninger, State's Attorney, for the valuable aid and assistance given us in the course of our investigations.

C. J. OTTO, Foreman,
STANLEY M. JACOBS,
W. M. RUMBAUGH,
Clerks.

The Oakland Board of Trade invites all persons in Garrett county having land or farms for sale, whether cleared or uncleared, to send a full description of same with price, which will be put on file and referred to prospective purchasers. The Board also wants samples of all kinds of minerals found in Garrett county. When sending samples please state from what section same were taken and in what quantities they exist. Address all communications to Samuel Lawton, Sec'y, Oakland Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Meshack Browning, Maryland's Greatest Hunter.

A BEAR IN ITS DEN

Three Times Browning Went In and Bearded It.

Perhaps the most daring adventure of Browning's adventerous life was his battle with a bear in its den.

A companion of his, Charles, came into the camp one evening and reported that he had discovered the trail of a large bear, which he said was looking for a hole. He had followed its tracks and observed where it had tried to make for itself a shelter from the storm, but the beast had abandoned the plan and proceeded farther on.

On the following morning, after breakfast, the two started after the bear, carrying with them a long rope and a wax candle for use in case of emergency.

"We soon found the bear's track," says Browning, "at the place where Charles had left it the evening before, and pursued it about a mile to a deep muddy spring, into which the bear had plunged, throwing the mud around all over the snow.

"He had done this to cool himself, for he was so fat that he was too warm for comfort, and subsequently he had walked off to a large ledge of rocks and laurel, where he entered a hole.

"The hole was about seven feet deep at the bottom of a wide seam in the rocks, and extended under the main ledge.

"The question now arose how we were to get him out. I had never entered the den of a sleeping bear, nor had Charles; but one of us must do it now, or we would be compelled to leave the bear in quiet possession of his residence.

" 'Well, Charley,' said I, 'as you are a much smaller man than myself, I can pull you out more easily than you could me and therefore you must try it.'

" 'No, no!' said he; 'If I never eat a piece of bear meat in my life, I will not go into such a place as that is.'

" 'Well,' said I, 'do you think you can draw me out after I shoot—if I should only wound him—before he can tear me to pieces?'

" 'Oh, yes, I can; I know I can,' he replied.

" 'Well, Charley,' I remarked, 'I will try it at all hazards.'

"So Charley tied his rope to my ankles, so that he could pull me out when I shot, and I went down to the mouth of the hole, the entrance to which turned to my right through a narrow aperture, which I was barely able to squeeze myself through.

"I then entered a large room, with my wax candle on the end of a pole before me. I had to crawl on my hands and feet, while I held the pole in my left hand and the gun in my right.

"I crawled along until I saw in one corner of the room a black lump which resembled a large sugar kettle turned bottom upward. This I knew to be the bear.

"I held my gun ready and called to him, telling him that I had come to see him in his own house and to rise up so I could see what he looked like.

"I thought that the sound of a human voice would rouse him and that when he got frightened and attempted to leave the room I would kick the rope for Charles to pull me out; and as I would be out before the bear, I could shoot him as he came out.

"But he would not raise his head, and when I spoke to him he would only shudder. Finding that I could not rouse him I passed the pole over him to see how I could shoot so as to make sure work of it, for otherwise I might have got myself into a scrape which it would not be very easy to get out of again.

"I put the candle close to him, when he snuffed the fumes of the burning wax and wanted to know what it was. He raised his head and attempted to smell at the candle, which I was going to let him do, when it occurred to me that if the blaze of the candle touched his nose and burnt him—which it surely would do—he would become furious and I might look out for breakers. So I quickly drew back the candle and kept him in a good humor.

"I was still in hopes of coaxing him out of his dwelling and killing him outside, for he seemed to be in a perfectly good humor, and I knew that the moment he was hurt everything would depend on hard fighting.

"I tried to draw him out with the candle, which smelled like honey, of which bears are exceedingly fond. I would put the candle near his nose, and when he would reach after it I would pull it from him and in that way I succeeded in raising him upon his feet.

"Then I kicked the rope and Charley tried to pull me out; but, being not only too far from him, but also around a corner, he could not succeed.

"What was worse, when I would get on my knees to shove myself backward, he would pull at the rope and down I would fall again; so I shouted to him not to pull the rope, and succeeded in getting out without his help.

"I waited for the bear to follow, but as he did not appear inclined to do so, I relighted my candle and again entered the hole, where I found my old friend seated precisely in the place he had occupied when I first went in.

"I passed the light of my candle over him, and finding how his body lay, I thought I could send a ball to his heart. Looking closely how and where to put the ball, I leveled my rifle and let fly, when such a stunning report never before rang in my years.

"My candle was put out, I was enveloped in midnight darkness, and I heard such a snorting and thundering around me such as I had never heard before. Scrambling back as best I could till I reached the mouth of the hole, I made my way out safely.

"We waited a long time; and, though we could hear the bear making a great fuss, he would not come out.

"At length, all having again become quiet, I went down and found him still alive, but so badly wounded that he took no notice of me; so I put the gun to his head and finished him.

"But the worst job yet remained to be done and that was to get him out of the den. We took our rope and tied it around the bear's neck. Charley pulled at his head and I pushed behind, till we got him to the mouth of the hole, which being seven or eight feet perpendicular, we could not pull him to the top.

"But at last I thought of a plan by which we could effect it, and taking my tomahawk, I cut down a sapling which had a limb projecting far out from the trunk. This sapling we placed over the seam in the rock, and tieing one end of the rope to the bear's neck and the other around the sapling, we took hold of the limb and turned the sapling round till we raised the bear's head up to the top of the rock. Then we tied the limb fast to keep it in place while we pulled the hind parts up.

"In this way we got the carcass on the surface of the ground."

BATTLE IN THE RIVER

How Browning Got The Best Of a Fighting Buck.

The risks which the daring hunter ran, even from the least dangerous of the wild animals, is illustrated by the story of a very hazardous deer hunt.

"On the morning when the first snow fell that season," says Browning, "I rose early, intending to hunt on the west side of the Great Youghiogheny river. I went to the river, which being pretty well up, the water reached about half-way up my thigh. I took off my pants and moccasins, waded over and, after putting on my clothes, felt first-rate.

"I had gone but a short distance when I discovered the tracks of a very large buck which had gone into a thicket, as I thought, in search of company, it being then in their mating season.

"As I concluded that he would not stop until he found what he was seeking, I did not think it worth while to follow him; so I passed on and hunted until towards the close of the day, when finding the tracks of a large bear, I followed them to a thick laurel swamp.

"It being very cold and everything being frozen hard, I knew that he would not feed until the weather moderated, at which time I promised myself to meet him on the same ground if he should think proper to come out.

"With this on my mind I left the feeding grounds and directed my course for home, until I came to the buck's tracks which I had seen on my way out. From what I had seen of the movements of the deer during the day I knew that he was still in that thicket, of which I took advantage as he could not run any other way than through the river or out by me.

"I went on toward the spot where I thought he lay, when directly out he came within range of my rifle. But as I saw I would have to fire at him while on the run, for he was badly frightened, I let him come as near as he would, when, as he was dashing on, I shot at him. He kept on for some distance, but at length stopped.

"As soon as I fired I ran after him with all speed, and when he stopped I was still within gunshot. Before I could load, however, he went into a thicket and in following his trail, I found, by the quantity of blood after him, that he was badly wounded.

"I had a first-rate half-breed greyhound dog with me, which, finding that I was going home, had crossed the river but when he heard the report of the gun he returned to me. I sent him into the thicket, when out came the buck, with the dog close at his heels.

"They passed me like a streak of lightning and down a steep hill into the river, making such jumps as were really astonishing.

"When I reached the edge of the water I could see neither dog nor deer, but looking down the stream I discovered them fighting with great desperation. The river was so deep that they could get no foothold, and they had floated down until they came to a ripple at the head of a fall of at least 10 feet.

"Immediately below where the dog and the deer were fighting there was a hole in the river about 20 feet deep, out of which it would be almost impossible to get the buck it he once got into it, so I concluded to leave my gun on shore, wade in and kill him with my knife.

"I set my gun against a tree and waded in, the water in some places being up to my belt and in other places about half-thigh deep.

"On I went until I came within reach of the buck, which I seized by one of his horns, but as soon as I took hold the dog let go and struck out for the shore, when the buck made a great lunge at me.

"I then caught him by the other horn, though he very nearly threw me backward into the river, but I held on to him, as I was afraid of our both being carried into the deep hole by the swift current. I dared not let him go; for if I did I knew he would dart at me with his horns.

"I must kill him or he would in all probability kill me; but whenever I let go with one hand for the purpose of using my knife he was ready to pitch at me. I called the dog, but he sat on the shore looking on, without attempting to move.

"After a while it occurred to me to throw him under the water and drown him, where upon I braced my right leg against his left side and with my arms jerked him suddenly, when he came with his feet towards me. Then it was that my whole front paid for it, as his feet flew like drumsticks, scraping my body and barking my shins, till ambition had to give in to necessity, and I was not only compelled to let him up, but even glad to help him to his feet again though I still held on to his rough horns.

"From the long scuffle, my hands beginning to smart and my arms to become weak, I took another plan.

"I threw him again, and as he fell I twirled him around by his horns, so as to place his back towards me and his feet from me. Then came a desperate trial, for as this was the only hope I had of overcoming him I laid all my strength and weight on him to keep him from getting upon his feet again.

"This I found I could do, for the water was so deep that he had no chance of helping himself for want of foothold. There we had it round and round, and in the struggle my left foot was accidentally placed on his lowermost horn, which was deep down in the water.

"As soon as I felt my foot touch his horn I throwed my whole weight on it and put his head under the water deeper than I could reach with my arm.

"I thought that was the very thing I wanted, but now came the hardest part of the fight, for the buck exerted all his strength and activity against me, while I was in a situation from which I dare not attempt to retreat.

"I was determined to keep his head under, although sometimes even my head and face were beneath the water, and if I had not been supported by his horns, which kept me from sinking down and enabled me to stand firmer than if I had no support, that stream might have been called, with great truth, 'the troubled water,' for I know that if it was not troubled, I was, for often I wished myself out of it.

"I know that the buck would have had no objection to my being out, though he probably thought that, as I had come in to help that savage dog, he would give me a punch or two with his sharp points to remember him by. Indeed, that was what I most dreaded, and it was my full purpose to keep clear of them if possible.

"In about two minutes, after I got my foot on his horns and sank his head under water, things began to look a little more favorable, for I felt his strength failing, which gave me hope of getting through the worst fight I had ever been engaged in during all my hunting expeditions.

"When his strength was but little I held fast to his upper horn with my left hand and keeping my foot firmly on his lower horn, I pressed it to the bottom of three feet of water, and, taking out my knife, when his kicking was nearly over, I let his head come up high enough to be within reach, when at a single cut I laid open the one side of his neck, severing both blood vessels.

"This relieved me from one of the most difficult positions in which during all of my life I had been placed for the same length of time."

A GREAT SHOOTING MATCH.

How Benson Beat Indian Deadshot and Won Tame Bear.

E. D. Benson, the venerable gunsmith and old-time deadshot with the rifle, went down to Guseman Saturday to spend a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. M. L. Brotherton. His son, George E. Benson, accompanied him and returned the next day. The Republican has asked Mr. Benson to write for publication some of the interesting stories in connection with his match shooting, hunting and gun making experience. He has not yet promised, but this newspaper hopes to be able to announce soon that he has agreed to prepare them. Mr. Benson has made about twelve hundred rifles, and they were good rifles, every one of them. They were scientifically constructed and the detail work of them was perfect. When E. D. Benson rifled a barrel it would put a bullet to the tack. His guns are still in use in this and other sections, and many of them are valued very highly by their owners. As a marksman Mr. Benson stood for many years in a class by himself, and he won almost every prize he shot for.

Here is one of his stories:

It used to be a popular past time to shoot for tame bears and Mr. Benson one winter won a surplus of these once plentiful animals. He had a spare bear whose fame as an educated trick beast became wide, and a Pennsylvania man heard of it. The Keystoner visited Mr. Benson and the two of them planned a big shooting match in a Pennsylvania town. They later met at the Pennsylvanian's home, Mr. Benson having led his bear there, and for a few days practiced with their rifles. The shooting match was in the meantime scheduled to come off at a hotel in a small town. The neighborhood marksmen were deeply interested in the match, for every one of them was desirous of winning old Bruin. But the best shots of the community were the hotel landlord and a half-breed Indian who worked for him. They were looked upon as tack drivers.

When the day of the match arrived Mr. Benson led his bear to the hotel, wrestled with it to heighten the enthusiasm of the assembled marksmen and told them what an intelligent animal it was. About fifty dollars was soon realized by the managers of the match and the time was approaching for the shooting to begin. Several men had asked about Mr. Benson Who was he, what was his business, where was he from? His friend answered that he was a mountaineer from West Virginia, who now and then caught a bear just for fun. The landlord and the Indian, so confident were they of winning the bear, paid little attention to any one. They figured that the bear was already theirs.

The landlord shot first, while the Indian watched the target with a telescope. Then the Indian shot and the hotel man watched. And the firing went on until it was the turn of Mr. Benson's friend. He made a good string, but the Indian and the landlord were still confident, when the old Terra Alta gun maker leveled his long rifle at the target. The Indian was watching through the telescope when the rifle cracked, and for once the red man gasped. Mr. Benson quietly loaded again, took the steady, deliberate, confident aim that always characterized his shooting, and gently pressed the delicately set trigger. This time the Indian groaned, and the landlord snatched the glass from his hand and pointed at the target and trembled as he looked. Meanwhile Mr. Benson put down another exact charge of powder and another carefully moulded ball, raised the rifle and fired.

And now the Indian and the landlord were grabbing the telescope from each other and sputtering loud oaths. The crowd was amazed at the thought that any man could outshoot the two neighborhood champions. But Mr. Benson not only beat them but left a record string that was for many years and probably still is unbeaten in that locality. After winning his own bear he sold it for a round sum and came home.—Terra Alta Republican.

Sarcastic Men, Take Heed!

French proverb: Too sharp a sword cuts the scabbard.

SALUTED SON OF GENERAL GRANT

Leader of Forrest's Cavalry Began Demonstration.

A touching demonstration of welcome by the men in gray for the son of the man who defeated them marked the final scene of the nineteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans last Friday.

In the reviewing stand during the parade stood Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, of the United States Army. Forrest's Cavalry division approached, and General Tyler, of Hickman, Ky., its commanding officer, old and grizzled, peered steadily at General Grant a moment. Then he turned in his saddle, and yelled: "Come on, you kids; here's General Grant come to life again in his son."

With one of the old-time rebel yells the division charged on the stand and jostled one another for an opportunity to shake the hand of the son of their old-time enemy. From that moment every gray-clad veteran who could reach the stand rushed up to shake hands with General Grant. General Tyler embraced him, and one venerable private actually planted a kiss on his cheek.

The stout army officer's cold gray eyes filled with tears as he murmured: "God bless you all, boys!"

Battle-torn banners were grouped at his feet and waved over his head in salute by more than one veteran weeping at the thought of what an amiable situation had grown out of a bitter past.

The parade over, the reunion ended and veterans' special trains began to leave the city.

The ball of the sponsers, maids and matrons at night was the one big social event of the reunion.

Clad in the rough gray homespun which they wore in the sixties, and carrying the ancient rifles, 10,000 United Confederate veterans marched in what was probably the last big parade in which they will ever participate. Some of them wore straggling gray beards as gray as their uniforms and there were many empty sleeves. The heat was intense but not a veteran fell out of line.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Art Exhibit.

There will be on exhibition at at the school house in Oakland on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 17-19, the Turner Art Exhibit of Boston, Mass., consisting of two hundred and fifty photographs of the world's masterpieces, varying in size from the ordinary one to the largest photograph ever made, and constituting, as the Boston Transcript says, "The finest collection ever gathered together."

As a proof of its popularity we would cite the fact that a few weeks ago, when exhibited in Detroit, Mich., 25,000 people visited it, and also that three ward schools in Pittsburg sold $5,000 worth of tickets. Mr. F. E. Rathbun has had it twice in Piedmont with great success.

There is still a debt of $70 on the school piano and the proceeds of this exhibition will be devoted to the reduction of this debt.

It is hoped that every lover of art and person interested in the public school will visit the exhibit. The admission will be 10 to 20 cents; hours 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

BENEFITS OF A TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

Property Increased in Value, and Health Conditions Bettered by It.

On account of the present agitation concerning the possible danger and detriment of locating a tuberculosis sanatorium or camp near an inhabited dwelling or valuable property, the National Association for the study and prevention of Tuberculosis issues a statement today, which shows that in the great majority of cases such an institution has a beneficial effect, not only upon the sale of property but also upon the health of the community.

In a recent investigation conducted by the National Association, 47 institutions located in 22 different states in all parts of the country were considered. According to information received from sanatorium superintendents, real estate dealers and various disinterested parties, 66.5 per cent. of these tuberculosis sanatoriums have had a favorable influence upon surrounding property, and have been a benefit to the community in which they were located.

In the case of 23, or 62.2 per cent, of the institutions, the presence of the sanatorium helped to increase the assessed valuation of surrounding property. In only one instance has property decreased in value and there it was due to ignorance of the facts. In 22 out out of the 37 cases, the presence of a sanatorium has even been helpful in the recent sale of land and in only four places has any detrimental effect on sales been shown. In 51.3 per cent. of the cases, residents have been attracted to the community by the sanatorium, and in only three localities have residents been repelled.

Some examples show the increase in the value of surrounding property. In the vicinity of a sanatorium in Portland, Oregon, land has more than doubled in value in three years, and is in demand close to the sanatorium. At Aiken, S. C., property in the neighborhood of the local sanatorium has increased 400 per cent. since the institution was built. At Hebron, Maine, surrounding property has increased 20 per cent. as a direct result of the presence of a tuberculosis sanatorium. A similiar effect upon land value has taken place in other towns, such as Luzerne, Pa.; Liberty, N. Y.; Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Pittsford, Vt.; Mt. [illegible]non, Mo.; and Silver City, N. M. At Asheville, N. C., vacant lots near one of the sanatoria in that city sell at four times their price in 1900 and those farther from the institution but nearer the city are less valuable. Not a single instance was reported where the presence of a tuberculosis sanatorium, camp, or dispensary in a large city has had a detrimental effect on the value of surrounding property.

The courts of Massachusetts, North Carolina and Virginia have decided that a tuberculosis sanatorium is not a menace to the health of a community, and that it does not decrease the value of land in its immediate neighborhood.

The presence of a tuberculosis sanatorium has been a benefit also to the farmers in its vicinity from the fact that it affords a market for their produce, and gives more work to the unemployed. The merchants, too, have testified that the sanatorium is a stimulus and help to trade.

The tuberculosis sanatorium has been of value to the community in the raising of health standards. In almost every city or town where such an institution has been opened, public spitting has decreased, more windows been opened, and greater cleanliness in life has resulted.

For these reasons, the National Association for the study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares declares that instead of being a menace, a tuberculosis sanatorium may be regarded as a benefit to any community in which it is located, whether city or country.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER.

A Jefferson Davis Episode, and Some Reflections on the Growing Together of the Sections.

Back in the century that has gone a civil war was fought in the United States.

In the century that is gone, I say.

In the room where I write hangs a canteen and a sword. These are mementoes of the war. They are of the generation that preceded me and I have already passed the half-century mark. The war was finished before I could draw that sword from its scabbard.

Some of those who fought the battles still remain, but the big majority has gone. Of those that are left, the most that I know have settled their differences with Appomattox. I find the old veterans mingling with each other, but I do not often hear them fighting about their fight. They fight the battles over and over, but in a singularly amiable tone.

My old friend, Hollingsworth, of Ohio, who after so many years of effort that I thought he would never make it finally crowned his ambitions by getting to Congress, has excited himself and given the papers something to print by being shocked because the State of Mississippi gave to the war vessel named for the State a set of silver dishes on which is a memorial of a former distinguished Mississippian, Jefferson Davis. Mr. Hollingsworth thinks the country is affronted by the tribute to the dead leader of the Confederacy.

The war ended away back in the middle of the last century. Davis is dead. Mississippi is a loyal and a valued member of the Union. Her people venerate their famous leaders as do any other people. Congress has named a ship of war after the State.

It will not hurt that ship to have graven on its silver plate the name of a former Secretary of War, who was a gallant soldier in the Mexican War, and for years a member of Congress, serving in both branches.

Now, I had no personal acquaintance with Davis, but I am well enough convinced that he is dead and beyond the power of harm to the country, so I would imagine it is just as well to quit scaring when his name is mentioned. The people of his State have long ago been accepted as members of the Union and if we are to accept them fairly it is without any privilege of kicking about their attitude inthe civil war whenever that war happens to be mentioned. Reconstruction seems to me to have wiped out all old scores, and there is where we should re-establish things.

I have builded a little granite monument above my own soldier dead in a cemetery back in a Pennsylvania town. But as I write, my little girl is a visitor at the hospitable home of one of the kindliest old rebel soldiers in the world, and with her are two other girls, of about her age, whose people are also from the northern side of the border defined by the war. And the boys were there last week for no place seems to these youngsters quite so heavenly as over at their adopted Uncle John's. A sweet-faced mother from farther south presides over the home, and paradise is made up of her kind.

Are these children and the old people worried about the picture of Davis on the silver plate of the United States war ship Mississippi?

Hardly. This old veteran, who had his fling from the glamour of of enlistment to the discomforts of a nothern winter in a military prison, goes fishing with the boys, and brings in a basket of peaches, and tells stories to the girls, and war—

Oh, gracious that was years and years ago, and that is long ago past.

Today we are comparing notes on the virtues of the grub plow in a new clearing, or whether soy beans are adapted for sowing as a forage crop, or the germination of the season's supply of seed corn.

Hollingsworth is a good old chap. But what's the use.

If the people of Mississippi want to remember their idols who is harmed? If we are still afraid of Jeff Davis we must conclude that the war of forty five years ago is not ended and that the Union of today is not a union. That is nonsense. The country has had its time. The war was the end of a century of differences of opinion on slavery, which difference started before the war of the revolution, and was a dangerous pitch when the constitution was adopted.

The war brought the argument to a climax and settled it. The union since the war is a perfect one. At no time from the close of the Revolution until the finish of the Civil War was the country really united.

Those of us who were not in sympathy with the people of the South in their war can forget what was disagreeable. If we care to remember let us remember that which is more gratifying. Let us recall the story of that lively officer, Wheeler, who fought in the rebellion, and then came along to serve the common country as leader in the Spanish war. There is Fitzhugh Lee—

Or, to bunch them, the reconstructed members or the Confederacy who have become leaders of the country are so many that it is folly to count names.

Who has a quarrel with Uncle Remus, that romancer of the child land and teller of wonderful tales of the mythical world? Who wants to fight with James Lane Allen, the dignified, entertaining Kentuckian who tell such interesting stories of the blue grass country?

Who want to quarrel with anybody anyway?

Have you Scotch blood under your skin? I shall not criticise you if you happen to think well of the claims of the Stuarts to the British throne. Why object if a German wants to hoch der Kaiser?

Sure war is never a picnic. War will never be a picnic if Americans have a hand in it, for they will not fight with feather pillows and bouquets of roses. It was no holiday for the people of either section.

That is why it is fortunate that it is over, and why it is unfortunate that the Ohio congressman cannot understand that the end is away in the past.

Cadiz, Ohio, where Mr. Hollingsworth lives, is a nice and prosperous country town, where the farmers clip the fleeces from thousands of flocks and load the banks wito money. It is a thrifty, tight little place, but with a not-very-wide horizon.

If a delegation of Cadiz folks could get away some day and descend on the folks of some good typical town in Mississippi where the name of the Confederate leaders are venerated, it would be one of the best things in the world. The Mississippi fellows would take the doors off their houses and unhinge the gates and invite the visitors to possess the community, with all its contents, and the effusion of brotherly love and hospitality would be as mussy and overwhelming as the flood of honey at the cutting of a bee tree.

These Mississppi folks are not trailing their coat-tails for anybody to step on. They are trying to show their appreciation of this great big country of which they are a part, and they bring one of their idols to lay at the flag-staff. I do not know many Mississippi people, but I know lots of people who think highly of Jeff Davis. They are my neighbors, and good ones.

One of the best things a benificent Creator did for man was to endow him with a forgetter. It is a pity my friend Hollingsworth is not working his forgetter a little more when he thinks of the dead leader of the Confederacy, for there is always unhappiness when hatred and rancor is treasured.

Forget those things, and if Mississippi wants to bring her ancient idols and set them on the chimney-corner mantelpiece, let her fetch them.

There is room enough in this country for all sorts of hero worship, and that sort of thing never did much harm that I can recall.

BION H. BUTLER.

Southern Pines, N. C.

THE BOY WHO TURNS UPON HIS MOTHER.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth is an ungrateful child!" What do you think of young Lyman Briggs, of Taunton, Mass., who had his own mother arrested and sent to jail? The very thought is shocking to any person of refined sensibility.

"She cheated me, and that's why I had her arrested," says the boy. "Let her stay in jail. I have no sympathy for her."

Could you believe that any son with a spark of manhood in him could speak so of the mother who bore him! The Briggs family, it appears, once was wealthy, and when the elder Briggs died he left a considerable fortune. The son, who is the heir, asserts that his mother has lost, of the estate that was to come to him, $80,000 in the stock market. So he causes her arrest on the charge of embezzlement and she is taken to jail and must remain there because she is unable to secure the required bond of $1,000.

The loss of the fortune he expected is a severe blow to the young man. He is naturally deeply disappointed and chagrined. But that he should wreak such a revenge on his own mother shocks the public sense of decency and robs him of all sympathy.

There is no more binding Commandment than "Honor thy father and thy mother," the only Commandment with a promise, "and thy days shall be long in the land." Even the most dutiful children do not realize how much every child owes to its parents. The father devotes years of labor and earnest thought to provision for the child and its future. But upon the mother devolves the hardest task in the rearing and training of the child. In the act of bringing it into the world she risks her very life, and for years afterward her care and attention must follow it every hour. Upon it she pours out all her wealth of love and tenderness and expends upon it all the treasures of her physical, mental and moral being. Such services cannot be measured in money. Not $80,000, nor any other amount, will ever equal the service that she gives without money and without price. Many times the child is not worth the sacrifices made to bring it to maturity. But the mother gives all willingly in the hope that her son will grow up into a strong, chivalrous man who will be of use to the world. What sorrow could be so great as to have him turn out such a creature as would repudiate the mother who bore him, expose her to shame and disgrace, and in his foolish and pitiful revenge even to have her sent to the public prison?

That Massachusetts boy may have his revenge, he may drink it to the dregs; but he will find it the bitterest draft that ever mingled cruelty, ingratitude and remorse in one vile mixture.

An Elephant's Memory.

A veterinary surgeon told the following story concerning the intelligence and gratitude of an elephant:

Some years ago, he said, I was summoned by the proprietor of a famous show to come to his stables to attend a female elephant. The great creature had stepped on a nail or piece of metal, which had penetrated her foot. She was in great agony, and long before I reached the elephant stables I could hear her trumpeting with pain.

On entering, I found her standing on three legs, swinging the sore foot slowly backward and forward, I felt rather nervous as I approached the beast, but the keeper told me to have no fear. The elephant, he explained, was a very intelligent creature.

As I bent forward to examine the wounded food I felt a light touch on my hair. Turning, I saw the great trunk behind me, and it suggested dangerous consequences.

"I shall have to cut deep," I said to the keeper, who thereupon spoke to the elephant in some tongue unknown to me. Then he shouted: "Cut away!"

I made one gash with the knife, and felt the trunk again tighten on my hair in a way that made my blood run cold. However, I screwed up my courage and again applied the knife. In a short time I had lanced the abcess, sprayed the foot and bound it up. Evidently the elephant felt immediate relief, for it relaxed its grasp on my hair and drew a long breath.

Several months later I happened to be in the neighborhood of the show and sought out the keeper to inquire after my former patient.

She was well and hearty, he told me, and invited me to come and see her.

On approaching the elephant she looked at me at first with indifference, then steadily and with interest. Then she stretched out her trunk and laid it caressingly on my head. Finally—wonderful to relate—she lifted her foot now thoroughly healed, and showed it to me. She had not forgotten.—Minneapolis Tribune.

To Try Growing of Eastern Hardwoods in California.

The United States Forester sends THE REPUBLICAN the following news item, relative to an experiment soon to be tried in California:

"The Pacific Coast will soon be the scene of an interesting tree growing experiment. The United States Forest Service is planning to introduce a number of the more important eastern hardwoods into California, and will this year experiment with chestnut, hickory, basswood, red oak, and yellow poplar or tulip trees. Small patches of these trees will be planted near the forest rangers' cabins on the National Forests, and if those do well larger plantations on a commercial scale will soon be established on wider areas.

"There are over 125 different species of trees in California, a number of which produce some of the most valuable varieties of lumber in the country. Although considerably over one-half of the species are hardwood or broad-leaved trees yet, with the exception of the exotic eucalyptus, there is not a single species of hardwood here ranking in commercial importance with the leading eastern hardwoods. Climatic conditions in many parts of California are undoubtedly favorable for the growth of a number of the valuable hardwoods, and the absence of these trees is due mostly to unfavorable factors of seed distribution.

"If the experiments are successful, a valuable asset will have been added to the forest resources of this State, which should prove of special benefit to the local furniture and vehicle industries. Chestnut and red oak are highly esteemed for furniture, while with hickory, basswood and eucalyptus at its command, California should lead all other states in the vehicle industry."

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Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
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DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y
You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.
Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.
Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditio of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation tha may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

THE HOME PAPER.

With all due modesty we believe the home paper is the most important institution in any town. It is the medium through which the town speaks to the outside world and is the means of communication between the people of the town and vicinity. Long ago, under inspiration, it was written, "No man liveth to himself," and this truth was never more apparent than it is to-day. No man can retire from activity and live. He must know what is going on about him, and the world must know what he is doing. The use of the newspaper is the best plan by which this is carried on.

ACT NOW.

The country press is now becoming thoroughly aroused on the subject of Uncle Sam supplying printed envelopes in direct competition with the printers of this country, and raising the question as to the right of the government to do this class of work. Under the present law it is admissible, but the law should be repealed, and a strong pressure is being brought to bear on congress to this end. Definite action will likely be taken by the several state press associations meeting about this time, and the question will be laid before senators and representatives at Washington in such a way as to show them the injustice of the practice The matter has been neglected so long and the government has been so active in soliciting this work that it has grown to very large proportions, and this competition is being keenly felt by the commercial printers in the country. In the aggregate the loss amounts to thousands of dollars annually. The business should never have been diverted from the legitimate channels of trade, but if prompt and aggressive action is now taken on the subject there is no good reason why it should not all come back.

SPEAKING of the happy vacation days of yore, the Cumberland Evening Times expresses a doubt if the present generation enjoys these "days of freedom" as did the boys of fifty years ago. The editorial in the Times concludes as follows:

"With so many modern holidays and the scholastic year shortened as to suggest that it is but a little better than an attachment to vacation, we made bold to say that the school children of this day, of questionably wise modernite, do not enjoy vacation as did their forbears in the earlier and purer days of the republic, when hickory-oil was vigorously applied to the limbs of the oncoming great leaders of the parties whose achievements, in the great domain of statesmanship, led the country to its present collossal proportions.

"We submit that we have not far to go before we find the cause of such sad falling away from the high standards and lofty ideals of the past. In the coinage of high character, the American home has been cruelly robbed of its former glory, by the multiplication of rival shrines of amusement in clubs for the father, afternoon teas for the mother, and kindred appliances for the young people, far more Parisian than American in the fascinations presented.

"We will not undertake to say how far the schools as at present conducted, are responsible for the sad changes which have come. We will say that the American fathers and mothers, surrendering the God-given charter of home, older than Church or State, have had much to do in bringing about the present social conditions of many parts of the country, a crippled hybrid of French indulgence and American self-consciousness."

PLUCK MORE THAN LUCK.

There is something in luck, but there is more in pluck. And the old-fashioned virtues of industry, frugality, sobriety, self control, purity of body and of mind, with a heroic determination to work while it is called today, will not be denied their reward. Misfortune may come, broken health, the failure of of hopes, the fulfillment of great ambitions, but the young man who has started out in life with an equipment of these virtues and who holds on to them in the darkness and the light will not go far astray.

He may not die a multimillionaire, and perhaps it will be just as well for himself and the world if he does not. But let him keep his eyes open and his mind; let him be quick to see and apt to learn; let him seize opportunity when it comes and make the best of ever faculty he has; above all, let him keep his hands clean and his heart pure and do the duty that lies nearest to him, in faith, in himself and in his fellows and in the future, and then, even though misfortune should overwhelm him and he should miss the prize for which he strives, he will leave a name for which his children will be proud and he will add to the wealth of this old world.

AMENDING THE SHERMAN ACT.

Amending the Sherman act is going to be extremely difficult next winter in the light of the suit against the Sugar Trust for closing the Pennsylvania Refinery. For this act, deliberately taken by the trust to maintain prices by limiting production, the American Sugar Refining Company has deemed it wise to surrender $7,000,000 par of securities and pay in cash a sum currently estimated at $2,000,000.

This demonstration of the value of the Sherman act in curbing monopoly will bring Congress back next winter from constituents who believe that the Sherman act is effective. The decision in the hatters' boycott, early in 1908, abruptly ended any attempt at amending the Sherman act in the last Congress. A majority was apparent in both Senate and House in favor of amending the Sherman act, letting railroads pool and putting trusts under supervision.

The boycott decision brought a flood of protests from small manufacturers and shopkeepers all over the country against changing an act which made boycotts criminal. The Sherman act will not be changed in this particular.

The Sugar Trust's spectacular payment under the threat of the penalties of the Sherman act will arouse the same feeling in regard to trusts and their efforts to keep up prices by keeping down product. The average plain man in the street is certain to feel that an act which protects competition and heavily mulcts a trust is a good thing to keep as it is.

President Taft has fortunately urged a sane, conservative amendment of the Sherman act intended to preserve its present powers, substituting Federal regulation for criminal indictments. Much will be gained if this can be secured. Both ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft have urged that railroad pools should be permitted under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is needed, but this will also be made difficult of enactment by the new railroad consolidations in progress.

If no legislation on these issues is secured next winter it will be because trusts and railroads have aroused opposition and suspicion by the monopolies of the one and the growing consolidation under one control of larger and larger railroad systems.

AMERICA SPELLS OPPORTUNITY.

The death of Mr. H. H. Rogers, and the sketches of his life with which the papers have been filled, force upon our minds again the familiar truth that "America Spells Opportunity." The son of a country store keeper, selling newspapers in his native village to earn the first few cents which were his "very own," driving a grocery wagon and making his real start in life on $3 a week, brakeman and baggagemaster on a branch line of the railroad because the machine shops in the neighborhood were closed against him, he lived to build and own railroads, establish and control banks, and rule as a king among the most famous millionaires of the world.

He was only 21 when the eyes of New Englanders began to turn to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, but he saw things coming. He knew nothing of oil, but he meant to know. He went to learn and work. He went with his eyes in his head, with willing hands, a restless brain, and an indomitable will.

The rest of the story belongs to the history of this country.

"Opportunity," said the wise Romans, "has hair in front; behind she is bald. If you seize her by the forelock you may hold her. But if once you suffer her to pass you, not even the gods themselves may catch her again." Opportunity came to young Rogers, and the man was there to make the most of it.

"America Spells Opportunity," and there are few to whom, in some shape or other, opportunity does not come in this wonderful land. It may not present itself to everyone as it did to the men of the Standard Oil, who bear names which today are known all over the earth. But there is not one of them who would not declare that the men who succeed in this world are not the men to whom most opportunities or opportunities most marvelous come, but those who are prompt to take advantage of them and turn them to account when they come.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

ROAD COMMISSION OPENS THE BIDS

J. E. Francis Only Bidder for Section North of Oakland.

Bids for the building of about 18 miles of roads in four counties were opened Friday at the meeting of the State Road Commission in Baltimore. While the bids were lower than the first bids received, the commissioners hope to get even lower bids in the near future. Eleven bids were received from 10 bidders. The commission met Monday morning to award the contracts.

The bids, with the lowest bidders for Allegany and Garrett counties follows:

Allegany County—Five miles, beginning at the one-mile Shoemaker road from Cumberland to the Six-mile House; Hottman Bros., of Washington, Pa.; $38,658.93. Four bids received.

Garrett County—Five and fifty-five hundredts miles, from Oakland toward Thayerville; J. E. Francis, $58,468.90.

The bid for Allegany county is the lowest submitted to the commission. The road will cost a little more than $7,500 a mile. The improvement will begin at a point a short distance east of Lintnersville, extending to the six-mile house, a distance of about five miles and a half. When the commission met on Monday the contract for the piece of the road in Allegany county was awarded to Hottman Bros., of Washington, Pa., their bid having been the lowest submitted.

The Commission also awarded the contract for the Garrett county road to J. E. Francis, provided he make a reduction in the cost of excavating.

SUNNYSIDE.

Guy Yutzy, of Sunnyside, accompanied by Miss Nanie Yutzy, who is attending the Normal school at Oakland, took a flying trip to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Yutzy, who reside at Pocahontas, Pa., on Friday of last week. On the following Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Yutzy were surprised by a family reunion. All their sons, daughters, sons-in-law were present, among whom were Dr. Briscoe, Mr. Hershberger, Mr. Chas. Bender, of Grantsville; Mr. and Mrs. Joel Yutzy, Mrs. Barbara Beal and husband, twenty-eight grand children, and other relatives. Mr. Yutzy attended church on Sunday morning and on returning at noon found his house filled to overflowing with those near and dear to him. All enjoyed the occasion fully. May the happy people live to enjoy many more such good surprises. Mr. and Mrs. Yutzy were the recipients of many valuable presents.

The Hahn & Orendorf Lumber Co. is doing a rushing business at Sunnyside at the present time. Superintendent H. O. Stahl sees that everything is kept going ship shape, and no sawdust to go down the creek. D. I. Mosser is fireman; Lee Bidder, offbearer; Floyd Lee, mill owner and sawyer; the superintendent is also setter. Q.

BITTINGER.

There is a prospect of a scarcity of buckwheat cakes next winter, as the farmers fear the wet weather will continue and they will not be able to get the ground ready for that crop.

Daniel Hinebaugh and wife, who spent a week among relatives here left for Accident on Friday of last week.

A number of our neighbors were attending court at Oakland early this week.

Thomas B Wiley is arranging to start for Florida this week. Mr. Wiley will spend a few days in the Sunny South and look around with a view to purchasing a winter home there.

John Hetrick spent last week in Ohio, and contemplates purchasing a farm in that state.

Mrs. S. E. Brenneman and her sister, Miss Effie Bittinger, were shopping in Grantsville last Saturday.

While salting his sheep on the mountain last Saturday, neighbor Joel Orendorf encountered and killed a large rattle snake, the reptile having nine rattles and a button.

Noah Stark, who is employed at Chaffe, W. Va., spent last Sunday with his parents at this place.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger is arranging to hold a lawn fete and festival in her grove on Saturday evening, June 26th, and all are cordially invited to attend.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Park is filling up rapidly and but a very few cottages that are for rent are still available. At a fair estimate there are one-third more people here now than ever before in the history of the Park at this time of the season. Many of the boarding houses have guests when heretofore they did not have any before the camp meeting.

Cottages are being opened every day for regular summer residents and renters. Among the more recent arrivals we note the following:

Mrs. S. P. Speers, of Speers, Pa.

Dr. John G. McLain and family, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Rev. Dr. Goucher and daughters, of Baltimore.

Col. J. M. Burns and family, of Morgantown, W. Va.

The Odd-Fellow Anniversary will be celebrated by Oak Lodge, of Loch Lynn on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Loch Lynn U. B. church. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. C. W. Hudson, of the Baptist church and Rev. Oliver Stoneking of the U. B. church. A general and cordial invitation is extended to the friends of the order and the public in general.

An evidence that we still have near us a few young vandals, notwithstanding the lesson given by our court a year ago was manifested yesterday morning in the wanton breaking of young shade trees, the displacing of wire waste-baskets and other deviltry committed along the main board walk from the Auditorium to the station. Circumstantial evidence points strongly in the direction of certain young men (not residents of the Park) who had visited Oakland and had there fortified themselves by satan's brew to do his dirty work as they passed through the Park at a late hour of the night.

Lee N. Hayden is painting Rev. J. P. McKee's small cottage and later in the season will paint the larger one.

Miss Kathlyn Bishop is among late arrivals here.

Mr. and Mrs Joseph Sheehy and family, of Washington, D. C., arrived Monday and are domiciled for the summer in the Allen cottage on G street.

Mr. Harper Wade, of Sutton, W. Va., was visiting Miss Bessie Echard a few days last week.

McHENRY.

Not seeing any items from our quiet little town, I will try to pen a few with the hope of not finding a way to the waste basket.

The farmers in this section are busy cultivating their corn and preparing to sow buckwheat.

Cyrus Stark, of near here, traded for a fine driving horse last week.

Mrs. Wm. Hoye, of Sang Run, was calling on friends here last Sunday.

Mr. John Bowman was kicked in the face by a horse Sunday morning.

Miss Clara Eager and Mrs. E. A. Weimer, of Oakland, have been visiting friends here and at Hoyes for the past week.

Messrs. Beason, Asa and Walter Glotfelty were visiting their sister, Mr. Wm. McLean, last Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Glotfelty and family called on Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Brenneman on Sunday.

Douglas McLean was running his chop mill one day last week.

Robert Miner has been doing some fine painting for H. Brenneman.

Mr. Anthony Miner, of Gibbons Glade, Pa., passed through here on his way to Oakland one day last week.

Miss Sadie Savage returned home on Sunday from a short visit to Sang Run.

Messrs. T. C. Hinebaugh and G. S. Glotfelty are the husky loggers for the Red Brush Lumber Co.

A team belonging to Ralph Brenneman became frightened while ploughing and ran away, completely destroying the plow.

Mr. Josephus Ferguson is conducing a Sabbath school at the Deep Creek school house. We wish him success in his effort.

Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty is running his shingle mill this week.

Mrs. D. W. Fraker is ill at this writing.

We notice that Mr. Jonas Glotfelty is busy putting up a woven wire fence on his farm.

Mrs. Minnie Hinebaugh and others are training the Sabbath school children of this place for Children's Day exercises which will be held on Sunday evening, June 20. Every one cordially invited.

SHORT RUN.

The farmers are busy plowing their buckwheat ground.

The corn and weeds are running a race and the people think if it don't quit raining pretty soon the weeds will gain the victory.

Mr. James Wikore is busy building a large barn.

Mr. James Hoopengardner was visiting our vicinity Sunday.

Tom Wikone and Chas. Harvey was visiting Three Fork Sunday.

Miss Merle Fowler's many friends appreciated her short visit the past week.

Most of the young people attended Childern's day at Ryan's Glade Sunday. They report a good time.

Mr. Thomas Harvey was visiting relatives in Wilson Sunday.

The young people attended the festival at Eagle Rock Saturday night; they also report a royal good time.

Mr. Claude Harvey had a grubbing Thursday.

Rev. B. A. McCauley, preached a very able sermon Sunday.

Our Grange is prospering very nicely. Mr. Wm. Moore, Master.

Our hustling young men are going to have an all day picnic and dance Saturday, July 3rd. Come one, come all and spend a pleasant day with us.

We wish the dear old REPUBLICAN every success.

Subscribe for The Republican.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN C. TEATS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

LILLIE B. TEATS,
Administratrix,
Cranesville, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SARAH J. SCOTT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphan's Court for Garrett County, No. 715 Administrations.

In the Matter of the Estate of David Livengood, deceased.

Ordered this 8th day of June in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Renninger, Administrator c. t. a., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of July, 1909, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of July, 1909.

The report states the amount of sale to be $630.00.

G. SEMMES HAMILL, JR., C. J. O. C.
HENRY KAMP, J. O. C.
J. THOMAS MOON, J. O. C.

True copy,

Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Closing Out Sale

BEGINNING

MAY 24th, 1909,

I will close out my entire stock of

Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries,

at less than actual cost. This sale will continue until my entire stock is sold.

Come early and get your choice. The goods are all new and up-to-date.

JAMES W. FRIEND,
Friendsville, Md.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,

and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the **New Home** is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

KODAK ●● SAFETY ▲ FILM

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. John W. McCullough, of Friendsville, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ashby, of Deer Park, were county seat visitors yesterday.

Messrs. Elijah and Alfred Friend, of Sang Run, were in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mr. J. M. Crane, of Kingwood, West Va., was the guest of relatives in Oakland yesterday.

Mr. W. E. Shirer, of the firm of G. A Shirer & Co., made a business visit to Grafton and Clarksburg on Monday.

John Martin, of Oakland, was in the city last evening as the guest of his father, Attorney F. T. Martin.—Grafton Sentinel.

Ex-County Commissioner Isaac W. Abernathy and Mr. Jacob V. Anderson, of District No 8, were in Oakland yesterday on business.

Hon. Philip Willett, of the Park, expects to leave Saturday for Oklahoma, where he goes on a lecturing tour, and will remain away some days.

Dr. and Mr. W. H. Ravenscroft returned to their home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon from a week's visit to relatives in an near Kingwood.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Funk, of near New Stanton, Pa., are in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Brown at their home on Alder street.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Scott, of New York, who were called to Oakland by the death of Mr. Scott's mother, which occurred two weeks ago, returned to their home Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Elwood Offutt and Miss Bess Offutt went to Cumberland yesterday to attend the wedding of their cousin, Miss Shepherd, who became the bride of Dr. Karl P. Heintz last night.

Mr. Ira Beckwith, who left Oakland during the winter and located at Johnstown, Pa., returned to his home here Monday afternoon and on Tuesday purchased the opera house cafe from his father.

Col. J. M. Stanley, of the Piedmont Herald and Pythian Banner, was in Oakland yesterday on business before the Court as a witness in the McKenzie matter, and while here made this office a fraternal visit.

Notice the change in the advertisement of the Garrett National Bank in this paper today. A handsome increase has been made in the surplus and profits since the publication of the last statement of the bank, which is a source of gratification to its boardo f directors and stockholders.

The summer tourist is beginning to arrive in Oakland. Yesterday afternoon's train No. 55 brought quite a number, among them being several familiar faces who have made Oakland their summer home for many years gone by; others are new to this section of the country.

Jasper Augustine and family will leave Thursday to spend the summer at their home near Addison. Mr. Augustine has made numerous improvements at his summer home and expects to remain there later this fall than usual. He has installed several new bathrooms, a furnace in the cellar and water system throughout the house.—Uniontown Standard.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek has been visiting in Englewood, New Jersey, and Philadelphia and New York. At Englewood she was entertained by Miss Blanche Boardman, she being one of the graduates of the Dwight School for young ladies. Miss Boardman spent last summer at Deer Park and became very popular. At Philadelphia Miss Haulenbeek was entertained by Miss Helen Jordan, who was also a Deer Park visitor last summer.

Take a day off when the Sun Brothers' Greater Shows appear here on next Tuesday, the 22nd. It will be a gala occasion, as this show is one of the finest conducted and one of the best performing exhibitions traveling in America. The horses and ponies carried are a special feature and form one of the interesting sights. There is also a great exhibit of wild animals and odd beasts from strange lands. The "Main Top" performance is said to be one of superior excellence.

There is gloom in Piedmont. The city has no money, and the city council met in special session yesterday morning for the purpose of cutting down expenses. There will be no liquor license revenue this year, and all city work is stopped, and it may be that one or both of the two police will have to go. At this session it was decided to forbid the use of of fireworks of any description in Piedmont. There was some discussion as to the expediency of changing the water board, but nothing definite has been done.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

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First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

VISITED SCENES OF HIS NATIVITY

John A. J. Shultz Back to Grantsville After 45 Years.

Mr. John A. J. Shultz, who left Grantsville, Garrett county, Md., his native town, 45 years ago, made a home visit last week, but only a few friends and acquaintances of that remote date were alive or present to greet him in his two days' stay. Among the few was his aged sister, Eliza Royer, now 96 years of age, but sound in mind and body. She was the first child of Adam Shultz, who died in 1864, the father of 18 children, only 4 of whom survive. The Shultz name for many years so numerous and prominent in old Allegany county, is now silent.

John Shultz, upon reaching St. Louis, immediately went into the leather tanning business, of which he had a home training. He has for many years been president of the Shultz Belting Co., of St. Louis, the largest establishment of the kind in the west. The products are shipped to all the countries of the New and the Old World. He invented a process by which the rawhide is in a short time converted into stronger leather than by the old process; hence its superiority for belting leather, which needs the greatest strength. Mr. Shultz is one of the most prominent business men in his city and holds positions in many leading institutions and companies in St. Louis. He also occupies a high position in the social circle. But the pleasures of his home visit were lessened on account of the death of his beloved wife, Mary Brown Shultz, a few months ago, just when preparations were being made for the celebration of their golden wedding, then near. Instead of joy and happiness, funeral mournings and sorrow took their places. Mr. Shultz will visit all the eastern cities, including Buffalo, and some other western cities. He takes much pleasure in being a grandson of a revolutionary soldier, Christian Shockey, father of his mother, Nancy Shockey Shultz. J. B.

Mrs. Byrd Lake left Sunday for Mt. Lake Park, where she spent the afternoon and night very pleasantly as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCaskey and Mrs. W. M. Walter at Hearts Ease cottage, where the McCaskey and Walter families are summering. On her way home yesterday she stopped off at Oakland to attend the funeral of Mr. Harry Flowers, formerly of this city, but late of Baltimore, which occurred at Oakland Monday afternoon. Mrs. Lake returned home Monday night.—Grafton Republican.

E. R. Jones, of Deer Park, was awarded several pleasant honors at the Recognition Day exercises of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Deleware, Tuesday morning. The honor pennant for his debate work, a silver medal for second place in the contest for the best drilled non-commissioned officer in the college battalion, and a promotion to a first lieutenacy were the honors handed out to him. He has junior rank at the University. Last week he was elected an officer of his literary society for the fall term, and next week he will spend at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontrrio, Canada, as one of the represntatives of the University Y. M. C. A., at the great student conference to be held there for ten days.

The Postoffice Department is preparing to issue a new postal card. Postmaster General Hitchcock has called in the expert chemists of the Department of Agriculture and has instructed them to work out a formula that will give a much better paper than can be made under the contract now in force. He says the postal cards issued by this Government are inferior to the product of almost every other country, and that it is contemplated to make improvements in the general style of printing and arrangement of the type and designs. It may be decided to change to change also the color of the ink and the tint of the paper. The Government issues 75,000,000 postal cards a month. The present four year contract expires December 31 next, and in the meantime the Postmaster General is giving personal attention to devising a more substantial and ornate card.

There, the Journal has done gone and rented the Oakland Hotel again. The local B. & O. real estate manipulator and dreamer of dreams has roped the public into thinking a man named Gray from over at Thomas, West Va., was the lucky prize winner last week. How many more times the Journsl will sell, lease or rent the Oakland for the B. & O. before the season of 1909 closes—can't be done before the season opens this year, for its already open, the season, not the hotel,—is beyond the power of man to tell. Two or three weeks ago the Journal had sold the property to a Washington syndicate and the purchasers were endeavoring to raise sufficient money with which to make some repairs, but they were unable to do so and gave the matter up. That's what the Journal said in effect three weeks ago. In the succeeding issue the reason given by the Journal, evidently penned by the same hand, was that the railroad company desired certain reservations and the deal fell through. The Journal's two statements are at variance one with the other, but then the Journal has rented the property again for the B. & O. and it is consequently happy.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 10.45 a. m., and at 8 p. m.

Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:

Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.

Deer Park—Preaching at 2 p. m.

Wesley Chapel—Preaching at 8 p. m.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.

Loch Lynn—Odd Fellows' Memorial service at 3 p. m.

Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

Everybody invited to be present.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Service will be held in St. Matthew's P. E. Church Sunday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock, Rev. L. E. Goodwin officiating.

Save Old Newspapers and Magazines.

Thanking the people of Oakland for responding so readily to our request for old newspapers and magazines, we ask that if others have such they leave word with Mr. James O. Hinebaugh, any member of the Society or at this office before next Thursday as Mr. Hinebaugh will call on that day for them. We want ten tons.

LADIES OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

As will be noticed by referring to another column, the art exhibit for the benefit of the Oakland public school piano fund will be held at Hart's Hall, Alder street, instead of at the school house, as announced in this paper last week. A visit made to the exhibit will be a lasting pleasure and will convey to the minds of all the accomplishments of the masters of art in portraying their ideals and conceptions of the beautiful in nature upon canvass. Aside from this selfish motive, too, the visitors will help wonderfully by their presence and their contributions, a splendid cause, that of providing a piano to make the school room and the tedium of the school hours pleasurbale for the children who attend.

The following kick is taken from an exchange: "A lawyer charges a man $10 for ten minutes conversation—the man insists on paving it. A doctor asks one dollar for a perscription and the patient says: 'O! pshaw, is that enough?' An undertaker charges $100 for conducting a funeral and he is just perfectly lovely to everybody inside and outside the family. A man buys a gold brick and apologizes for not having bitten before. An editor walks a mile in the hot sun to get the facts of a death or wedding or social function and spends three hours writing it up and tell lies praising people until he hates himself. Then if he makes an insignificant omission or charges five cents straight for these copies, he is a stingy, careless, good for nothing old cuss, who never gets anything right and charges four times the price of the city papers twice as large."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

Charley Straight and Dessie Santee, both of St. Leo, W. Va.

G. C. Henderson, of Grafton, W. Va. and Georgia Alice Vincent, of Fairmont, W. Va.

Frank W. Thompson and Lizzie M. Barnes, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Anthony Niner, of Gibbon's Glade, Pa., and Daisy Fike, of Fearer, Md.

E. G. Butler and Zura Lancaster, both of Jennings, Md.

Willie H. Ravenscroft and Pearl Zais, both of McCoole, Md.

Francis E. Moore, of Manningt'on, W. Va., and Lena A. Dulaney, of Wadestown, W. Va.

Robert Sanders and Myrtle Belle Anderson, both of Masontown, W. Va.

Alva Everly and Altie Helmes, both of Rodamers, W. Va.

M. K. Barger and Sarah Rohrbaugh, both of Jordan's Run, W. Va.

George Sypolt and Sarah Ann Everly, both of Rodamers, W. Va.

Albert Skidmor and Mary Ethel Ball, both of Ovatter, W. Va.

Grover C. Cooper and Cora Mason, both of Auburn, W. Va.

S. E. Whisner and Gussie May Wilson, both of Bloomington, Md.

William V. Thraves, of Nowata, Okla., and Gertrude Madison Campbell, of Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $:50.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre.

No. 13.—157 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; new farm; will sell for $2,000; cheap at twice the money.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

COAL LANDS, TIMBER, Town Lots and Farms Galore.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate manin Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,

Window Shades,

Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

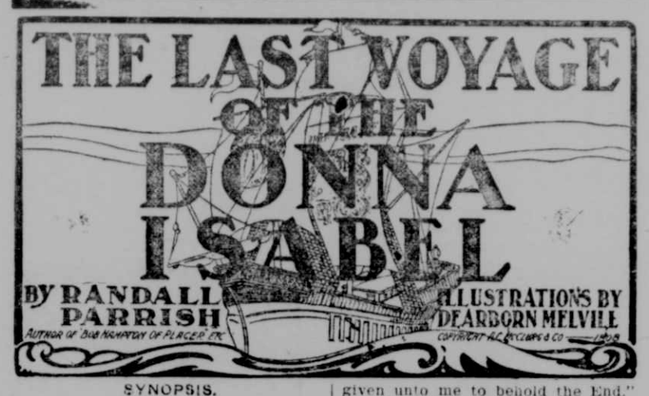
July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilsons Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. F. Parr's.
July 15 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 3.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12; Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytee's Store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
July 20 Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Ries.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 2 Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3; Keyser—Smearman's Store, 4 to 6.
July 26 Hutton—Carney's Store, 10 to 4.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas B. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 7 to 2; Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 7.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick's 2 to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings Hotel, 2 to 5.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office 9 to 4.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Elithorp's Store.
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 3.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1902, being Chapter 556, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe 1908 tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man recommended by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII.—Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured. Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1753. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

been the one great impelling force which has molded mine. I wonder is it destined always to be so? Are these waters even now bearing me on as Fate wills? Ever since I can remember I have permitted the ocean to take that place in my heart which, perhaps, should be otherwise occupied. It has been my master, my strongest love. But I must not think this, much less say it," hastily awakening, and pointing forward. "See, Mr. Stephens, how those clouds and the waters blend yonder in such fantastic forms; they appear an army of sheeted ghosts bearing down to block our passage into the Polar sea."

I looked in the direction indicated, scarcely noting the phenomena, but wondering what was the real meaning concealed behind her veiled utterance. In truth Lady Darlington was not a woman easily interpreted. She was by no means a creature of moods, yet behind her effort at outward cheerfulness I was constantly aware of something hidden, some haunting memory of the past, more to be dreaded even than her present environment.

Sometimes I even thought she deliberately played with me; yet this was not so. There was nothing of the coquette in her nature, nothing of purposeful deceit in either words or action, and I cast the unworthy thought from me with the indignation it deserved. Still, her method was most strange, most peculiar. Indeed, she was like two women, ever keeping me on the qui vive, alive with expectancy, yet never quite bringing to me that open-heartedness I so much desired. One second, as though by purest accident, I looked down into her soul; the next I saw nothing but the outer covering. Without in the least meaning to be so she became a teasing puzzle, an enigma of womanhood, before whom I was beginning to worship, unable to analyze even my own feelings, half-hopeful, half-afraid.

Hence it was that on this day I remained leaning against the piano, listening to her really brilliant execution of difficult music, gazing down upon her unconscious face, the swing of the deck under my feet, but with a heavy heart behind the smile upon my lips. The music finally ceased, yet we lingered there conversing over the memory aroused by its rendition, when Tuttle emerged from his room, prepared for his turn of service on deck. He stopped and stared across at us, his hand on the knob of the closed door.

"Such songs are most unseemly under our present circumstances," he said, solemnly, apparently addressing the lady only, for his glance never met mine. "In presence of death and the hereafter, madam, prayer is the natural outlet of the soul."

Her sympathetic face whitened, the expression of her eyes changing instantly.

"What—what do you mean, Mr. Tuttle? Are we in any special danger?"

"In the midst of life we are in death. What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the Son of Man that thou visitest him? Death rides upon the wind, races upon the waters. Place not your trust in princes, nor in any of the powers of earth, but upon the mercy of the Most High. Be warned, madam; be prepared for his early coming, for already has it been given unto me to behold the End."

He strode past us, stony-faced, his gaunt form outlined against the gray sky without as he pushed back the companion door. Lady Darlington watched his disappearance with parted lips and eyes filled with fear.

"The fellow has gone crazy over his spiritistic theories," I endeavored to explain. "Do not permit such folly to affect you."

"But—but, Mr. Stephens, he means it, he believes it. What is it he has seen?"

"Some vision of his insanity, no doubt—nothing that need worry us who are sane."

Her fingers pressed tightly upon my hand.

"But if he is really insane how much more dangerous it makes our position! Do you really think he is?"

"Only along that one line, Lady Darlington," my voice growing firm with conviction. "Otherwise he seems as sane as most men. We must humor him to that extent, but regarding all other matters there is no occasion for you to worry. The man is a magnificent seaman, and handles the Sea Queen with remarkable skill. He will bring us out safely, and you must not permit his prophecies of disaster to influence your mind—they are only the ravings of a diseased brain."

I do not know how much of what I said she actually believed, yet as I talked on in apparent confidence her expression gradually changed, and finally I had Celeste bring her wraps, and I escorted her forth upon deck. The fresh, stinging air soon served to drive from her brain the last vestige of terror, although at first she watched Tuttle on the bridge very closely. However, the fellow had left his weird fancies all below, and his sharp orders, coupled with the able manner in which he sailed the vessel, rapidly brought back even my own evaporated faith.

Lady Darlington did not appear again after supper, although Celeste sat in the main cabin and chatted vivaciously with De Nova while he ate. They appeared so deeply engrossed in each other that I finally took my pipe and went on deck, leaving them undisturbed, their laughter echoing to my ears as I slid to the companion door. There was a taste of snow in the wintry air—delicate, scattered, whirling flakes that cut the exposed flesh like needles, while the wind whistled through the frozen rigging in shrill music. The decks were as gloomy and dark as the surrounding sea was desolate and gray, the endless vista of circling water and sky merely merging imperceptibly into the haze of distance—everywhere the white-capped waves frantically chasing each other, crest following crest, the deep hollows between as black as death.

It got upon my nerves at last, and I went below, striving manfully to shake off all memory of the depressing picture. Ten minutes later I was securely braced in my bunk, so soundly sleeping I forgot to dream.

I could never tell what awoke me; some strange noise, no doubt, for I sat straight up, staring through the blackness toward the closed door. Almost at the very instant I heard the smash of glass in the main cabin. I was only partially undressed, and with one spring was at the latch, the fierce pitching of the yacht making me instantly apprehensive of accident. At the first glance I perceived nothing unusual under the dim light, then I saw a man sprawling on the floor in midst of a litter of glass from a broken mirror. I leaped across toward the fellow, twisting my hand into the collar of his pea-jacket, and whirling him face upward to the light. It was Tuttle, and he shrank away from me cowering like a whipped cur, his hands thrust out, his eyes staring. It was an appalling face, ghastly, terror-stricken.

"What is it, Mr. Tuttle?"

"Oh, Christ! Christ!" he shrieked, apparently never seeing me at all, his teeth gnashing, a foam on his lips. "I saw it again—right over there! But I killed that one! I killed that one! It will go back to hell ahead of me! Oh, God! there's another! Another, but I'll kill that one, too!"



"Oh, God! There's Another! Another, But I'll Kill That One Too!"

Straight toward me he came with the fierce, unexpected leap of a wild animal. Half-dazed I grappled him. It was the contest of man against beast, for he fought clawing and snapping, snarling forth curses. The necessity of saving myself stiffened me to it, and I struck out hastily, landing twice before we came to the grip. It seemed to me he possessed the strength of a dozen men, yet I got my fingers in his neckband, and we went crashing down together on the deck. As we struck he went suddenly limp, his fingers shaking, his eyes staring up dully at the light. I held him thus in my grip an instant, suspecting some trick; then, as he never moved, I drew him up until his shoulders rested against the support of a chair.

"What is it, man?" I questioned, anxiously. "What has happened? Are you sick?"

He made no response, gave not the slightest sign that he even heard me. I poured out a glass of liquor, held it to his lips, and he gulped it down, but seemingly in a stupor.

"Come along," I said, sternly, realizing that my will must dominate his, if I would move him to action. "I am going to take you to your berth, and make you lie down. You are sick, and need rest. Get up, now."

He attempted no resistance as I lifted him, even clinging to the chair for support, his entire body shaking like a jelly fish. I braced him in through the open door, tumbled him over into the bunk, and he lay there, staring straight up with unwinking eyes, his face as yellow as parchment. He was completely dressed for the deck, his pea-jacket buttoned to the chin, his heavy sea-boots on. I loosened the one, drew off the others, shut the door, and left him there alone. It was clear enough he had again beheld the ghost, but how came he to be fully dressed, his clothing still wet with the salt spray? Breathing hard from the exertion, I glanced curiously at my watch to note the hour. Barely two o'clock. Why, it was his trick on deck; he had deserted his position to come below. The Sea Queen was rushing through the gloom with no officer on the bridge. De Nova would be in his bunk asleep. I sprang to my own room, and hastily finished dressing, fully determined on standing out Tuttle's watch on deck. As I came forth again into the main cabin, winding a muffler about my throat, a vision in white fronted me, grasping the table to keep from falling.

"What is it, Mr. Stephens? What has happened?"

"Nothing that need in any way alarm you," and as the vessel gave a sickening plunge, and her eyes opened in apprehension, I caught her arm firmly. "Truly, believe me, there is no danger. Mr. Tuttle has been suddenly taken ill, and I am going to relieve him on watch. You have confidence in me, have you not?"

Her eyes searched my face earnestly, the gray depths full of anxiety.

"Oh, yes."

"Then now is the time to show it. I shall remain on deck, probably, until morning. I wish you to go back, lie down and rest. Let me assist you to return to your stateroom."

I held her closely to me, so closely I could feel the throb of her breathing, the warmth of her flesh, realizing that she was clinging to me in utter forgetfulness. Only at the door did she draw away slightly, yet even then with her hands clasping my arm, her hands clasping my arm, her eyes gazing directly into mine.

"You have told me all?"

"All of the slightest importance; the details can wait daylight. I ask you to confide in me now, and sleep. May I have your promise?"

There was something mystifying in those gray eyes I had never perceived before, and she caught her breath in a quick sob.

"Yes," she replied, simply, her lashes drooping, "you may have my promise."

On deck I discovered the yacht laboring desperately in a heavy cross sea, the sky clear, and two men straining at the wheel. In spite of the starshine, they were so bundled up that I was compelled to stare directly in their faces before I could recognize either.

"Mr. Tuttle has been taken sick and gone to his berth," I explained briefly. "I will serve out his watch. What course have you?"

"Sou'-sou'-east by sou', sir."

I glanced inquiringly at the compass-card, and then forward, sweeping the seas with my glasses. There was no ice in sight, but the bitter cold of the air was sufficient proof of plenty not far away.

"When did Mr. Tuttle go aft?" I asked.

"'Bout 30 minutes ago, sir."

"Did he leave any word?"

"He never said nothin,' did he, Bill? He'd been actin' queer, an' a-talkin' to hisself, an' all at once he ran down the steps, an' went aft. Bill an' I figured it out as how maybe he was cold, an' wanted a drink."

At four o'clock, the sky already beginning to mist as if from thickening frost, I dispatched one of the hands aft to rout out De Nova. He came stumbling up the steps, perhaps ten minutes later, still rubbing the sleep out of his eyes, but became wide awake enough when he recognized me.

"Sacre, w'at was zis, Mons. Stephen? W'ere was ze mate?"

Crouching behind the tarpaulins out of the keen sweep of the wind, I explained in rapid detail what had occurred since he went below.

"It will probably have to be watch and watch with us, De Nova," I ended, firmly. "Tuttle is no longer fit to be left in charge of the deck. You agree to that?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"By gar, it look like zare was nossing else for it."

"No; it is the only way. Call me at the end of your trick. I'll look in on Tuttle again as I go below."

I did so, discovering him still upon his back, his eyes wide open, staring straight up at the deck-beams above.

"Is there anything I can do for you, Mr. Tuttle?"

He wet his parched lips with his tongue, turning his head ever so slightly at sound of my voice.

"Another drink of brandy," he muttered, thickly. "I don't see what is the matter with my legs; they won't move."

I brought him the liquor, lifting his head so he might drink more easily, and expressing a hope that he would feel much better by morning. He returned no answer, and I went across to my own berth and turned in.

CHAPTER XVI.

In Which I Again Come to Command.

Dade awoke me, the gray light of the Antarctic day streaming in through the porthole.

"I pounded on the door twice, sir," he explained, quickly, "but you was sleepin' so hard I had to come in. Somethin' 's gone wrong in Mr. Tuttle's stateroom, sir."

"Wrong! what do you mean?"

"Well, sir a gun went off in there just now, an'—"

I was already upon my feet, pulling on my clothes.

"Run up on deck and ask De Nova to come down here at once. Lively now, my lad."

The two had already reached the foot of the companion stairs when I came out, and Dade had evidently made the situation clear to the mind of the creole.

"Have you been in zare, monsieur?" he asked, anxiously.

"No, not yet, but I fear the worst, and thought it would be better for us to go together. Stand by, Dade, for we may need you."

The ex-whaleman was lying on the floor in a curled-up heap, a revolver resting beside him, perhaps a foot from his hand. The pungent odor of powder was still in the room. We turned him over, revealing a bullet wound just in front of the ear. Beyond all doubt he had shot himself while sitting upon the edge of the bunk, and had tumbled forward, dead before he struck the deck. I glanced toward De Nova, who stood staring silently down at the dead man, and at Dade, almost yellow with terror, peering cautiously in through the open door.

"He is beyond further trouble," I said, solemnly. "The poor devil. Help me lift him back into his berth."

Dade held aloof, but De Nova took hold with me, and together we straightened out the body, covering it decently with a sheet. Then we passed out into the main cabin and closed the door.

"What sort of weather have we outside, Mr. De Nova?" I questioned, endeavoring to quell the beating of my heart.

"Clear an' col', monsieur, ze win' nor'west."

"Then we are holding our course?"

"Oui, ouf," gesticulating, "but w'at we do now? w'at we do now?"

"Well, that depends entirely upon you and the crew," I returned, shortly. "Mr. Tuttle is dead, beyond recall. I am the only competent navigator left on board. For the sake of my own life, as well as the safety of those women in our care, I propose assuming command. Have you anything to say?"

The creole stood motionless, grasping the edge of the table, his black eyes still fastened on Tuttle's closed door.

"Well, you had better decide," I went on, stoutly, "and anyway the only thing for us to do is to put this matter straight before the crew. Keep quiet about what has happened until after breakfast—you, too, Dade—and then have the whole crew piped aft. Go on about your work until then, and keep your tongues still."

I sat down on the divan, watching Dade as he bustled about from the table to the pantry, ever casting furtive glances toward the silent stateroom in which the dead man lay. Finally I got up, and, to Dade's horror, re-entered the mate's room, returning with the chart upon which our course had been pricked up until noon of the previous day, and spread it out across my knees. I was still engaged in studying it when Lady Darlington, fully dressed, emerged from her cabin. She touched me before I was even aware of her presence.

"Is Mr. Tuttle still ill?" she questioned, anxiously, "and have you been on duty all night?"

"The first officer is dead," I answered, and made her sit down beside me. "I will tell you all the facts."

She listened silently, her breath quickened from excitement, her face colorless. I dwelt upon the man's mental condition, his ghostly hallucinations, my discovery of him in the main cabin, and his final mad act of self-destruction. The very relating of the tragic story served to clear my own mind and strengthen my resolve.

"What—what will this mean to us?" she questioned, her lips trembling. "Will it release us from our bondage? Will it result in abandoning this crazy search after treasure?"

"Honestly I do not know, Lady Darlington," I acknowledged with reluctance. "The present attitude of the crew remains to be discovered. Practically we are as helpless as before. My one advantage lies in the fact that I am the only navigator on board. Yet they have power to compel me to do their will. I cannot battle against them alone."

"But you no longer believe in Tuttle's story?"

"I never have really believed it. But this is not a question of what I believe; it all hangs upon the faith of the men forward."

"But if they realize he was insane, surely they must also decide that his treasure ship was likewise a delusion."

I shook my head, gravely doubting her conclusion.

"I regret to say I possess no such expectation. The average sailor, Lady Darlington, is not given to reasoning; he is more a creature of impulse. I fear we are already too close to our goal to now be turned back by the mate's death. The men will insist on completing the voyage. I intend to have the entire crew piped aft after breakfast, and will talk to them. I wish you to go on deck with me at the time, and hear all that is said." I paused, intently watching the expression of her face. "Whatever decision I may be driven to, I hope it will not forfeit me your respect."

"Oh, no."

"You will retain confidence in me, even if the bow of the Sea Queen continues to point southward?"

She lifted her gray eyes to mine in unshadowed frankness.

"Whatever you think best, Mr. Stephens, I shall believe to be right," she responded, softly. "Will my trust help you?"

"It is the one thing needed. Thus armed I can fight it out."

The meal following was far from cheerful, although the bright sun streamed down through the deck transom to fall in golden bars along the table, as our thoughts would constantly recur to that silent figure lying in the nearby bunk, while our conversation was largely about him, and the consequences of his death.

Finally, bidding both mistress and maid prepare themselves for an early call to the deck, I went forward to the bridge, relieving De Nova while he descended to the main cabin for his breakfast. The crew had already completed their meal and swarmed out of the forecastle, apparently aware that something was in the wind. I noticed big Bill Anderson circulating among the various groups, talking earnestly, and felt convinced the crew was endeavoring to settle upon some united course of action. Brutal and unlearned as he was, the boatswain was a thorough sea-lawyer, understanding well how to influence his mates, and with enough at stake in this game to render him desperate. The second mate joined me.

"Call all hands aft, Mr. De Nova," I said, after a glance into his face, "every man Jack of them, except the two at the wheel. I will talk to them from the rail."

I took my position there, with Lady Darlington and Celeste close at hand, but somewhat sheltered under the lee of the longboat from the stinging wind. The herd came shuffling aft, and ranged themselves awkwardly enough on the open deck. De Nova cast his eyes over them, counting, then climbed the short ladder and joined me.

"All here, monsieur." Then lowered his voice. "Mapes was dead in ze fo'c'stle."

"Mapes! Oh, he was the man who fell from the foreyard?"

"Oui, an' it all makes ze crew feel scare'."

I glanced at the group, and around at the stern vision of sea. Altogether it formed a dismal, disheartening picture—the men, bundled up in their heavy clothing, stamping their feet on the deck, their ragged beards forking out, their eyes gleaming beneath the peaks of woolen caps drawn low, shuffling impatiently, and occasionally moving over to the rail to spit; the yacht, long battered by the seas, stripped of every unnecessary adornment, her hatches battened down, her funnel rusty, her sails close reefed, her forward deck a sheet of glistening ice, the sharp wind whistling through the frozen rigging as she staggered through a cold, gray, wintry sea, straining and groaning in every timber as the gleaming surges struck her quarter and the relentless wheel held her to the course. The whole view photographed itself indelibly upon my mind, and I clung to the rail, gazing about and down into those upturned faces below.

"Men," I said, finally, shadowing my lips with one hand to keep the words from being blown away, "I am no sea orator, and what I have to say will be short. No doubt you know pretty well already what has happened on board during the night. All I need say is, that Mr. Tuttle is dead; he went crazy and shot himself. Now, the reason I called you aft is this. You are no regular articled crew, on an ordinary voyage between ports. None of you have signed papers, and you have no lawful officers to take charge. It happens I'm the only navigator on board, and so I've called you aft, after talking with Mr. De Nova about it, to get your ideas on what ought to be done. Some of you speak up until we can find out what your notions are."

No one among them made any response, the long row of eyes staring dully up at me, the feet shuffling in uneasiness.

"Come, Anderson, open up. You've been sounding the men for an hour past. What's your plan?"

The boatswain, thus directly singled out from the others, pushed his way to the front, glancing sideways into the faces of his mates.

"Well, we have talked about it a bit, Mr. Stephens, but I dunno as we've quite decided," his gruff voice borne to us on the wind. "How far are we from the islands what Mr. Tuttle told about?"

"Nearly 200 miles to the northwest."

The big sailor cast his eyes over the

TO BE CONTINUED

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for June 20, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

GOLDEN TEXT.—"With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus."—Acts 4:33.

A variety of forms of review is given here, in order that teachers may select the method best suited to the age and ability of their classes. Sometimes it will be best to unite two or more plans, or to take parts of several, or to make other adaptations of these suggestions.

A Progressive Review.—To carry out this review, request the scholars a week in advance to go over all the lessons of the quarter and note for each of them what step in advance was taken by the church. The scholars will make lists of these "forward steps" and these lists will be compared in the class, taking one lesson at a time, and thus reviewing its chief points.

A Geographical Review.—For this review each scholar may make an outline map showing the various countries and places that were the scenes of the quarter's lessons. Let each lesson be located with a figure. When a lesson involves more than one place, repeat the figure at each locality. Then let the scholar make a list of the places, by names and number, and write opposite each a brief statement of the principal lesson to be learned from the event that occurred there. For example: "Jerusalem; the first church council, teaching the value of frank and brotherly discussion of differences."

A Characterizations Review.—This review will take up the various persons that have entered into our quarter's lessons. Each scholar will be asked to write brief characterizations of all these persons. These will be read and compared in the class, one character at a time. They should be quite brief, often hardly more than a sentence. For example: "John Mark, a man of good impulses but weak determination; he made one great failure, but he also made a great recovery."

A Central-Texts Review.—Ask the scholars to go over the lessons at home and select for each of them the verse that they think best embodies the spirit and thought of the lesson. Tell them in every case to use the entire lesson, and not merely the verses that are printed in the quarterlies and lesson-leaves. The discussion of these different choices in the class, and the fixing on a final choice, will constitute a thoughtful review.

A Christian-Life Review.—Each lesson of the quarter has some strong teaching on the conduct of life. It will make an inspiring review if you set the scholars to framing lists, at home, of these teachings, at least one for every lesson, and then compare the results in the class. For example, the Christian-life teaching of Lesson V., Paul in Cyprus, would be considered by some to be the duty of missionary activity; by others, the folly of opposing Christian work; by others the blindness of the soul, like Elymas's physical blindness, which comes upon all that set themselves in opposition to the truths of the Gospel.

A Problems Review.—This would be a good form for the review to take in adult classes. Let the teacher draw up a list of problems connected with the various lessons, perhaps one for each lesson, and preferably the problems that arose in the class discussions and were not satisfactorily settled at the time. Read the list to the class slowly, calling for volunteers to assume the responsibility of leading the class, on the next Sunday, in the discussion of these problems. Here is a suggested list: Lesson I. Should a Christian ever associate with non-Christians? Lesson II. Why are not all God's saints delivered from their prisons? Lesson III. What really converted Saul? Lesson IV. Why are not all our modern churches as vigorous as that at Antioch? Lesson V. Why was the Gospel confirmed by miracles in Paul's day, and why is it not confirmed in the same way today? Lesson VI. What was the secret of the effectiveness of Paul preaching? Lesson VII. Would Paul and Barnabas have been justified in using the homage of the people for the greater influence of the Gospel? Lesson VIII. The decision of the council was a compromise.

A Peter-Paul Review.—This form of review would be excellent for the primary department. Let all the lessons be grouped about Peter and Paul, the two leading characters. Make it a review of Peter's life, as far back as his call to be a disciple. The best way, perhaps, is to draw on the blackboard (or on large sheets of paper) a series of frames, each to hold a "picture" of one scene in Peter's life or Paul's. This "picture" will be indicated by a few words written as the children recall the scene, such as "Peter walking on the waves," "Peter by the fire in the courtyard," "Paul facing Elymas," "James writing his epistle," "A procession of heroes."

Our Resources.

With the resources of a bank account, no man need starve. Is it not more sublimely true that the Christian has the resources of the Eternal at his command? He can have at will that with which to procure peace, joy and rest. With the noise and strife of the earthly battle waging around him, the Christian can stop, if he will, and hear instead thereof "the deep and musical sound of the ocean of eternity and see the lights of heaven shining on its waters still and fair in their radiant rest."

PATTEN AND HIS RECENT CORNER IN WHEAT

His Wife Caused Patten To Let Go and Wheat Dropped.

Chicago board of trade gossips declare that Mrs. James Patten, wife of the man who so successfully cornered May wheat and was declared to be engineering a movement in July grain, caused the cereal king to let go the market and allow it to break because she could not conscientiously let her husband boost the staff of life outside the reach of thousands of poor people. So plain "Jim" Patten went to New Mexico "for a rest," he said, "and to get away from you infernal reporters."

The monarch of the chief grain pit stayed in New Mexico for a long time. He said he wanted rest and to all appearances he got it, for he returned to the strife in Chicago with a bronzed skin, clear eye, and with the Patten smile which is the market index on the Chicago board of trade. He was cheerful to his associates, but to the reporters—no. He seemed to have taken a dislike to them, despite the fact that hitherto he had exhibited a fondness for newspaper men.

The May wheat dropped. But with the return of Mr. Patten, the July edition of the grain began to soar and the word went out that the corner was on in that month's grain, the May delivery having been effected.

Think of putting an average of $2,000,000 into the bank each day, while the Patten firm was closing out its May wheat. That is what Jim Patten did and before newspaper reporters became too pernicious in their activities he would occasionally talk about it. In fact he seemed to like to talk. But when the great city dailies began to jump upon him editorally and when Secretary of Agriculture Wilson declared that there was no reason why May wheat should sell at $1.30 per bushel, because there was lots in the country, plain Jim Patten got mad. Thereafter he talked—but only in monosyllables.

Before adopting the sphinx attitude he gave the writer a long interview, the gist of which is as timely today as the day he gave it out. It follows.

"I'm only a farmer rube. I don't know anything but wheat, but man, I tell you, I know wheat from the start. Corner the market? No! There is not a man alive who can corner wheat. I tell you it is an impossibility. The idea that my movement in grain sent prices up is absurd. The price of grain, as in everything else—you know it as well as I do—is gauged according to the law of supply and demand. The reason wheat went higher than ever before is simply because the country is short on wheat. The United States bureau of agriculture says here is plenty of wheat? Well, hey don't know the conditions. Iy correspondents throughout the ountry are trained men who get ght down to earth when they eek information. Postmasters nd a farmer here and there comrise the staff of Secretary Wilon's forecasters. The high price f wheat had little effect on bread rates. Bread would have been high anyway, because there wasn't enough wheat. Lots of that price increase probably went into dealers' pockets anyhow. But once for all, let me tell you, no living man can corner wheat."

When the careful housewife was figuring up the cost of the grocery bill and she pointed out to her husband during their discussion of household economics the item "24 pound bag of flour, 90 cents," he said: "What—flour gone up!"

"Yes, that's what the grocer said. Patten has 'cornered' the wheat market and bread now costs more." Then the housewife wanted to know more of "wheat corners" and how it was done.

Probably no "bulge" in wheat ever affected all classes of people more than the one said to be engineered by James A. Patten, the Chicago speculator.

Mr. Patten and his followers say the situation puts the stamp of denial on the assertion that there is a "corner" in the grain. They say that the real wheat is scarce—that the world is short millions of bushels, compared with normal; that it has been short for practically two seasons and will be short for another year. However, government experts have taken issue with the assertion that there is a world shortage, or, in truth, a shortage in the United States.

One authority says that there were virtually 50,000,000 more bushels of wheat at the close of last year's crop than there were in the previous year. Allowing 5,000,000 bushels for the extra increase in consumption, there are still 45,000,000 bushels unaccounted for.

The question is asked: where is this enormous amount of grain? Mr. Patten declares it does not exist. The consumer shakes his head and says: "Another 'corner' in wheat."

Millers had bid $1.40 per bushel for wheat. Not since war days, a half century ago, was wheat higher in the capital city. The majority of the dealers had no recollection of the price ever being any higher and declare that $1.40 was the record price. There was a scarcity of milling grain, but the $1.40 offering failed to bring out much wheat. Farmers who had not sold stood pat asking $1.50 for a part of their holdings. It was a curious coincidence, however, that since wheat reached its high point there was comparatively little to be had, which emphasized the "corner" point.

There have been a few "corners" in wheat. In 1905 a crowd of Chicago "bulls" with Joseph Leiter at the head, cornered the supply for a time and ran the price up to $1.24 in February. In August, the same year the low price was 77 1-8 cents. In 1904 the high price was $1.22 during the months of September, October and December. In January of the same year the low price reached was 81 1-4 cents.

In 1898 another crowd of bulls made a corner and ran the price up to $1.85 in the month of May. In October of the same year the low price was 62 cents.

The highest price ever recorded on the Chicago board of trade was in 1869, when the price reached $2.47, in the month of August. In December the same year, the low price was 76 1-2 cents. The next highest price was $2.20, paid in July, 1868. The cheapest wheat that year was $1.04 1-2, and there was no corner.

In September, 1888, the high price was $1 and the low price 71 1-8 cents in the month of April. The lowest price ever reached on the Chicago board was 50 cents in September, 1894.

During the corners engineered by Leiter, "Old Hutch" and other Chicago speculators, prices never held at the high points but a short time and the corners usually fell of their own speculative weight. The Patten corner tottered several times, but with boundless nerve and with millions behind him, Patten has always stemmed the tike of the engulfing market by buying everything dumped on the market with such an abandon that the timid bears were forced to cover and fall in line with the bulls.

In cornering any kind of grain the operators must have a sure knowledge of economic conditions, or at least a simulated knowledge, before they began operations. After once starting the huge speculative ball to rolling it is an easy matter to keep it going, provided one has money and mere nerve enough, for the grain world, like frightened sheep, always follows its leader until tired out.

Figures compiled by statisticians showed the world's wheat crop as follows: For 1907 there were 3,062,120,000 bushels raised; for 1906, 3,414,000,000 bushels; for 1905, 3,249,700,000; for 1904, 3,134,120,000 bushels. Of these amounts the United States grew the following: 1907, 634,000,000 bushels; 1906, 735,000,000 bushels; 1905, 693,000,000 bushels; 1904 552,000,000 bushels.

Jim Patten dosen't care for money. He likes to make it, but he sheds no tears when he loses. That's one reason why he wears a $25 suit and tells funny stories.

It is not so many years ago that he was plowing on the old farm at Sandwich Ill. That's what makes him such a forceful figure in the pit; he knows the game intimately from the growing of the crops to the shipping, marketing and manipulation. Later he "tended store" and then made a quick grab at an education, studying at Northwestern University in Evanstown, the classic Chicago suburb, which is now his home.

He did'nt stay long, plunging after a year or so into the hurly-burly of the board of trade.

Up and down, in his meteroic career, succeeding and failing, he has always bobbed up with the hearty laugh and merry joke.

"God didn't make man for tears", is his motto. If you're sad its your own fault. Riches is only a toy. If you lose them find another one. The only good in life is to be happy."

Riding now on the top of the wave of success, he is hailed in Chicago as the legitimate successor of "Old Hutch," Partridge, Gates, Armour, Leiter and the and the other giants of the pit who swung those tremendous deals that in years gone by were the wonder of the world.

The characteristics of Patten, therefore, are now being noted in great detail. The other day the Chicago pit was in a frenzy.

A wild, shrieking mass of men surged over every inch of the long quadrangle. The din as the jangled chorus rose up from the mob struggling for foothold, echoed far down La Salle Street. To the packed galleries of spectators the scene was like an immense gridiron where a hundred football teams were simultaneously trying to "buck" the center.

Hour after hour the pandemonium increased.

"Give 1.25 for wheat," a bellow could be heard above the uproar, but no answering voice or raised hand came in answer. Only more din.

"Give 1.26 for 1,000,000 bushels." The hoarse cry only fed the flame of frenzy, and successive bids of 1.26⅛, 1.27 and 1.28 seemed but to increase the fury of every broker on the floor in the despairing effort to buy.

Finally, toward the closing hour as the anxiety of the "shorts" grew greater, a disheveled broker raised himself up out of the fighting mob and, waving his clenched fist, yelled: "One twenty-nine." There was a stillness for the one instant it took the clamoring seekers of grain to realize what that meant; then in greater volume the roar as from one end of the room to the other came the chorus. "One twenty-nine, one twenty nine."

But it beat futilely against the gray walls.

The market in wheat was apparently cornered."

Outside in the rotunda a heavy-set twinkling-eyed man sat in a chair, tilted back against a column beside the fruit stand of "Apple Mary," calmly and joyously sucking an orange. Curious ones from the galleries filtered down to gaze at him from a distance, while excited brokers rushed out to tell him of the soaring prices.

It was the new "King of the Pit."

New York's Vast Wealth.

If each individual in New York city owned an equal portion of its real estate he would be worth in land $1,520, according to the assessed valuation.

Defense of Old Father Time.

We all change, but that's with Time; Time does his work honestly, and I don't mind him. A fig for Time! Use him well and he's a hearty fellow, and scorns to have you at a disadvantage.—Dickens.

Subrbribe for The Republican.



Difficulties of Proving Existence of Life After Death.

By WILLIAM T. STEAD, English Editor.

THE recent applications of electricity in wireless telegraphy and wireless telephoning, while proving nothing in themselves as to the nature or permanence of personality, are valuable as enabling us to illustrate the difficulties of proving the EXISTENCE OF LIFE AFTER DEATH.

If Christopher Columbus after discovering America had been unable to sail back across the Atlantic, Europe would, after a time, have concluded that he had PERISHED IN AN OCEAN WHICH HAD NO FARTHER SHORE. If innumerable other voyagers had set out on the same westward journey and had never returned, this conviction would have deepened into an absolute certainty.

Now, let us transport ourselves from the time of Columbus to our own day. The terrors of the unknown world would not daunt forever the intrepid spirits of European explorers. A ship or ships would be equipped to cross the Atlantic. When their crews and passengers landed on the farther shore they would discover that those who were thought to have perished had founded a great commonwealth in the new world.

* * *

The newcomers would at once endeavor to UTILIZE ALL THE RESOURCES OF MODERN SCIENCE to enable them to communicate their great discovery to the old world. They would endeavor to extend the use of wireless telegraphy. After awhile a wireless message from America might by some happy chance be caught on some seacoast Marconi station.

HOW WOULD IT BE RECEIVED? IN ALL PROBABILITY IT WOULD BE FRAGMENTARY, INCOHERENT AND APPARENTLY PURPOSELESS. IT WOULD BE SET DOWN TO SOME PRACTICAL JOKER OR REGARDED AS SOME RANDOM MESSAGE SENT OUT FROM SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE. AND SO FOR A LONG TIME THE ATTEMPT TO COMMUNICATE INFORMATION WOULD FAIL. AFTER AN INTERVAL A MORE COHERENT MESSAGE WOULD ARRIVE. EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE TO ANSWER. BUT THE REPLIES MIGHT BE SO MUTILATED AS TO BE UNINTELLIGIBLE.

A few cranks who had never lost the faith, traditional and dim, that there was a world beyond the seething waste of waters would go on experimenting, wasting time and money and exposing themselves to the ridicule of the scientific world.

* * *

At last, after innumerable disappointments, some method would be discovered of dispatching replies and of receiving answers. At last the scientific world would wake up to the recognition of the fact that a prima facie case had been made out for the strange, almost incredible phenomena that seemed to point to the possibility that there was ANOTHER WORLD BEYOND THE ATLANTIC, and that its inhabitants could, by means of wireless telegraphy, communicate with Europe.

THE DIFFICULTIES THEY WOULD ENCOUNTER WOULD BE THE IDENTICAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONT US IN OUR QUEST FOR CERTAINTY AS TO THE LIFE AFTER DEATH. BUT, WITH PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE AND CAREFUL ALLOWANCE FOR THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF TRANSOCEANIC INTERCOURSE, THE EXISTENCE OF THE OTHER WORLD IS SOON ABOUT TO BE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ALL QUESTION OR CAVIL.

Confirmed Bachelors Are a Dangerous Element of Society.

By Mrs. OLIVA SMEDLEY, Sociologist, Seattle, Wash.

A CONFIRMED bachelor is a DANGEROUS ELEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY. What we want is more homes for children instead of boarding houses; more home cooking for wandering men instead of cafe and restaurant food; more wives and less working women; less selfish bachelors and more unselfish married men.

A bachelor is generally one large bunch of self conceit who NEEDS THE SERVICES OF A DOMESTIC ADVISER strong enough to show him where he is at, intelligent enough to indicate to him his general cheapness and good enough to elevate him to a higher regard for the seriousness of life.

The bachelor ought to be thankful that he is not arrested as a PUBLIC NUISANCE.

WHO SERVES ON THE CHAIN GANG? THE BACHELOR. WHO FILLS THE PATROL WAGONS? THE BACHELOR. WHO HOLDS UP THE MARRIED MAN ON HIS WAY HOME AND RELIEVES HIM OF THE PRODUCT OF HIS WEEK'S WORK? THE BACHELOR. HE AND HIS KIND OUGHT TO BE EXPATRIATED TO PATAGONIA OR SIBERIA.

Fleet's Cruise Has Given Us a Better Navy.

By Rear Admiral CHARLES S. SPERRY, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet.

THE cruise of the fleet around the world marks an epoch in our naval annals, for the FLEET HAS FOUND ITSELF—been WELDED INTO A UNITY.

AN AGGREGATION OF BATTLESHIPS, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE POWER AND EFFICIENCY OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNITS, IS NOT A FLEET IN THE HIGHEST SENSE OF THE TERM UNTIL BY LONG, FAITHFUL AND HARMONIOUS WORK ON THE PART OF THE PERSONNEL THE SPIRIT OF THE FLEET HAS BEEN DEVELOPED. THAT NOW HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.



The American people have come to appreciate the importance of sea power as ONE OF THE MOST POTENT FACTORS IN THE PRESERVATION OF A JUST PEACE, and they should appreciate what it means to have a fleet like this one, which has made so extra-

THEIR HARD LUCK.

Here is a Phil May story. In his youth he worked on the Bulletin of Sydney, Australia. Occasionally the young man would be assigned by the Bulletin people to the police courts, and from these he would bring back sketches, now humorous and now pathetic, that were admirable.

One of the best of the Bulletin sketches hangs in the library of Mr. Chamberlain. It portrays a thin, hangdog man in the prisoners' dock, talking to a very mild and sympathetic-looking judge. Mr. May's story of the sketch is that the prisoner had been dragged before the judge every few months for a number of years.

"Your face is familiar here," the latter now said.

"It is, your honor—worse luck!" returned the prisoner.

"Are you married yet?"

"Not yet, sir."

"Not yet, eh? How long is it now that you have been engaged?"

"Seven years, your honor."

"So long as that? Why in the world haven't you got married in all that time?"

"Because, your honor," the prisoner explained, "Ann and I haven't managed to be both out of jail at the same time."—Judge.

Adam, Eve and Some Apples.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10. Others say Adam 8 and Eve 8 also; total; 16. But if Eve 8 and Adam 8 2, the total will be 90. Now, if Eve 8 1 and Adam 1 2 the total would be 893. Then if Eve 8 1 1st and Adam 8 1 2 the total would be 1,623. Or again, Eve 8 1 4 Adam, Adam 8 1 2 4 2 oblige Eve, total 82,056. Though we admit Eve 8 1 4 Adam, Adam, if he 8 1 8 1 2 4 2 keep Eve company; total, 8,182,056. All wrong. Eve, when she 8 1 8 1 2 many and probably felt sorry for it, and Adam, in order to relieve her grief, 8 1 2; therefore Adam, if he 8 1 8 1 4 2 40-fy Eve's depressed spirit; hence both are 81,896,864 apples.

Poor Shot.

First Dude—I've been invited to go gunning next week. What ought I to give the fellow that beats up the birds?

Second Dude—Well, old chappie, it depends where you hit him, don't you know.—Life.

DIFFERENT.



Pater—My son, this is hurting me as much as it is you.

Son—M-maybe, b-but not in the same place.

Life.

Vociferation.
Liquefaction.
Mastication.
Education.
Spoliation.
Osculation.
Domestication.
Ossification.
Plantation
Transportation.
—New York Herald.

An Agreeable Change.

It was during the third act of the melodrama.

"Aha," exclaimed the villain, "the plot thickens!"

"Good!" cried a gallery godlet. "It has been awfully thin so far."—Chicago Daily News.

"Ain't He Cute?"

Recently a little Hoosier boy was taken to visit his aunt in the city, and, on seeing the parquet floors for the first time, was heard to exclaim: "Oh, mamma, look at auntie's patent-leather carpets!"—Judge.

Reason.

Who says that woman doesn't stop to reason? Most every woman we ever knew could give her husband any number of reasons why she needed a new hat and ought to have it.—Detroit Free Press.

Why He Brought Him Up.

Irascible Magistrate—Officer, why did you bring this prisoner up before me? Can't you see he's as deaf as a door nail?

Policeman—Oi was told ye'd give him a hearing, sor!—Judge.

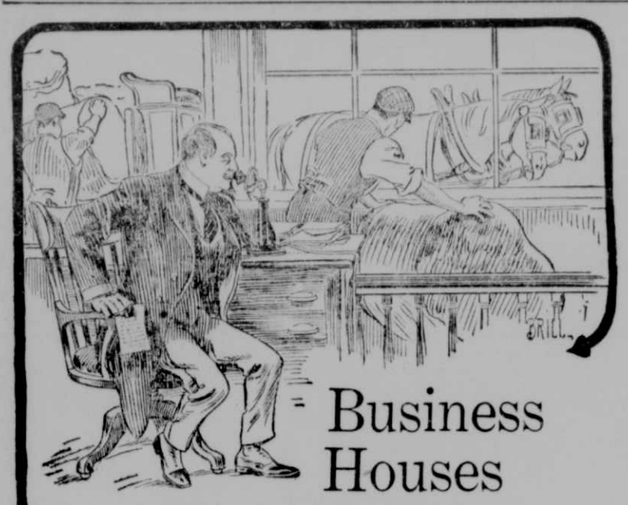
Would Be Nice.

"These sectional bookcases are fine things. You can start in a small way and add to them as you can afford it."

"Good idea. Why doesn't somebody invent a sectional hat for ladies?"—Puck.

Why Not?

First Reformed Smoker—So you've cut out the weed at last? Shake! Have a magazine on me—what kind do you prefer—light, heavy, or medium?—Judge.



Business Houses

WHOLESALE—RETAIL

LARGE—SMALL

requires time-savers of many kinds. Telephone service is a real economizer. It saves in time many times its cost.

The Telephone does the work of many people quietly, quickly and efficiently at a *monthly cost* of about the *weekly wages* of an office boy.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co.

OAKLAND
MARYLAND

THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. LOCAL LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

OAKLAND, TUESDAY, June 22

The Master Magic Traveling City Of Glorious New Splendors

SUN BROTHERS GREATER PROGRESSIVE SHOWS



NOVELTY, EXCELLENCE, ORIGINALITY and PROGRESSIVENESS

are this season the striking characteristics of these great, up-to-date novel shows,

200 Illustrious Performers, both human and Animal. The recognized champions of their class.
200 Most Beautiful Ponies ever exhibited. Goliathic display of Wild Beasts Mighty Athletic and Aerial Tournment. Conclave of Marvelous Trained Elephants. Huge Freak and Novelty Bazaar. International Congress of All Star Clowns.

A New Show Thruout. New Exploits. New Sights. New Novelties New Animals.

All Presented Underneath The Finest Canvas Enclosure Ever Manufactured. Seats Provided for Everybody, and so arranged, that each and every auditor will have an unobstructed view of the entire performance.

$500.00 Will be donated to the charitable institutions of your town and county if any ticket scalpers, gamblers, short changers or immoral adjuncts are tolerated about the SUN BROTHERS' SHOW.
CAN OTHER SHOWS SAY AS MUCH?

FREE: Every morning at 1230 o'clock, on the show grounds, will be offered entirely free to the public, the greatest free out door shows and fetes ever projected. Will be given RAIN or SHINE.

2 Grand and Complete Performances Each Day, At 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors Open for the reception of the public, at 1 and 7 P. M.

NOTE—The night show is given in all its entirety, and is presented amidst a magnificent glare of ELECTRO-CALCIUM GENERATORS.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.,
10-8t

Mexican Coal Fields.

Mexico's coal fields cover 300,000 acres and produce an average of 3,000 tons per acre each year.

King's Annual Gift to Workhouse.

Every year a tree is dug from the king's Windsor estate and presented to the local workhouse by his majesty. Then, gayly decorated with flags, it is hung with drums, trumpets, dolls and toys of every conceivable description for distribution among the children of the workhouse.

Strength.

The man who can cling to a good resolution is stronger than the lowbrow who is able to lift a kitchen range.

Only Real Failure.

No man's a failure until he's dead or loses his courage, and that's the same thing.—George Horace Lorimer.

Look Out for Bad $10 Bills.

A deceptive counterfeit $10 national bank note bearing the portrait of McKinley has been discovered and the secret service is endeavoring to trace its origin. The counterfeit is viewed by officials as one designed with great cleverness. The note is on the Citizens Central National Bank of New York City, of the series of 1902, and apparently is printed from lithograph plates on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The numbering is poor, the figures being irregular in size and alignment, but the pink seal is excellent, both as to color and workmanship.

Courtesy.

He was a fine type of the old southern colonel, the fiery scion of a race of cavaliers. Also he was exceedingly wrathy. He had just received a letter from a man, "a low soht of puhson, suh, I assuh you," which displeased him immensely, and he was debating inwardly how best to convey to his vulgar correspondent an adequate expression of his (the colonel's) opinion of him. But his stenographer was a lady. The colonel snorted, made two or three false starts and finally dictated: "Sir: My stenographer being a lady, can not transcribe what I think of you. I being a gentleman, cannot think it. But you, being neither, will readily understand what I mean."

As We Sow, We Reap.

De Maistre: The blessedness or misery of old age is often but the extract of our past life.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a hint for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, Md., June 17, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 6, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 596, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for count purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "**Wood's Crop Special**" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Nation's Birthday!

AT

Oakland, Md., Monday, July 5TH.

Mammoth Street Pageant and Trades Display of 75 Floats, interspersed with bands of Indians, Cowboys in Costume, Organizations in Uniform, including Costumed Degree Teams, Clowns, Freak Display, etc.

4 Bands of Music 4

Greasy Pig Race, Greasy Pole Climbing, Potato and Sack Races, and many other amusements too numerous to mention.

2 Games of Ball 2

Also Dancing at the Picnic Grounds.

Magnificent Display of Fireworks
in the evening at a cost of

500.00 Five Hundred Dollars $500.00

This will be a special feature of the day, with a large assortment of wonderful set pieces lasting many minutes, such as have never been seen in this section before and which will be a spectacle well worth traveling many miles to see.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

Come, help us Celebrate the day.

EXCURSION RATES ON RAILROADS

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909. NUMBER 17

BIDS FOR ROAD HAVE BEEN READVERTISED

By the State Highway Commission to be Opened on June 30th.

Following the action on Monday of last week of the State Highways Commission of Maryland in awarding the contract for the construction of 5.55 miles of road on the present location of the Hooppole Road leading north from Oakland, to Mr. J. E. Francis, of Punxatawney, Pa., that body on Thursday morning rescinded their action on account of the contractor expressing an unwillingness to accept the contract upon terms prescribed by the Commission, and by telegram on last Thursday readvertised for bids in one of the local papers, the bids to be received and opened on June 30th at the office of the Commission in Baltimore, when it is hoped by the Oakland people and the residents of Garrett county that the intolerable delay in beginning work on the construction of the road will be at an end, and that the Commission will at least show as good faith with the people of Garrett county as they have with those of other counties of the State.

Whether or not the road planned will be built on the present location or upon another location, is immaterial to the majority of Garrett county people who have occasion to drive over the highway, but the method of procrastination indulged in by the Commission is becoming somewhat of a joke in the eyes of people who are accustomed to do things and keep matters moving on to a successful conclusion.

Car Loaded With Lime Burned.

About 6:45 o'clock Monday evening, B. & O. engine 2044, in charge of Engineer Coniff, and hauling 1st No. 97, sounded the alarm of fire at Terra Alta. A large number of people responded and found that P. R. R. car 21789, laden with lime for Clarksburg was a mass of flames. The car was immediately taken to the pen stock and a full stream of water turned on to extinguish the flames, when the lime began to slack and swell and the sides of the car gave way. Never before was the town of Terra Alta so completely disinfected with the snow white element as it was while the car was being switched off on a sidetrack.

The origin of the fire is unknown as it was not discovered till the train reached the top of the grade and had come to a standstill to test the air brakes before descending the mountain. It was the second car from the engine and the train was in charge of Conductor Maxwell.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

PRESENT YEAR'S PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR

Splendid Season for Garrett and Other Counties.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The maple sugar season has been over for some time and the yield the largest within recollection. Some facts in regard to some of the manufacturers and shipments may be of interest to your readers. The Grantsville region is the most prolific in Garrett county; none, or say little, in Allegany county. Somerset county, Pa., is a very large producer.

The sweet article was shipped from Garrett county by carloads. Merchant Lichliter shipped 100,000 pounds from Bittinger. Eli Stanton about 50,000 from Grantsville, and J. J. Bender merchant, from the same place, 50,000 These shipments were mostly to the west. Mr. Ralph Engle is suppooed to be the largest producer in Garrett county. His product was 120,000; William J. Stanton's, 10,000; Peter Yost, 8,000; Elijah Livengood, of Somerset county, 30,000 from his two camps, one on the Maryland side and the other on the Pennsylvania side of the line. Thomas B. Wiley is a large producer. Among the number is the large camp of W. H. Swauger, and many others whose names and amounts are not at hand. The home price, it is said, was 6 to 8 cents per pound.

This is certainly one of the largest interests in the advancing and prosperous county of Garrett. Large sugar crops come only occasionally. Can another like it come next year? Must not the sugar trees have some rest after yielding so large a part of their sweet vitality. Are they not somewhat like the fruit trees which yield fully only once in two or three years? They take time to rest, like weary persons. I have known a single apple tree to produce 30 bushels or more of apples at one bearing, with a weight of not less than 1,000 pounds. Must not this large loss of vitality prevent another large yield till a time for recuperation has passed. This is both philosophical and reasonable.

June 16, 1909. J. B.

Took Prisoner to Pen.

Sheriff Austin Brown returned to Oakland Monday night from Baltimore, to which city he took the night previous John Wilkinson, who was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary by Judge Boyd for a term of two years for having stolen a horse belonging to Mr. Ramsey Browning. The theft occurred about four months ago, since which time Wilkinson has been in the county jail at Oakland.

DIXON & KELSO

Please Note Some Bargains we are Offering.

We have about 50 Men's Suits in small sizes from 34 to 37. Prices were from $8 to $12—now you can buy them from $4 to $7, just about half price.

Also a lot of Summer weight NEW STOCK in Green, Brown, and Grey suits that were $15—Your choice for $10.

Have complete line of youth's and boy's Suits to close out at one-third off.

All the Mattings we have left will go at cost.

Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Oxfords all reduced.

P. S. Our store will close at 6 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

EDUCATORS WILL MEET AT MT. LAKE PARK

Maryland State Teachers' Association to Hold Annual Session.

George Biddle, chairman of the executive committee of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, has sent out programs of the forty-second annual meeting of the association, which will be held June 29 to July 2, at Mountain Lake Park. The program is as follows:

June 29, 8 P. M.—Singing, "America;" invocation, Dr. S. Simpson; address of welcome, Clayton Purnell; response, M. Bates Stephens; president's address, Miss Sarah E. Richmond; reading, Miss Ida Mason Cox.

June 30, 9:15 A. M.—Music, Ionic Lady Quartette; opening exercises, Miss Aggie J. Davis, Beall High School, Frostburg; address, Dr. Geo. B. Strayer, Teachers' College, Columbia University; address, John D. Worthington, president Harford County School Board; "English in the Public School, Primary Grades," Miss Isabel Davidson, leader; "The Teacher's Preparation," Miss Isabel Davidson, Towson; "The Best Way for Expression of Ideas," Miss Hannah A. Coale, State Normal School: "Story Telling and the Poem," Miss Nan L. Mildren, Frederick; "Source for Material," Mr. Dandridge Murdaugh, Frostburg; "Dramatization," Miss Lida Lee Tall. 8 P. M.—Singing, "Maryland, My Maryland;" address, His Excellency, Austin L. Crothers, Governor of Maryland; address, Prof. Jos. H. Saunders, president Virginia State Teachers' Association; music, Ionic Lady Quartette; illustrated lecture, Dr. T. H. Lewis, president Western Maryland College; recitation, Prof. Charles T. Wright; county superintendent Harford county.

July 1, 9:15 A. M.—Opening exercises, Miss Pearl Eader, Frederick Female High School; address, Mr. J. Montgomery Gambrill, department of History, Polytechnic Institute; music, Ionic Lady Quartette; address, Dr. George D. Strayer, Teachers' College, New York. English in the Public Schools, Intermediate Grades, Dr. W. P. Wilcox, leader—"The Teacher's Preparation," Dr. Wilcox, State Normal School; "Composition Work and Its Method," Mrs. Anna M. Luman, Cumberland High School; "Power of Expression—How Acquired," Miss Elva Harrington, Ellicott City; "Cultivation of the Imagination," Norman W. Cameron, Principal Elkton High School. 8 P. M.—Singing, "Star-Spangled Banner;" address, Mr. Joseph R. sier, superintendent Fairmont, W. Va.; music, Ionic Lady Quartette; address, Hon. W. T. Warburton, Elkton; music, Ionic Lady Quartette; address, Dr. D. B. Purinton, president West Virginia State University; recitation, Prof. C. T. Wright.

July 2, 9:15 A. M.—"English in the Public Schools," S. S. Handy, Miss C. M. Brown, U. G. Palmer, Miss Ida P. Stabler, Miss L. N. McCoy. Business meeting.

On June 30, at 2 p. m., the High School Teachers' Association will meet; at 4 p. m., the Manual Training Teachers' Association; on July 1, at 2:30 p. m., the county superintendents; at 3:30 p. m., the School Commissioners' Association.

Married.

WILHELM—GARLITZ—At the parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Frostburg, by Rev. George E. Maydwell, pastor, on Saturday, the 19th inst., Mr. Harry Vincent Wilhelm, of Avilton, and Miss Lulu Barbara Garlitz, of Bealiville, Garrett county.

HAWKINS-DECK—Two well known young people of the city left this morning on an early train for Oakland, in the persons of Miss Bertha Deck, and Mr. Ray Hawkins, and there they were married by one of the local ministers. They expect to return to this city this evening or tonight. Miss Deck, now Mrs. Hawkins, is a well known young lady of the city, and has numerous friends who will extend their best wishes. Mr. Hawkins is the well known clerk at the Hotel Sherwood, and he too, is well known to a large circle of friends in the city. Both Mr. and Mrs Hawkins have the best wishes of the Sentinel for a long life of happiness and prosperity. —Grafton Sentinel.

The Journal's Burning Question Answered.

We shall erect our addition just as soon as the Journal succeeds in renting the Oakland Hotel for the B & O. Railroad Company.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SHOEMAKER ROAD FROM OAKLAND TO MT. LAKE

Project Launched at Dinner Given by Mt. Lake Residents.

The second thoroughly enjoyed public dinner of the season was that partaken of by about sixty representative residents of Oakland and Mountain Lake Park and their ladies on last Friday night at the Mountain Lake Hotel when a menu prepared for the occasion by Host Dunnington was heartily partaken of.

The dinner was arranged by Mountain Lake Park and Oakland people jointly and was a "get together" affair, the object being to form a closer alliance between the two towns as the interest of one lies in the welfare and well-being of the other and as it is a generally understood principal in business life that when one prospers others in the community feels that prosperity, so it is with towns situated as Oakland and Mourtain Lake Park are. When business is good and crowds of people are at one or the other place, or at both, then each gets a share of the business that is bound to follow.

After dinner a number of speeches were made, among the speakers being Rev. Dr. John H. Goucher, of Woman's College, Baltimore; Dr. John M. Davis, Dr. W. W. Davis, Lieut. E. S. West, Mr. Scott T. Jones, and Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord.

Dr. Goucher, in his remarks, reviewed the progress of Mountain Lake Park since its founding twenty eight years ago, he being one of the incorporators and a member of the board of directors. Dr. John M. Davis, of Oakland, followed Dr. Goucher, and added many bits of local history to the talk made by Dr. Goucher. Lieut. West gave some personal reminiscenses and Mr. Peddicord, who drew the charter incorporating Mountain Lake Park, treated the legal status of the corporation from its chartered rights and the safeguard surrounding property owners within the confines of the Park.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, however, made an address which appealed more directly to the company present, touching as it did upon the feasibility and possibility of having a road built between the two towns under the provisions of the present Shoemaker Road Law, in force and showing the practicability of the law in other counties of the state. Mr. Jones as an illustration referred to the several stretches of road now constructed and under construction in our neighboring county of Allegany where the highways are like asphalt and where the snows of winter and rains of summer have no appreciable bad effect upon their solidity. Such a road could be built upon the present location at a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars. Under the law the state will contribute fifty per cent. of this amount; the county forty per cent. and the residents and property owners along the right-of-way ten per cent. Mr. Jones' talk met with the hearty approval of every one present in the large dining hall.

Dr. Davis, while not speaking from an authoritive standpoint, said that he felt sure the Mountain Lake Park Association would be willing to contribute $500 towards the building of the road, as that corporation had applied to the County Commissioners and tendered this sum a few years ago toward this end, but through ignorance of the provisions of the law the matter was dropped for the time when the Commissioners refused to consider the proposition. Now, however, since the Court of Appeals has passed upon the law, it makes it imperative upon the Commissioners to provide money for the highways under the Shoemaker Act when surveyed by the State.

Following the speech making the guests departed for their respective homes, feeling that the cordial relations existing between Mountain Lake Park and Oakland had been made stronger and more enduring.

Booming Town for Big Time.

The board of trade, of Oakland, Md., is out and doing and booming things up for a big celebration of Independence Day there on July 5th, and advertising matter is being scattered broadcast for the celebration.

Last evening Messrs. John Sweeney and Ed. A. Shaffer, two members of the advertising and publicity committee, arrived in the city to boom Oakland for the celebration, and the city was very well pasted up with advertising matter when they were through. The board of trade at Oakland is very much alive and the celebration at Oakland this year is expected to surpass anything ever before attempted in the little Mountain City.—Grafton Sentinel of Saturday.

PIPES ARE BEING LAID BY NATURAL GAS COMPANY

Work Was Started Monday Morning With a Large Force of Men.

The word of Mr. J. D. Thomas, president of the Northern Natural Gas Company, when he stated to THE REPUBLICAN that his corporation would be in a position to furnish gas to consumers in Oakland by July 15th, is in a fair way to be verified, as work in laying the pipes through Oakland was begun Monday morning with a large force of men, the excavation being started on Third street and has been prosecuted with vigor ever since.

The pipes are being laid at a good depth below the surface and every precaution is being taken by the men having the work in charge to safeguard the public from danger of accident.

Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, who is local superintendent of the gas company, is giving every detail his personal supervision. In this he is being assisted by a competent corps of men.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

In Session at the School House, Oakland, this Week

The County Institute, which was arranged previously by the State Board of Eductaion to be held in September next at Oakland, is now in session in Oakland, the change having been suggested to Supt. Stephens of the State Board and he consented thereto in view of the fact that the State Association is to meet at Mountain Lake Park next week, thereby giving the local teachers while they are nearby an opportunity to attend and observe the workings of the larger body of public educators.

Manifest interest is being taken by those in attendance and much good to the teaching corps of Garrett county is confidently believed will result.

The instructors at the institute are Prof. Corson, state superintendent of schools of the State of Ohio; Prof. Thomas C. Gibson and Miss Davis, of the State Normal School, Baltimore, and Miss Mildren, of Frederick, aided by the local instructors.

The attendance is all that could be desired, as more than two hundred teachers are present at each session, but while this is the case, it is a regrettable fact that so few residents of the county and town attend. They will be welcome and are urged to visit the intitute.

Oakland District E. L. Convention.

The eighteenth annual Oakland District Epworth League Convention was in session at the M. E. Church at Mt. Lake Park this week from Monday undil Wednesday evening, with delegates present from all over the district to the number of about sixty in attendance. Rev. J. B. Workman, of Oakland, presided over the convention. Topics of interest were discussed by the convention, and a spirit of enthusiasm prevailed from the opening to the close of the gathering. Reports from the various chapters showed the work to be prosperous.

Dr. A. J. Hiatt, of 1st M. E. Church, Moundsville, delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening on "The Unique Gallilean," which was undoubtedly one of the very best lectures given at the Park.

The Show in Oakland.

Tuesday morning Sun Brothers Show came to Oakland on a special train of eight cars and pitched the tents on Highland Park. Although a large number of people were in town comparatively few witnessed the performance, which, we understand, was up to the average of small circuses. One thing that curtailed the attendance was the omission by the show people of the usual street parade. People of Oakland and vicinity are accustomed to the street parade and by the appearance of this necessary adjunct they judge what may be seen under the tent and attend accordingly. In the evening the show band came down town and played a few selections at the First National Bank corner, but this did not seem to appeal to the people and a very slim attendance at the night show resulted. The reports preceeding the show to Oakland concerning the alleged thievery by the men connected with it had a tendency to keep house holders close home during the day and evening. These reports, from observation and otherwise, seem to have been unfounded as the men generally conducted themselves very well.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Mae Dosh, Bearnard Faherty, Bennie Johnston, Miss Ruby McCrobie, Oakland Hotel (4), Editor Sentinel.

FORMER OAKLAND BOY DROWNED NEAR FAIRMONT

Wallace Boyer, Aged 22 Years, Son of S. E. Boyer, Met Untimely End.

On Sunday afternoon last at a point near Fairmont, W. Va., Wallace Boyer, aged nearly twenty-two years, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Boyer, formerly of Oakland and grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinebaugh, of Oakland, was drowned in the river near Fairmont. An account of the unfortunate mishap appeared in the Fairmont Times of Monday which we reproduce, as follows:

"Wallace Boyer, a young man about 22 years of age and a resident of this city, was drowned while in swimming in the West Fork river a few miles above this city about 7:20 o'clock last night. Boyer together with Roscoe Denham had just started to swim a race when he was seized with cramps and soon sank. Efforts were made to recover the body after all attempts at rescue had failed, but at an early hour this morning they had been unsuccessful.

"Bover, together with a crowd of about fifteen men were at the little camp just this side of Tucker station on the inter-urban line. They had spent the greater part of the day there, the camp being known as the Stogie Makers Home. After supper the men were lounging about enjoying themselves in various ways. Boyer and Denham were at some little distance from the camp lying along the road in the grass. It was just about time for the Clarksburg car, coming to Fairmont to pass. Denham proposed that they swim a race until the car came. A bet was made and the two hurriedly stripped and jumped into the river. They swam across the stream and were starting the race when Boyer suddenly began to call for help. He quickly sank from sight. Denham was unable to give aid. He hurried to the shore, rushed up the bank to the camp and soon the crowd there were out searching for the body. All efforts to locate it failed.

"Where the young man went in the river is close 20 feet deep. The water is quiet with little or no current unless it be a deep under-current which may possibly be sweeping towards the mouth of the river. It was thought by the men at the camp that there was no current at all and that the body of Boyer was lying at the bottom of the river at the point where he went down. A heavy line with very large fish hooks was secured and an effort made to drag the river, but the body was not recovered.

"Coroner Musgrave was notified by telephone and he went up on the 9 o'clock car. A further search was then made, but still the body was not found. Mr. Musgrave returned to town on the 10 o'clock car, secured better grapple hooks and again left for the scene of the disaster. Again the work of dragging the river was taken up but it still proved unsuccessful and at a late hour the body had not been recovered."

Concerning the recovery of the body The Times of Tuesday says:

"All night long the search was kept up without avail. Monday the search was continued and about 9 o'clock the body was reached with the grapping hooks and pulled out of the water. The body was not torn or disfigured by the hooks. After being prepared for burial at the Musgrave rooms the body was removed to the home of his parents where the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Probst ot the Grace Lutheran Church, will conduct the services, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

"Boyer was a popular young man and had many friends in the city. He came here from Oakland, Md. His old home was at Accident, Maryland, a small town in Garrett County about twenty miles from Oakland He was a painter by trade. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Boyer, of Fourth ward. He leaves a father and mother, four brothers, Clarence, a painter, Stanley, a well known carpenter, William and Harold, small boys at home, and two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Spedden and Miss Mary. The bereaved family has the sympathy of their many friends in this sad hour of trial.

"All yesterday afternonn, following the taking of the body of the unfortunate young man to the rooms of the Musgrave morgue, hundreds of friends of the young man visited the place to view the remains. There were hundreds of people during the afternoon who stopped to look at the body of the young man and express their sorrow at his sudden death."

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OLD FORTRESS MONROE

It Is An Ancient Stronghold and Almost Impregnable.

Washington.—Fortress Monroe guards the Western approaches to Chesapeake bay and the broad waters leading to the James river. It is the outermost of the defenses of the nation's capital. The fort is an ancient stronghold, but time has not sapped its strength. The old smooth bores of other days have given place to rifled ordinance, and the pine signal torch has dwindled its beams under the piercing rays of the electric searchlight. The fortress today is one of the most formidable guardians of the country's coast line.

The guns that look over the parapet have a heavy modern interest and the mine fields in the water beyond have their attraction in the very mystery of their hidden strength, but the strongest appeal at Fortress Monroe is to be found in the reminders of a past which everywhere subordinates the present.

An old school-day friend, second in command at the Virginia fort, gave the visitor a pass which admitted him to the modern-gun batteries, places that are guarded from the inquisitive view of persons unknown personally to the authorities, for the newspaper stories of spies in the land are not foundationless. The big guns and their complicated mechanism, with their destructive possibilities, were new and strange, but one gives them up for the first day for the more potent allurements—the trophies of war that Washington wrested from Cornwallis; the casemates whose ports, now disused, look over the sea-fed moat, and the great live oaks that guard the parade ground, which lies within the ramparts.

Fortress Monroe has been rechristened Fort Monroe by the military authorities. It is too beautiful a place to make masculine designation fitting, and no excess of gallantry is needed to make the assertion. The stronghold was constructed a century ago, but it looks as if it had been lifted bodily from some mediaeval European principality and planted on the shore of the new world.

You walk for a full mile on the ramparts before a circuit of the post is ended, and below you all the way lies the moat running in from the sea. Masonry, pierced with portholes and roofed in deep with sand and sod, is the material of this bulwark of defense.

The live oaks that grow within the fortress are green through the year. They are older---much older---than the masonry walls which hedge them in protectingly from the winter sea blasts. Under a group of the oaks at the ocean side of the parade ground are placed the priceless war relics of the revolution. They are the old brazen smoothbore cannon which Cornwallis yielded up to Washington at Yorktown. The British visitor to Fortress Monroe is left in no doubt as to the identity of these bits of antiquated ordinance. In bold relief just above the trunnions is inscribed the statement that the cannon were a part of the fruits of the American victory over the troops of King George.

The French allies of the continentals must have made merry over the taking of one of these field pieces. The name of the maker let into the knob of the cascabel shows that the gun was cast in France. Another inscription shows that the English took it from the French on a Canadian battlefield. The Frenchmen took the cannon, and with it revenge, on the field at Yorktown. It was probably out of sheer generosity of spirit that the allies made no claim to the cannon on the ground of prior ownership. They gave the trophy to Washington, and it is in the safekeeping of the soldiers of his country today.

There are 500 artillerymen at Fortress Monroe, and when the statement is made that there is room for their maneuvers as foot soldiers on the drill parade plain a better idea may be obtained of the extent of the field within the fortress than could be conveyed by mere figures. The barracks face the parade, and flanking them are the officers' quarters, old-fashioned frame structures of the southern style, suggesting summer comfort. The comfort has no strength beyond the suggestion, however, for some of the suffering ones say that the high rampart walls cut off all the sea breeze in the summer.

A few of the bachelor officers and a number of corporals and sergeants are lodged in the old casemates of the fortress---a cool, if somewhat cramped, quartering. It was in one of these casements that Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy, was confined for some time after his capture. It is the general belief that the place where Davis was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe was a dungeon. The casemate today is occupied by a junior officer of artillery, and he makes no complaint of hardship. The mistake in Jefferson Davis' case was in putting him in irons. Miles did it under orders, and did it protesting. If Lincoln had not been assassinated Davis probably never would have been in chains, and his imprisonment would have been of the briefest. The south realizes this, and some of the bitterness of the episode is said to be lost.

There are 80 officers of artillery stationed at Fortress Monroe. Fewer than one-fifth or the number appear on the rolls as officers of the garrison. The rest are students at the post graduate artillery school, which the government conducts at the fortress for the younger commissioned men of the service. The officers have a club which is quartered in a place having no counterpart in America. The casemates of the ramparts of the fort are connected by arched passageways, forming a long stone-encased gallery. A generous section of this battlement interior has been preempted for the lighter side of army life.

In every casemate is an embrasure through which in war days the face of the cannon looked out over the moat. The embrasures are useless for war purposes today, and they perform the peaceful office of letting in the light. The cannon in this modern time frown over the parapet above, to disappear after the firing behind the breast-works of earth and stone.

The casements of the officers' club are not destitute of weapons, though it is true that the arms gathered within the clubrooms are more antiquated and less effective than were the old cannon, whose places they have usurped. There are trophies here from many battlefields---the bows, arrows and spears of the Sioux, Kiowa and Apache; the bolo of the Moro; the ancient Chinese field pieces taken at Tien-Tsin, and the modern but now innocuous Mausers from the field of Santiago.

The stone walls of this fortress club are covered with pictures, some of them being older than the walls themselves. There are portraits of America soldiers here who gave up their lives for their country, and who are forgotten by all save the faith few of the army. Northern and southern soldiers are side by side. The picture of these men were here or elsewhere in the garrison before the men themselves were driven by a divided duty into the ranks of opposing armies. They were of the same service in the older days, and today the same flag floats over the pictures of both in the Virginia fortress. The army had rid itself of resentment while the politicians were still fighting confederates in the halls of the north.

There is not much play at Fortress Monroe. It is a working post for the officers and the enlisted men of the garrison and for the officers of the artillery school. The big-gun service of today is not the big-gun service of yesterday. The time has passed when the ramming home of a charge of powder and a projectile of iron. In this day the loading, the sighting and the firing are sciences, and the men who do the work are scientists. Promotion comes only to the artillery-man who has mastered his art, and the work and the study go on day after day through the years of experiment, keeping pace with progress in the knowledge of warfare.

This Virginia garrison has the safety of several American cities in its keeping. It is the outpost defense of Washington and Baltimore, and, with Fort Wool, it stands as an aggressive sentinel keeping watch over Norfolk and Richmond.

Across the mingling water of the bay and the ocean lies Cape Charles, the rough coast of which is visible on clear days to the gunners on Monroe's parapets, but no projectiles which their great steel-wall monsters can hurl ever are likely to prove effective against battleships stealing into the channel close under the Charles promontory to make the run up the waters leading to the capital.

There is a plan to build another government fartification, either on the cape itself, or, better still, on a half-submerged island lying midway of the entrance to the Chesapeake. As things are today, a foreign fleet, with a pilot deserving the name on board the leading ship, could slip into the Chesapeake under cover of a haze while the shore artillerymen, no matter how watchful, would know naught of the movement until there was nothing to fire at but the broad wake of the vessels.

Fortress Monroe is a bulwark of defense in itself, but if the enemy's ships pass in the night and steam for doughty defenders of the nation's capital are ready for the fight farther up the channel, and they stand within deadly easy range of the places of passage.

As far as Richmond and Norfolk are concerned, they are cities that can sit in confidence that no foe can come by water to their troubling. The main ship channel at the mouth of the James is within easy great-gun range of the parapets of Fortress Monroe, and the gunner who could not hit so fair and comforting a mark as a battleship or a cruiser at double the distance would be discredited after one pushing of the electric firing button and his place would be taken in a twinkling by a man able to drive every projectile home—and there are many such men in the artillery ranks. If the marksmen at Fortress Monroe failed in their gunning there is little chance that their brother artillerymen at Fort Wool would fail in theirs's for the enemy that would attempt to force the passage of the James would almost brush the muzzles of the smaller fort's guns.

Few of the modern 12-inch rifles that form the armament of Fortress Monroe are mounted on the parapet of the ancient part of the stronghold. The real fortifications are on the beach hundreds of yards away. The visitor was at the post luckily, during the target practice with the big guns—a practice of none too frequent occurrence because of the great expense.

From the hotel window at the breakfast hour the visitor saw a government tug towing two red triangular pyramids made of cloth stretched on frameworks of wood. An hour later the big rifles of the beach battery were pegging away at these pyramids, which were drawn through the zone at a ten-knot gait by the tug, which had line enough over the stern seemingly to assure its own safety, though the work of the tugmen looked dangerous to the laymen.

The target were not hit, and yet they were hit at nearly every shot, and the conscience isn't hurt in making this contradicting statement. With their glasses and measuring instruments, the officers with the firing detail marked the place where the projectile struck, and if it hit within a space fore or aft of the target not greater than the space that would have been covered by a battleship, a hit was credited. It is a fair system of marking and is the one used by the land and sea artillaryman of the world.

The life of a 12-inch gun is measured by a little more than five-score shots. Add this to the expense of rhe firing and you have some of the reasons why most of the big gun practice is confined to sighting without shooting. If Gen. Crozies, the chief of ordnance, has his way, the 12-inch rifles will be superceded before long by rifles of 14-inch caliber. It is barely possible that the increase recently in the actual firing practice of the large rifles is due to a desire to hasten the day of the new guns, for after many rounds, as already stated, the present ordnance will be useless for offensive purposes.

There is evidence at Fortress Monroe of the quick passing of the glory and the strength of the artillery armament. Guns which not many years ago marked the highest efficiency are being dismounted by the hirelings of the junk dealers, to be carted away to the ignominy of the scrap heap. The government reaps no great cash from the sale of its condemned ordnance. In fact, the bargainers who buy it pay about the amount it would cost Uncle Sam to cart the guns from the parapet to a deep sea dumping place. In their old age the things on which a nation once depeded for safety are given scant honor.

In case of war the defenses o the Chesapeake and of the James would be re-enforced by mines planted beneath the surface of the water. It is part of an enemy's duty to locate the mine fields and clear the channel of the explosives. Small boats are sent out from the investing battleships with crews given over to the duty of finding the mines and of removing the dangerous obstructions by a process of grappling.

The artillerymen at Fortress Monroe are drilled at frequent intervals in the work of checkmating any attempt of the enemy to invade the mine fields and to drag away the torpedoes. The drill is conducted at night, and it is a combination of the exciting and the picturesque. A mine field is laid off, and small government boats with crews of artillerymen aboard undertake to approach the defensive point under cover of the night.

The soldiers at the rapid-fire guns on shore stand ready to open on the boats if the men manipulating the searchlights succeed in "picking them up." If the boatmen manage to sneak in through the darkness undiscovered and, still undiscovered, are given time to let down their grappling hooks, they have won the game. If, on the other hand, the searchlighs squad finds them coming to the mine field, and show them as a shining mark to the gunners, the men of the fortress are held to have won the day, or, as it should be, the night. This searchlight and mine-field drill doesn't cost much, and as it is important in the game of war, the artillerymen have it over and over again. It it amusement and serious work in one.

Under a law passed recently by congress the pay of the enlisted men of the sea-coast artillery has been increased. A high order of intelligence is needed in the service, and the men who serve one enlistment are capable, because of the instruction they receive, of filling well paying positions in civil life. The result has been that few men have cared to re-enlist, and Uncle Sam has been compe led to go over the instruction work time after time with new levies of recruits. The increase in the pay of the men, it is believed, will hold them in the service.

Fortress Monroe is one of the best posts in the army from the enlisted man's point of view. He has everything that makes for comfort at his command and is in touch with a constantly changing and always interesting military employment. There is a Young Mens Christian Association building at the fort which was the gift of Miss Helen Gould to the enlisted men. It is their clubhouse, filled with the means of amusement, and its membership list is identical with the muster rolls of the garrison.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

BRADDOCK'S REMAINS REST IN FAYETTE COUNTY SOIL

All Evidence Tends to Show That English General's Remains Repose There.

The Uniontown News Standard said last Thursday.

Braddock Memorial Park appears to be an assured fact. The enthusiasm of the people has at last been aroused, and funds are forthcoming to purchase the grounds and form a park that will be of great historical interest and a source of attraction not only to the people of this county but to the public in general.

The inquiry is often made, "Was Braddock ever buried there? Were his remains ever removed or are they still there?"

It will be remembered that Washington was sent out in 1754 to drive the French from the Ohio valley but met his defeat at Fort Necessity, a short distance east of Braddock's grave, but England was not disposed to forfeit her claim to the vast and fertile territory west of the Allegheny mountains, and sent an army of English regulars under the command of Gen. Edward Braddock, who landed on the shores of Virginia with two regiments of well disciplined troops in the spring of 1755.

The march was slow and difficult over the mountain passes toward the forks of the Ohio river where the French had erected their fort with the intention of holding the territory against the English.

Braddock's march was so slow that his every movement was watched by the Indian allies of the French, and when within about ten miles of the fort, into which he expected to march in triumph the following day, he fell into an ambuscade and the greater part of his army was destroyed.

Here he received a mortal wound at the hands of one of his own men and he was carried back with his retreating army and died at the Old Orchard camp, Sunday, July 13. He was wrapped in his cloak as a winding sheet and was buried at daybreak on Monday morning near the camp, in the middle of the road, that the army in passing over the grave might obliterate every trace of its whereabouts, and thus avoid any desecration of the body by the indians. The chaplain having been wounded, Washington read the Episcopal funeral services and the dead general was buried in the honors of war.

Abraham Stewart, father of the late Hon. Andrew Stewart, was road supervisor in Wharton township in 1812, and while repairing the old road at this place Tom Fausett, who was in the engagement at the defeat and who fired the shot that caused the death of Braddock and had settled in the neighborhood of Old Orchard camp came along where the men were at work repairing the road and remarked, "If you will dig right there," indicating "you will find the bones of Gen. Braddock," and sure enough, Mr. Stewart dug as directed and exhumed the bones of the unfortunate general and his military trappings.

Mr. Stewart reinterred the bones at some little distance from the place where they were found at the foot of an oak tree and caused a board to be marked "Braddock's Grave," which was nailed to the tree. This tree was broken off by a storm about 1868. Mr. Josiah King, then editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, had the fence now inclosing the grave erected and a willow whose parent stem drooped over the grave of Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, planted over the grave of General Braddock. This willow soon died and he then planted the group of pine trees which still mark the grave.

"Far from the land he called his own,
Nor friends nor kindred o'er him weep,
Stand sentinels around his sleep."

As to the evidence that the remains of General Braddock repose in the the spot inclosed by the the group of pines, the following is adduced. Hon. Andrew Stewart, who was incompetent to tell a falsehood, then a young man of 21 years, witnessed the re-interment and often related the circumstances to his many friends, and when on the grounds would point out the spot where the remains were found andwhere they w reinterred. Many now living have have heard Mr. Stewart relate the circumstances. Mr. James Mitchell, a blacksmith, who lived at Mt. Washington, and Mr. Peter Hager, who was raised in the Stewart family, both of whom lived to an advanced age, and who witnessed the re interment, often related substantially the same circumstances.

If any one doubts the fact that Braddock's remains are not at this place marked as his grave, it is certainly up to him to produce some evidence to the contrary. If the remains of the unfortunate general were ever removed to England why would not someone know it? and why should the grave go unmarked?

It is unreasonable to suppose that the English government or any individual would incur either the trouble or expense to remove the remains and the place of reinterment remain unknown. Who or what country claims to have Braddock's grave?

Fayette county is the only spot on the face of the globe that holds Braddock's remains, and by the grace of God she shall ever hold sacred this historic spot.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, easy terms.

The second farm contains about acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Pentz, Alaska, W. Va.

Dreadful Possibility.

One day small Elmer observed funerals pass the house. After last one had passed he said: "Mamma if we don't hurry up and die here will be so crowded we can't get in.

Persian Proverb.

A wound inflicted by weapons may be cured, but never a wound inflicted by the tongue.

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The Baltimore News

BALTIMORE, MD.

WINTER GREEN FEED.

The Silo Has Practically Solved the Problem.

Farmers who have silos have practically solved the winter green feed problem. However, comparatively few farmers have silos, and those who are without them must look to some other source for succulent feeds during the cold months. Perhaps one reason why so few farmers grow these feeds is because they do not fully appreciate their high feeding value.

Stock sugar beets are perhaps the best crop that can be grown for winter green feed. They are comparatively easy to grow, they yield heavily, nearly all farm animals like them. They are not difficult to keep. They are especially good dairy feed, and there is no objectionable flavor about them to taint the milk as there is with turnips and some other green vegetables. Dairy cattle of all ages like sugar beets, and will eat them with a relish at all times.

This fall our young calf got into the garden and found some rows of sugar beets which we had grown from a new variety of seed. One of the large beets had been pulled out of the ground and the calf found it. We were surprised to see the calf pass by other feed for the beet, but more surprised to see that the young animal had begun at one side of the large root and eaten almost through it as a boy would through an apple. This is fairly clear indication that young cattle relish this succulent feed, and it is very likely that winter calves would do much better if they were given a daily feed of such green stuff. So many calves look pinched and hide-bound in winter when they have apparently all the nutritious feed they will eat. The trouble is that their feeds are too dry and heavy so that easy digestion and perfect assimilation do not take place. When the same calves are turned out on green pasture they begin to grow and look sleek within a few weeks on little or no other feed than green grass, which is about 90 per cent. water. The reason is that the grass is palatable, juicy, light as a food and a mild regulator of the bowels. The presence of large quantities of watery vegetable juices aids the digestive fluids in dissolving and carrying the nutritive portions of the food to the highest advantage. When sugar beets or other green feeds are given to dairy stock in winter when they are on a ration of dry and heavy feeds the results would be much better both with calves and milch cows. Heavy, rich feeds can become of high value to the animals only when they are so fed that they become fully digested and assimilated. The natural digestive secretions are not always able to perform all the dissolving and carrying that is necessary in the digestive organs. A liberal mixture of green feeds will greatly aid in the process. This is also similarly true of all farm stock, especially with pigs and poultry.

Every farmer who keeps dairy stock or cattle of any kind should grow a few acres of stock sugar beets each year for winter feed, says the Journal of Agriculture, and build a frost-proof room for safely storing them. The basement cellar under the barn is a good place for keeping green feeds in a fresh, crisp condition, but where such a room can not easily be made an upper room can be used. By making the walls of this room tight, covering the floor with straw or sawdust and filling in sides and top with the same material when the vegetables are put in, they can easily be kept from freezing. If such a room is located in the middle of the barn where the walls are least exposed to outside cold the danger of freezing will be lessened.

Green crops cannot be grown at this season of the year, yet one can plan for them now by selecting and fertilizing the field for their growth, purchasing seed and making other arrangements for a supply for next winter.

FEED RACK FOR CATTLE.

One Easily Made Which Will Prove Economical.

The most economical feed rack I have used for cattle is made by taking four fence posts or similar material, each five feet long and nailing boards around them in form of a box as shown in the cut. Each of the four sides of the rack may be 4½ feet wide by five feet high; all the boards nailed or bolted securely, especially the horizontal pieces at the top. The bottom boards says the Farm and Home, should be two inches from the ground, and from 24 to 30 inches in the height of the mangers, depending on the size of the cattle. For horned cattle the oblique boards may be 22 inches apart at the top of the opening and nine inches at bottom. When complete the rack will accommodate four cattle where they can feed easily and with comparatively little waste if rack is not filled too full. Another advantage is that it can be easily moved to another part of the feed lot when occasion requires.



DAIRY NOTES.

Scald out the pail every time after feeding the calf, and keep all of its feeding vessels clean. This will tend to lessen trouble with the young animal.

Let the calves out for a romp each day. The exercise will strengthen their muscles and keep them healthy. While they are out clean their stalls and supply fresh bedding.

VISITS WITH UNCLE BY

Uncle By Goes Skating.

I'm not wicked any more. The Bible says, "The wicked stand in slippery places." That lets me out—I went skating yesterday!



Once I could glide gracefully over the crystal ice like a snowy bird on pinions of down. Now I am all right on the down, but my pinions are rusty.

Ah, well do I remember, when a lad, how I skated forwards and backwards, cut the figure eight, wrote my name in the ice and left my mark for the admiring populace to wonder at! Yesterday I left my mark as of yore. It was the kind of a mark made by a rutabaga when it strikes you unexpectedly on the proboscis—and the people couldn't wonder for laughing.

"It's easy," said I to my wife sailing about like a top. "Wait until I get these steel runners under my feet and I'll show you how your Uncle By used to be the beau ideal on skates."

Then I arose like the dawn on the battlefield of Waterloo and prepared to scintillate. By some queer freak of unstableness, I lost control of my pedal extremities, my feet slipped out from under me and I came down with a jar that broke the crystal in my watch.

"Gee," said I, somewhat flustered, "I guess I must have stepped on a twig!"

"Can I help you up, dear?" asked my wife in her sweetest manner, striving not to laugh.

"Oh, never mind me, old honey bun," said I gally, floundering about on the ice. "I'll be as light as a fawn in a minute."

And I was, too! One of my feet got to going north and the other insisted on fleeing in an opposite direction. For a moment I thought I was going to split like a pine stick, but I managed to fall down again and save myself. By this time quite a crowd had gathered and I knew they wanted to see me cut some fancy figures.

I did!

The first one started with a kick-off that would have done honor to Yale. For the joyous space of a second I sped buoyantly through the rarefied atmosphere. Then with a blood-curdling yell I lit on the southeast corner of my hat. It was a new hat, too!

"Darn these skates," said I, explanatory like, "they haven't been sharpened since 1882."

"I had them sharpened last week for you," corrected my wife, soberly.

"All right," said I, starting all over again. "I'll get the hang of them in a minute."

It was less time than that. I made a wide sweeping surge to one side, hit a soft place in the ice, fell for six minutes, broke my eye-glasses, lost my loose change, upset my fountain pen, cut a hole in my left shoe and quit! That is, I quit skating—I'm falling yet!

My wife says she will do the skating for the family hereafter. That keeps me off the ice and on the water wagon, all right. Ho hum, gay life!

o o o

Life.

The miller's life is a grind.
Life to the butcher is killing.
The baker finds life very kneady.
The candlestick maker makes light (of life).
The shoemaker spends much of his life saving soles.
The editor's life is made up of scratching for a living.
The blacksmith has the best time of all. His life is full of sparks—and the one in our town is going to get married June 1.

o o o

Foxy Lad.

A Brookfield (Mo.) editor says: "A Brookfield boy one night imbibed until he'd had his fill and then he started homeward but he couldn't climb the hill. So down he dropped and went to sleep right there upon the grass and in his dreams some very funny doings came to pass. He dreamed that twenty cannibals had captured him and he was tied up to a sapling while they fixed him up for tea. Then came the chieftain with a spear. "We'll drink his blood," he spake. But e'er the gory jab was made the boy was wide awake. "Ah, ha, old chief," he murmured then between his sleepy blinks, "I knew I'd get away before you stuck me for the drinks."

o o o

The Shy Thing.

A girl in Indiana played post office at a party the other night and yelled and shrieked and howled and ran behind the door and scratched the young man's face in seven places, upset a lamp, kicked over the piano stool and when he finally kissed her on the tip of the ear she fainted dead away and said she could never look anybody in the face again. They led the bashful, modest, gentle, sobbing creature home and the next day she ran away with a married lightning rod peddler who had a hair lip and ten children.

Byron Williams

A POINT TO LOOK TO.

When a man swears himself into matrimony, he is allowed to submit any sort of testimony, and none of it is seriously impugned.

But when he swears himself out, he is narrowly limited to the beggarly facts, and moreover must endure the merciless hammering of crafty lawyers bent on discrediting him.

Might it not effect a saving of heartaches to fortify our girls somewhat with a techinicand av danc anb an when they are wooed, they may the quicker detect the incompetent, the irrelevant and the immaterial?—Puck.

How Apples Are Packed.

And now the honest farmer packs
His apples up for town.
This is the top rows of his sacks,
o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
And this is further down,
o o o o o o o o o o o o o o.
—Jamesport Gazette.

AT LAST.



"I actually had the last word with a woman to-day."

"Amazing! How'd you manage it?"

"It was in the subway—I said 'Madam, have my seat.'"

Coasting.

Swift as an arrow shot from the bow,
Safe on our coasters downward we go;
Over the bumpers, over the dike,
Who'd have an auto or even a bike?
Going like lightning—going like mad!
Where was there ever such sport to be had?
—Judge.

He Kept On.

The airship had collapsed and the aeronaut had fallen into a dozen pumpkin pies placed on the roof of the farmhouse to cool.

"Excuse me, madam," he spluttered, as he mopped the yellow mixture from his eyes.

"I'll not excuse you at all," snapped the fiery woman in the red sunbonnet.

"But I couldn't help it, madam. I—"

"Oh, you could help it. Didn't I holler for you to stop when you were half way down, and you didn't pay the least bit of attention to me."—New York Herald.

At the Naturalist's.

Henry Smith—Got any blonde rats?

Proprietor—Blonde rats! Do you mean—

Henry Smith—I don't know what they look like, but my wife 'phoned me to be sure and bring her home a blonde rat. Gimme a couple of white mice. Maybe they'll do.

At Home.

His Wife—Henry Smith! You fool, you! How do you suppose I'm going to do my hair over a pair of white mice?

Self-Evident.

Mrs. Dorcas—What induced your club to go on record as to the injurious effect of rocking on babies?

Mrs. Gadabout—One of the members pointed out that we wouldn't be able to attend the club meetings if we had to stay home to rock the babies.—Judge.

Sweet Thing.

She—She told the mother that the child had a sweet face.

He—Well, it has a puddin' face. Puddin' is sweet, you know.—Yonkers Statesman.

Uncle Allen.

"Everybody says confidence is restored," reflected Uncle Allen Sparks, "and I suppose it is, but I notice that the manufacture of cash registers still keeps a whole town busy."—Chicago Tribune.

The Probable Cause.

"I say Jim, what on earth is the matter with this automobile? Doesn't she seem to be disabled somewhere?"

"I think, sir, if I may say so, sir, that the fault is in her rheumatic tires."—Baltimore American.

Pa's Idea of It.

Little Willie—Say, pa, when is a man said to be civilized?

Pa—When he knows enough to conceal the fact that he is a savage, my son.—Chicago Daily News.

At the Circus.

Manager—What is the two-headed woman fighting about?

Stableman—The living skeleton 'as proposed to 'er, and each 'ead says 'e love 'er for 'erself alone.

The Only One.

"You say your son is hard to manage, Mr. Jims. Does he display any natural bent?"

"Yes, I think he is going to be a crook."—Baltimore American.

How He Entertains.

"Is he a good entertainer?"

"No. He has to depend absolutely on a phonograph."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Quite the Same.

"Can you speak French?"

"No, sir; but my brother can walk Spanish."—Baltimore American.

HIS MOTIVE FOR GOING HOME.

Johnny Wanted a Personal Interview with Sammy Green.

Johnny astonished the family in the country one day by announcing that he wanted to go home.

"What's that?" demanded his father. "Want to go home?"

"Yep," maintained the boy.

"Well, that's very funny. It wasn't two days ago that you were begging us to stay up on this farm until October. Are you sick?"

"Nope."

"Got the blues?"

"Nope."

"Toothache?"

"Nope."

"Mad because your mother won't let you go swimming?"

"Nope."

"Ah! I think I understand," said his father with a chuckle. "I happen to hear you sassing that farmer's boy yesterday out back of the barn, and I also happened to see him flop you on your back. Did it hurt much?"

"N-nope."

"Well, cheer up my boy. We all have our ups and downs in this world. What good would it do you to go home?"

"If I were only home, pap," replied the boy with a longing sigh. "I could knock the stuffin' out of Sammy Green, and then I'd feel better."—Bohemian Magazine.

ONE ON THE JUNIOR PARTNER.

Office Boy's Joke That Was Appreciated by the Manager.

In a large Chicago office, where the value of system and order is appreciated, one of the rules which the manager insists must never be broken is: "Everything must be in its proper place." The clerk who has to look for an article which has a designated place receives a mark against his name, and a second offense is sure to bring him a reprimand. One day recently the boy whose duty it is to affix stamps on the outgoing mail found on his desk a hat, a pair of gloves and a broken box of cigarettes. The initials in the hat gave him a clew, and after making a red ink mark against Rule No. 6, he placed the articles and the office code on the desk of the junior partner and then told the other boys: "I'm fired!" When he received his pay envelope he found that his wages had been raised one dollar, and the manager says Rule No. 6 has never been respected as now.

Fraternal Tramps.

It is said that all tramps have a masonry of their own. I certainly believe it. They leave their signs on fence posts, stoops, sidewalks and trees. These signs are similar to those on Egyptian obelisks or Indian totem poles. Only the other day I threatened with death a veteran of the fraternity and told him to warn his craft not to annoy me, that I was a very dangerous man. The next day there were sundry chalk marks about the premises and have not seen a tramp since. And yet I have fed at least a thousand of these fellows and "watered" them, too. They are a good-natured lot. If I had more money than a mere stipend I'd hire the biggest ballroom in any New York hotel for Christmas and invite a thousand tramps to eat dinner with me and relate a few experiences.

Defense of Old Father Time.

We all change, but that's with Time; Time does his work honestly, and I don't mind him. A fig for Time! Use him well and he's a hearty fellow, and scorns to have you at a disadvantage.—Dickens.

Subscribe for The Republican.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p m.. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m.(local), *8.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *8.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
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A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
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CAPITAL $25.000.00
The First National Bank
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Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
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The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

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Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

The American Issue, the organ of the National Anti-Saloon League, quotes, with approval, an article from Col. Wm. J. Bryan's Commoner, which severely criticises the Republican party for the non-passage of a law to prohibit the issue of United States licenses for the sale of liquor in localities in which such sale is prohibited by State laws. This is decidedly a one-sided view of the subject. There is another view of it, however, from which it can reasonably be seen that, instead of stimulating the illicit sale of liquor in prohibited territory, such licenses can be made a means of more strictly enforcing the State prohibitory laws.

The licenses in question are not issued in secret. Local officials are not left in ignorance when such licenses are held by persons in their territory, and their possession should be a sufficient warning that their possessors are violators of laws prohibiting the sale of liquor in such territory. In fact they may fairly be considered an advertisement to the public that their possessors are setting State laws at defiance.

But they do not authorize the violation of these laws. They are issued subject to these laws and cannot be pleaded in extenuation of their violation. If, therefore, the local authorities are in earnest in their efforts to enforce the laws the licenses furnish them a valuable means of ascertaining who are guilty of their violation.

Unfortunately, in too many instances, energetic efforts to detect violations of prohibitory laws are wanting. But federal laws cannot be violated with impunity and hence those, who intend to engage in illicit selling, in defiance of State laws, take no such risks against federal statutes.

There is still another view of the subject which should be a commendation instead of a condemnation of the federal government for issuing licenses of the character in question. It is within the power of the State to make the possession of such licenses proof, prima facie, of the guilt of their possessors and thus throw the onus of proving innocence upon the accused. The State and not the federal government, therefore, is to be condemned for not making use of the means the latter affords of enforcing prohibitory laws.

BUNCOMBE.

When Governor Crothers was asked what he thought of the statement that the negro vote is needed in Maryland "in order to preserve the balance of power between the two parties, thereby putting the Democratic party on its mettle," he promptly replied: "Any Marylander who holds such views ought to leave the State." Continuing, the Governor was quoted as follows:

"It is, of all arguments, the most foolish that can be advanced and the one least worthy of serious consideration. The men who make it must smile at the idea. If it were true that the majority of the white people of Maryland would tolerate maladministration in any shape or form, then the theory of popular government is all wrong and we are, indeed, in a very deplorable plight."

We commend the Governor's frankness in discussing the disfranchising amendment, but his argument is beyond us. What in the world is meant by the statement that Marylanders would not tolerate "maladministration in any shape or form" we are unable to imagine. Marylanders are no more exempt from the evils of bad government than the people of any other Commonwealth, and we are certain that most of them find it an exceedingly difficult job to keep away from "maladministration." Marylanders have stood for bad State government when all they had to do to get rid of it was to turn the rascals out; but it took a mighty long hard fight before they could be brought around to doing it. Hence, when the Governor says they would not stand for any thing but good government now he talks—well, let us say that he talks buncombe. That is about the kindest thing we can say about it.

Neither do we think the Governor should ask everybody who thinks it is better for the public welfare to have the two parties evenly divided and that the negro vote help to keep them so, to get out of the State. He would lose a very respectable number of good citizens who may be foolish and yet who cannot help believing the evidence of their senses and who are not prepared to fly in the face of the rules of addition and substraction. They cannot help believing that if 25,000 or 30,000 voters are taken away from one party that party will have 25,000 or 30,000 less voters than it had before.

When we pause to think of the genesis of this amendment; when we consider that the Democratic party now has the power to write on the statute books any good law it sees fit; and when we note who are most zealous in support of the amendment, we can find a large mantle of charity to throw over those benighted souls who cannot bring themselves to believe that a machine which finds it so difficult to keep straight when it has a small majority in the State will become purified the moment it has a majority three or four times as large.

If anybody is to be consigned to outer darkness, should it not be some of those who preach that 240,000 white men can not give the State of Marvland the sort of government it ought to have because 50,000 black men happen to be here?

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Although people set out lightly to amend the Constitution of the United States, it is a task difficult of accomplishment, and such was the intention. Mr. Taft assumes that there is a strong sentiment in favor of an income tax, but that might be true and still no amendment would follow. To amend the Constitution it is necessary that two-thirds of the members of both houses of Congress shall vote in favor of it and that their action shall be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. A measure that runs this gauntlet must be urgent and have great popularity.

Congress has proposed four amendments which the States have refused to ratify. Two of these, in 1789, pertained to the ratio of representation and to the salaries of members. In 1809 Congress proposed an amendment annulling the citizenship of any American who should accept a title or gift from a foreign prince. Harmless as this must have been in that day, it lacked one State of the necessary three-fourths. In 1860-61, in view of the slavery dispute and the imminence of secession, many amendments were proposed for the purpose of reassuring the South, but Congress adopted only one. Hostilities began soon afterward, and thus no action by the States was had.

The first ten amendments, constituting the bill of rights, were proposed at one time in 1789 and were ratified in 1791. They were exacted by several of the States as a condition of their acceptance of the Constitution itself. The eleventh and twelfth amendments, protecting States from suits by citizens of other States in Federal courts and regulating the electoral system, were adopted in 1798 and 1803 respectively. The last mentioned would seem to have invited no opposition, and yet it received exactly a three-fourths vote of the States.

Public memory is still fresh as to the three remaining amendments. They were intended to secure the fruits of the war for the Union. The thirteenth failed once in the House of Representatives, and Nevada was made a State for the purpose of securing the necessary three-fourths. Acceptance of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments was made a condition of reconstruction in some of the Southern States, and there was much opposition at the North.

It is possible to amend the Constitution, but the process requires time, great singleness of purpose and comparative freedom from antagonism, not only in Congress but in the Legislatures of thirty-five of the forty-six States.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

In the coming four months the condition of crops and their estimated production will constitute the basis of many business operations, and if they end with good average production the prosperity of the country will receive a great stimulus.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that for the last ten years, and more particularly for the last five years, the intensive farming system has borne great results, and through a vast area of our country the latest thoughts and ideas as to cultivation have been given to our farmers through national, State, agricultural society and transportation company aid.

In nearly every State and territory this new thought, this intelligence based upon experience, this information upheld by fact, has taken hold of our agricultural communities, and the aggregate result in increased production of the country will, without doubt, be very great.

During the past five years this work of education, this demonstration of the ability of the tillers of the soil to obtain far larger returns from the seed they sow than was possible without the knowledge and the careful training of the later days, has become justly popular and has uplifted the entire farming business, placing it as a profession wherein special knowledge is recognized as leading to success.

Mere brawn and muscle, ability to endure by reason of physical strength, are no longer dominant factors in our farm life.

Machinery guided by skillful hands and machinery under the direction and control of the bright, ideal, well-informed, up-to-date brain of the twentieth century farmer, these are the potent agencies which make agriculture of today successful and profitable.

No more important work has been done in America since its discovery than the work of training our farmers in scientific farming.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States, the various State boards and county societies, the railway companies which have so wisely co-operated, and the numerous professors and experts who have devoted their lives to this work, all these are entitled to the thanks of the nation for the work they have done in the United States.

The increase in production this autumn through their teachings will do much toward prosperity throughout the world.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. SARAH J. MEALY.

Mrs. Sarah J. Mealy, widow of James Gordon Mealy, of Orange, Va., died at her home in Baltimore Sunday afternoon after an illness of a week. Death resulted from heart failure, superinduced by old age. Mrs. Mealy was the mother of Mr. W. R. Mealy, of Oakland, and leaves surviving her four other sons, Messrs. Robert A., John W., Alfred E. and James W. Mealy, of Baltimore, and one daughter, Mrs. Ida B. Johnson, of Gassaway, W. Va. Mrs. Mealy was for forty-four years a prominent member of the First M. E. church of Baltimore. Her funeral took place at ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

LUCY CREASY.

Mrs. Lucy Creasy, colored, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Turner, died at the home of her parents on Water street in Oakland yesterday afternoon after a prolonged illness with tuberculosis. She leaves several children.

Early Closing in Effect.

Under an agreement entered into by the merchants of Oakland the stores close Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock, the new hours having been inaugerated last Monday night. Other nights during the week with the exception of Saturday night, the usual hours of closing will be in effect.

Japs May Summer at Brookside.

The members of the Japanese Embassy at Washington are negotiating with Mrs. E. J. Kirkpatrick, proprietor of Brookside Inn and Cottages, for accommodations at Brookside, which is located in Preston county, West Va., eight or ten miles south of Oakland, and they expect to spend at least a month at that place, probably more. Brookside is one of the show places of the Alleganies and is an estate of nearly a thousand acres, being located on the old Northwestern Turnpike. The buildings of the property number eleven—the Inn and ten cottages, all modernly constructed and delightfully located.

Sheep and Lambs For Sale.

Forty-five head ewes, all young; thirty-five head lambs. W. McCulloh Brown, near Bayard, W. Va. 17tf

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: The Primary and Intermediate Departments of the Sunday school, under the direction of Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh, will render an excellent Children's Day program, commencing at 10.30 a. m.

Preaching at 8.00 p. m., by Dr. R. B. Ward.

Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.

Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.

Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 8 p. m.

Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Deer Park—Preaching 11 a. m.

Hutton—Preaching Thursday, July 1, at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:

Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Morning service will be held in St. Matthew's P. E. church, on Sunday next, June 27th at 11 o'clock.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Tuesday the semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court convened with all members present, when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were granted Alfred H. Magruder upon the personal estate of the late Stephen Magruder.

George L. Broadwater was appointed co-administrator of the estate of the late W. W. Broadwater, to act in conjunction with C. B. Broadwater.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

Herbert H. Cox, of Grafton, West Va., and Theresa Frederick, of Ellenborough, West Va.

Byron Hutson and Cora Meyers, both of Sedalia, West Va.

Ira Keyser Crow and Millie M. Francis, both of Point Marion, Pa.

Jesse E. Lawson and Martha Booth, both of Fairmont, West Va.

J. M. Tasker and Miss C. L. Davis, both of Swanton.

John W. Miller and Ethel C. Speicher, both of near Deer Park.

William Bassell and Catharine Covington, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Carl A. Kyle and May Uphold, both of near Swanton.

Ray B. Hawkins and Mary A. Deck, both of Grafton, West Va.

Henry F. Nine, of near Bayard, W. Va. and Claudie E. Baxley, of Bayard, West Va.

Fred Dewitt, of Sang Run, and Ersie Friend, of Swallow Falls.

Herbert McElroy and Hazel Musgrave, both of Morgantown, West Va.

Howard Cosner, of near Bismark, W. Va. and Bessie Weasenrorte, of Scheer, West Va.

Harry Lowdermilk and Ethel Dewitt, both of Hoyes.

One with request not to publish.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Good Roads Meeting.

The farmers and residents of Garrett county residing south of Oakland are invited to attend a Good Roads meeting to be held at Union chapel, near Gortner mill, on Saturday evening, July 3rd.

Several prominent speakers will be present to address the people on the subject of Good Roads and every one is invited to be present on this occasion.

Dissolution Notice.

This is to give notice that the undersigned, trading and doing business under the name of the Friendsville Drug Company, carrying on a general drug business in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Dr. A. J. Mason.

The Friendsville Drug Co.
George D. Browning,
A. J. Mason.

June 7, 1909.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The crowds are coming to the Park in greater numbers and earlier in the season than ever before. A few cottages remain for rent and they are being rapidly taken up.

Cottages have been rented and occupied since our last report as follows: The Conner cottage to a family from Washington City; Rev. Parish and family have taken part of the Allen cottage for the summer, and a part of the G. I. Richardson family are in their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Barb, of Mapletown, Pa., were the guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Monday and Tuesday.

The Oakland District Epworth League was in session here from Monday evening until Wednesday evening. About sixty delegates were in attendance. A notable feature of the convention was the lecture of Dr. Hiatt, of Moundsville. No more scholarly or eloquent a dress was ever delivered on these grounds. The title of the lecture was "The Unique Gallilean." Prof. Hillis also favored the convention with a number of solos that will linger in the memory of those present for years to come. A number of the delegates say it was the most interesting and helpful convention they have ever attended.

The advance guard of the Y. W. C. A. is on the ground. Up to yesterday forty more students had been booked than were in attendance last year.

The State Teachers' Association will convene here Monday next. The attendance at this convention may reach one thousand.

The church services next Sunday will be as follows: Class meeting at 10 and and preaching at 11 A. M.; Sunday School at 2:30, Epworth League at 7 and preaching at 8 P. M. Everybody cordially invited to be present at all the services.

Real Pessimistic Pest.

"A pessimist that's a pest," says the Philosopher of Folly, "is a man who is sure bad luck is coming, and then is surprised and shocked when it comes."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. E. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital . . $ 25,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN C. TEATS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

LILLIE B. TEATS,
Administratrix.
Grantsville, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

SARAH J. SCOTT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1909.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphan's Court for Garrett County, No. 715 Administrations.

In the Matter of the Estate of David Livengood, deceased.

Ordered this 8th day of June in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, that the sale made and reported by Monroe Crose to Julius C. Rennhiger, Administrator c. t. a., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of July, 1909; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of July, 1909.

The report states the amount of sale to be $6000.

G. SEMMES HAMILL, JR., C. J. O. C.
HENRY KAMT, J. O. C.
J. THOMAS MOON, J. O. C.

True copy,

Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Closing Out Sale

BEGINNING

MAY 24th, 1909,

I will close out my entire stock of

Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries,

at less than actual cost. This sale will continue until my entire stock is sold.

Come early and get your choice. The goods are all new and up-to-date.

JAMES W. FRIEND,
Friendsville, Md.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,

and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

C. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Samuel A. Kendall, of Crellin and Meyersdale, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Ex-County Treasurer Horace R. DeWitt, of Hoyes, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mrs. C. Elwood Offutt spent a portion of last and this week in New York City as the guest of friends.

Miss Blanche Boardman is to visit Miss Irene Haulenbeek at her Deer Park home, early in July.

Miss Anna Manges has returned to her home in Oakland from York, Pa., where she spent the winter.

Miss Marguerite Davis, who spent several weeks with her parents in Frostburg, has returned to Oakland.

Baumgartner will give away one patent dust pan with each sack of Pillsbury Best Flour. For this week only.

Mr. John Kirkpatrick, of Hoyes, after spending a week in Oakland, returned to his home yesterday morning.

Mr. Mahlon Deiterick, of Friendsville, was in Oakland last Monday when he made this office a brief business visit.

Mr. S. Suzuki, Japanese merchant, has opened an art store at Deer Park, where he will carry a line of Japanese goods.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord went to Philadelphia Monday night where he will spend several days on professional business.

Mr. Richard Sliger, of Keyser, W. Va., spent Sunday afternoon in Oakland as the guest of his brother, Mr. R. E. Sliger.

Mr. Lawson Loar and son Leslie and Mr. George Loar, all of Grafton, are spending the present week at the parental home in Oakland.

The First National and the Garrett National Bank buildings are being repainted and otherwise improved which adds materially to their appearance.

Miss Daisy Grant, who spent the winter in Baltimore taking a post-graduate course in music, returned to her home in Oakland last Friday evening.

The ladies of St. Paul's M. E. church will serve ice cream, strawberries, cake, coffee and home made candies on the church lawn Thursday evening, June 24th.

Mrs. Robinson White, of Washington, D. C., who spent the week-end as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. West, returned to her home on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, spent yesterday afternoon in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt at their home on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Richardson, of Keyser, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Michael, of Aberdeen, Md., were guests of Oakland relatives last Wednesday.

Mr. Carl B. White, chief clerk of the Dixon-Kelso store, went to Uniontown, Pa., and from that point to Pittsburg, last Sunday where he spent two or three days as the guest of relatives.

Mr. Edmund Manges, son of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, of Oakland, returned to his home here on last Monday afternoon from Gettysburg, Pa., where he has completed his theological course of studies.

Rev. L. E. Goodwin, of Hancock, a former rector of St. Matthew's P. E. church of Oakland, arrived here last Sunday afternoon and preached to the congregation of St. Matthew's Sunday night. Rev. Goodwin will spend his vacation in Oakland, preaching each Sabbath.

Dr. William W. Grant, recently graduated from the dental department of the University of Maryland, returned to Oakland a few days ago and has been engaged since in fitting up his office rooms in the McComas building adjoining The Republican building on Second street.

Mr. Harry Loar had the misfortune Monday afternoon to have the small toe of his left foot broken by a horse treading upon it. Mr. Loar attempted to lead the animal by an automobile when it became frightened and in its attempts to get away trod on his foot with the above result.

Mr. Cornelius Ward Friend, the merchant prince of the Blooming Rose country nearby Friendsville and the winding banks of the great Yough, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday, having come to the county seat on business and to see the show. He was accompanied by his two sons, Messrs. Ellis and Orval Friend.

Watch Townshend's windows for daily program of Merryland Electric Theatre's big double shows. Always something new; good for old and young.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

A WELL PATRONIZED EXCURSION

Was Run on the Kendall Railroad Last Sunday Morning to Henderson.

A free excursion last Sunday morning on the railroad owned and operated by the Kendall Lumber Company from Crellin, near Oakland, to the new town being built by the company to be known as Henderson, located about six miles west of Parsons, Tucker county, West Va., was exceedingly well patronized by everybody who had knowledge of the arrangement, and included people from Oakland, Crellin, Aurora, Brookside, Eglon and points along the railway.

The train was made up of four flat cars, upon which comfortable seats had been arranged, and two box cars drawn by two of the locomotives belonging to the railway.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, president of the Kendall Company, had personal charge of the trip and contributed very much to the enjoyment and comfort of the seven hundred people who took advantage of the outing. The people provided themselves with all the necessary eatibles, including everything raised or produced on the farms and in the country through which the railroad runs.

Henderson, the terminus of the road was reached about nine o'clock, a distance of about eighteen miles from Crellin, the run having been made in an hour without mishap or any other cause that would tend to mar the enjoyment of the day. Arriving at Henderson the party was welcomed by Mr. E. M. Spedden, chief of the tribe of the new town; also its Mayor by right of possession and its first and foremost citizen. Here dinner was partaken of and a jaunt was made through the wilderness surrounding the new place, for it is virgin forest for miles around and from which the Kendall Company expect to cut several millions of feet of lumber, the logs to be conveyed to the mill at Crellin over the railway built for that purpose.

The return journey was made in about an hour, the party arriving in Crellin at four o'clock, very much pleased with the trip and high in praise of Mr. Kendall's hospitality in making the day such a pleasant as well as profitable one, for many miles of new country was passed through by his guests who would never have had the opportunity of seeing it otherwise.

Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh and his two brothers Messrs. Wade H. and William G. Hinebaugh, and their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hinebaugh, went to Fairmont Monday afternoon where they were called on account of the tragic death of their relative, Wallace Boyer, an account of which is published in another column of this paper today. Mrs. Hinebaugh remained in Fairmont for the funeral, her sons returning to Oakland Monday night.

Miss Nellie Workman, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Workman of Oakland, returned to her home here last Saturday from Buckhannon, W. Va., where she recently graduated from the commercial department of the West Virginia Wesleyan University. Miss Workman's graduation came as a reward for diligent study and close application to her work.

Mrs. Mary Gonder, widow of the late Andrew B. Gonder, for more than thirty years a justice of the peace in Oakland, who recently died, left here on last Saturday night for Butte, Montana, where she will reside permanently. Mrs. Gonder was accompanied by her two daughters, Misses Kate and Eugenia. Her two sons, Messrs. Bernard and Francis, are already residents of the Montana city where they hold excellent positions.

Samuel Kendall, the eldest son of the Hon. S. A. Kendall, proprietor of this paper, who a short time ago arrived here with his father from Los Angeles, Calif., where the family had spent the winter months, left on Sunday overland via Grantsville, for Crellin, Md., where during the vacation months he will assist in the large store conducted by the Kendall Lumber Company.—Keyser Republican.

Daniel Yommer, of Jennings was in Coney yesterday on his return from the Maryland School for the Deaf. Mr. Yommer had attended the annual reunion of the school alumina. He is a graduate of the institution and is now employed at one of the sawmills near his home. Mr. Yommer was accompanied by one of his brothers and Messrs. Lee Myers, Edward Swanger and Geo. Hoover. Miss Alberta Reese of Lonaconing, was one of the party, but she will remain in Frederick a week or two.—Lonaconing Cor. Cumberland Times.

No, dear Journal, it was not gossip; THE REPUBLICAN was imposed upon by a prominent professional man of Oakland and we in our simplicity placed every reliance upon his story. But what's the use to delve into ancient history, dear Journal? Have'nt you succeeded yet in renting the Oakland Hotel? Speak up; tell the good people all about it. You know, of course, because you have disposed of the property times without number, and yet the hotel remains the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As a real estate agent for this particular piece of realty the Journal seems to have been a miserable failure.

ADVERTISING OAKLAND.

Board of Trade Preparing Large Amount of Printed Matter.

The Oakland Board of Trade has prepared a letter setting forth the advantages of this section as an agricultural community and is having printed at this office ten thousand of the circulars.

In the circular the Board has the following to say respecting Oakland and Garrett county:

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country, and agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced, where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple suger, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, the purest water on earth, and a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where a new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000 is being spent on state highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands, or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here within six hours of the nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many of the ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

The Board of Election Supervisers, Messrs. D. M. Mason, C. V. Guard and Samuel Lawton, with Mr. Edmund Jamison, clerk, held a meeting yesterday at which time the board appointed judges of election and officers of registration to conduct the fall election. The list of appointments appear elsewhere in this paper today.

Among the students who have returned home from school and who will spend the vacation months in Oakland are Messrs. Ralph Thayer, from West Virginia University, Morgantown; Edward and Milton Sincell, from Gettysburg College; Michael Boyle, Jr., from the Maryland school for the Deaf, Frederick City, Edward Leary, from Western Maryland College.

Sample of Good Roads at Deer Park.

The piece of road building now in course of construction within the corporate limits of the town of Deer Park, is a sample of good road building worth examining. Over a hundred and sixty wagon loads of stone have been carted from Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek's land, she having donated to Mayor Hennen the stone required for the purpose.

The stone is first spread on the roadway, then broken and rammed, and a liberal coating of cinders placed on the top. Mayor Hennen and his workers are being commended on all sides.

The word "village," when applied to Deer Park, is now very much out of date. The word "town" is a step higher up and is entirely applicable. Oakland visitors find a drive to Deer Park and Boiling Spring pleasant and profitable.

WANTED — Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $150.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre.

No. 13.—157 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; new farm; will sell for $2,000; cheap at twice the money.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

COAL LANDS, TIMBER, Town Lots and Farms Galore.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate manin Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strenth; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilsons Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. P. Parr's.
July 15 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 3.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12; Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytee's Store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
July 20 Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Rice.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 2 Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3; Keyser—Smearman's Store, 4 to 6.
July 26 Hutton—Carney's Store, 10 to 4.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 7 to 2; Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 5.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick's 2 to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings Hotel, 3 to 5.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office 9 to 4.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store,
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 3.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1916, being chapter 756, Section 64, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe the tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL

BY RANDALL PARRISH

AUTHOR OF "BOB HAMPTON OF PLACER" ETC.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILLE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man imprisoned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He feared that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII.—Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1853. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was taken ill.

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

side at the sea view, slowly turning the quid in his cheek.

"An' the wind right. 'Tain't much of a run, sir, after what we've already had gettin' here. I recken you could find that p'int o' sea?"

"Yes," I acknowledged, almost reluctantly, "I can find it, unless the ice shuts us in first. But what's the use in taking such a chance, Anderson? Tuttle was probably just as crazy about that matter as he was over other things. To my mind he never saw any islands where he said he did. Government ships have surveyed all these waters again and again, and the charts show no land anywhere along that latitude. I'm for calling it a poor job, and turning back before we get nipped. Look where we are now; we haven't a mile of clear water either side of us, and a shift of wind will crush our sides like an eggshell."

The silent men stared gloomily out at that grim expanse of sea, ice and sky, but Anderson only scowled up into my face, slapping his mittened hands together.

"To hell wid that sort o' rot, Mr. Stephens," he broke forth, fiercely. "We're sailor-men, an' the most of us have seen ice before. This channel's wide enough for the hooker, an' what the devil do we want more? Maybe the ol' man was a bit nutty, but he knew how to sail these seas, an' he told a dam' straight yarn about that Spanish ship, just the same, an' I'm for findin' out whether or not it was a lie. Maybe there ain't no pesos awaitin' for us out yonder, but, by God, sir, I want to know it for sure. An' so do my mates. Now, you say we're within 200 miles of findin' out the truth, an' I'm hanged if I'll consent to go back like a whipped cur without takin' even a squint along that latitude."

He stamped on the deck, glowering about him like a mad bull, evidently daring the others to contradict. I leaned farther out over the rail.

"Is that right, lads? Has Anderson spoken your sentiments? Do you really mean to proceed in this crazy search in spite of all that ice out yonder?"

No voice responded, although I could hear the hoarse grumbling in their throats and see their heads shaking affirmatively. I turned toward the mate, who was standing just behind me.

"The men are all tongue-tied. How is it with you, Mr. De Nova? Are you for further south, or a quick run home?"

I noticed him glance across toward Celeste, crouching beneath the shelter of the longboat, her face showing white against the darker background. I even imagined the girl lifted her hand as if in some form of signal, anyhow, the creole smiled confidently, his jet mustaches clearly outlined against his cheek.

"W'at I say, monsieur? Oh, oui, I was for get up ze steam in ze engine, and make a dash. By gar, maybe zare was ze monies to make us all



"To Hell Wid That Sort o' Rot, Mr. Stephens—We're Sailor-Men."

rich. Wy not? Wiz ze steam we cheat ze ice-field. Bah! I seen it worse as zat."

"True," I urged in final effort, "but the season is wrong. We are driving south in the face of winter, the ice-packs are forming, and not breaking up. I warn every one of you the chances are we'll be nipped."

"We can make it easy in three days, Mr. Stephens," broke in Anderson, loudly, "if we only have decent weather, we could rip up that old hooker, copper the swag and be north-bound in that time. It ain't goin' to be such a hell of a job."

I never glanced toward him, my eyes still on the mate.

"But the women, De Nova?"

He was looking at them, and, following his eyes, I turned also. Celeste was bending eagerly forward, her dark eyes sparkling with excitement; her mistress stood erect, grasping the edge of the longboat, her face flushed by the keen wind, her lips firmly pressed together.

"I sink zat maybe zey vote wiz ze crew, monsieur," smiled the creole, pleasantly.

Lady Darlington reached one hand out for the rail, her skirts flapping, her hair blowing free beneath her hat.

"It will be best for us to go on, Mr. Stephens," she said, quietly. "The men will never be satisfied otherwise; and I do not blame them. Too much has been risked already to turn back at the last moment because of a little additional peril. Nor am I willing it should be done merely to spare us a few more days of discomfort. We must take our chances, and, as for myself, I trust absolutely in your seamanship."

There was a growl of appreciation from below, Anderson's voice shouting up hoarsely: "You're the right stuff!" but I stood there in silence, gazing at her in astonishment, feeling deserted by every one, and realizing that the entire responsibility was now mine. More clearly than any among them I comprehended the peril fronting us, the desperate chance we were about to take, the casting of dice with death. Yet what was there left for me to do? Absolutely nothing; the choice had been made.

"Is it understood I am in command?"

"Ay, ay, sir!"

"Very well, then," I said, "you have chosen your bed, now you will lie in it. Mr. De Nova, get the stokers below and start the fires. We'll push her for it hard. You men stand by for a double funeral in an hour; we have a dead man fore and aft. Now step lively, my bullies!"

I watched them as they scattered like so many schoolboys at play, Anderson and De Nova driving them to their various tasks. A hand touched my arm gently.

"I hope you are not angry, Mr. Stephens. Did I do so very wrong?"

I looked down into her gray eyes filled with appeal, and felt my face brighten.

"Frankly, I do not know," I replied, honestly. "Of course, I could not hope to oppose all the crew, but we are taking a terrible chance. I appreciate your courage, Lady Darlington, and shall do my best to justify your confidence in my seamanship. But you must go below, out of this wind. Permit me to assist you down the ladder."

CHAPTER XVII.

In Which We Bury Our Dead.

Black smoke was already trailing from out our funnel in ever increasing volume, the steadily revolving screw was driving the yacht forward with new power, and the only bit of canvas showing was the close-reefed jib, left as an aid to the wheelsmen.

I searched the after-cabins thoroughly for a copy of the Scriptures, or any book containing the burial service. One might possibly have been discovered hidden away in the locked chests, but I did not feel authorized to break these open on such quest, and so returned to the deck with nothing to guide me in the services to be conducted. The boatswain, assisted by two seamen, had prepared the bodies for their last long voyage, and while the crew gathered in a body on the snow-covered deck, the dead, shrouded beneath white sheets, were silently borne forth from cabin and forecastle and placed reverently upon planks balanced across the rail.

I should greatly have preferred Lady Darlington to remain below during the ceremonies. There is much depression about such burial scenes at sea, especially so in our circumstances and surroundings. But she insisted upon being present, and so at the last moment I returned to the cabin and escorted both her and Celeste to the deck. It was a dismal, melancholy scene, and I did not wonder at the slight shiver with which her ladyship glanced about. The swiftly descending snow, the whitened decks, trampled beneath the feet of the men, the bare spars overhead; the low-flying, dun-colored clouds; the gray, tumbling waters; the low growl of the ice as the waves battered its front; the silent semicircle of men standing motionless except for their shuffling feet; and those two white-draped figures lying extended across the rail—all combined to form a grim sea-picture the memory of which can never dissolve.

Protected somewhat from the sharp wind by the cabin the men had flung aside their mufflers, so that their weather-beaten faces, most of them heavily bearded, were plainly revealed. I could not but be impressed with the motley crowd, as the lineaments of negro, Kanaka, and every variety of white degenerate were thus exposed. Their uneasy, shuffling feet, and the impatience depicted on their faces, aroused me to the requirements of the moment. I advanced to the rail, standing beside the corpse of the mate.

"Lads," I said, soberly, "when we bury shipmates at sea there is a solemnity about the simple ceremony unknown to the land. Far away from friends and home we give the body up to the great ocean to keep for eternity. Yet we are sailors, long accustomed to the vicissitudes and perils of the deep; we have parted with shipmates before in many seas, and not a few among you look forward to the time when comrades will be called upon to perform a similar service of respect over your bodies. Even now we sail forward into great danger, and none among us can prophesy what the morrow may bring of either life or death. Yet the sea is the sailor's sepulcher, the roar of the great waves his requiem. I am no sea preacher, able to address you upon the hereafter, or fitted to eulogize the spirits of those whose bodies we are about to bury. You desire nothing of the kind. Neither can I read over these forms the usual burial service, for I can find no book containing it on board. Is



Her Voice Arose, Low Yet Distinct, Trembling to the Accent of Reverent Prayer.

there any one among you, mates, who will voice a prayer before we drop these bodies overboard?"

I looked along the semi-circle of faces, expecting nothing from the members of the crew, yet faintly hopeful that some one or two might be led to respond. No one stirred, however, the only sound on board the wind whistling through the rigging and the heavy breathing of the men.

"Well, then," I added, regretfully, "nothing remains but to commit their bodies to the deep, and may God have mercy on their souls!"

I lifted my hand in signal, but even as I did so Lady Darlington spoke, the men who were about to tilt the planks pausing in wonderment.

"Wait, Mr. Stephens; not without one word of prayer. Let me speak it, if no one else will."

She came forward, throwing back her veil, and grasping my sleeve to retain steady footing on the heaving deck. For an instant there was an impressive silence; then her voice arose, low, yet distinct, trembling to the accent of reverent prayer. I know not what she said; merely the simple breathing upward of a petition to the Almighty Father for pardon and guidance; yet never before did faith lay such mighty hold upon me. It was short, only a few faltering sentences, but the honesty of it, the faith so clearly evidenced in both words and face, impressed the roughest there. She paused, her head still lowered; I heard some one say "Amen" solemnly, and raised my hand in signal. Noiselessly the ends of the planks were uptilted, and the two sheeted figures slid downward into the gray water. Instantly they disappeared beneath the unfathomable depths. So silently and expeditiously was this accomplished that she even failed to note the action, lifting her eyes wonderlingly to the bare planks, and with a choking sob burying her face in her hands. Without venturing a word I led her gently to the companion. Five minutes later I stood again upon the bridge, the deck beneath throbbing to the pulse of the released engine, as the Sea Queen raced recklessly forward through the ice-girded waters in desperate effort to attain her goal.

It was not a dark night, for the stars were out—such cold, dead stars they seemed—and a little later I knew the moon would come stealing up above the waste of waters, yet there was a haze hovering all about us, as though the entire surrounding atmosphere was thick with frost. I crouched down behind the slight protection of the tarpaulins, sweeping the horizon with my glasses, but discovering nothing to awaken alarm. I saw nothing of the watch, except as I called for them. Then they came, clawing their way out of the snug holes where they hid from wind and water. However, there was little enough for any of us to do; we could simply hold on, trusting in the strength of the keel under us, and sheering to eastward of the ice-pack. It was a wild, mad night, the wind freezing to the marrow, and every wave dashing its icy spray hurtling against the front of the wheelhouse. At eight bells I went below again, every muscle of my body aching, and my face tingling as though pierced by a thousand needles. I sat down before the red-hot stove in the cabin, thinking I should never get the cold thawed out of me. Yet inside of ten minutes, with head resting on the chair-back, and legs extended to keep my balance, I was sound asleep.

Whether a sudden leap of the vessel or some unusual noise aroused me I cannot say. Dazed, confused, I sat upright, staring about me, for the moment scarcely realizing where I was. I could hear the fierce pounding of the sea without, the shrieking of wind through the cordage, and the rattle and groaning of the woodwork as the struggling vessel dived into the hollows and fought her way back to the crests. A shower of hail lashed the windows, rattling like shot against the shutters. As I glanced backward across my shoulder, I heard, above all that hellish uproar, a hollow, unearthly groan. I was upon my feet in an instant, grasping at the edge of the table, striving vainly to place the sound. For some cause I could not keep my eyes off Tuttle's door, every nerve pulsing with agony. Was it imagination, illusion? By all the gods, I beheld a white visionary form glide noiselessly forth and disappear as though dissolved in mist. It was certainly there, yet, in another instant, had vanished, I knew not how. I stared about into the dim corners, then leaped toward the door, seeking to open it. It was locked; of course it was, for the key was in my own pocket.

Many times I have known fear, but not such fear as this which now smote me. Here was something intangible, something I could not reach and throttle, a dim, frightful shade, coming from God alone knew whence. I pressed my hands to my head, and endeavored to laugh, to woo back my courage. Great heavens, was I also losing my mind? Was I to be haunted and pursued by evil fancies? Had the curse of this ship now descended upon me? I staggered to my feet, holding on desperately to the table, seized the decanter from off the swinging shelf and drank deeply. Lord, what grim fancies a man may have when the physical organism is unstrung! I glanced at my watch, discovering I still had two hours below, and crossed over to my stateroom, nerving myself to play the man, yet glancing about fearfully into the dancing shadows. I laughed as I closed the door, but shot the bolt hard, and lay there for an hour listening, every nerve a-tingle, before fatigue finally closed my eyes.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In Which We Lay the Ghost.

The coming of night found our situation less promising— a thick veil of clouds obscuring all gleam of stars, the wind veering more to the westward and growing bitterly cold. The barometer was falling slowly, presaging the approach of storm; yet nothing openly threatened with the exception of these thickening cloud-masses scudding up from out the southwest, their wildness reflected in the darkening sea, and the continuous thunder of waves along the ice-front blocking our passage. I visited the engine and boiler rooms, ordered half speed and prompt attention to signals, took one last searching glance about the dimming horizon, and finally threw myself, without undressing, on my bunk for a brief rest below.

As I lay there, thinking of that wild scene without, I discovered sleep impossible. Was I doing right thus to hold on for further southing? My conscience was not altogether clear, for I realized that it would be luck rather than seamanship that would take us through and bring us safely out again. Only some mystery of Providence had thus far given us passage, had held the wind to another point of the compass, beating back the invading floes and yielding to us an open sea. But would such fortune last—a day, two days, more? We could race northward with the ice, but what about that vast field stretching to the northwest? If by some shift of wind it were to close in, the helpless Sea Queen would be crushed like an eggshell. And Lady Darlington had said she trusted me implicitly. Was I showing myself worthy by thus pushing the yacht deeper into danger?

By heaven, for her sake, if for no other reason, I would play the man! Ay, and I comprehended exactly what such resolve would cost—realized fully what that mongrel crew would say and do the moment their ghostly terrors fled, and they knew I had given up search for the treasure. I should have to command by brute force, by threat and blow. There would be mutiny aboard for every league until we made port. I knew the nature of that sea-scum forward—how they would whine and curse, how they would hate me for failing to hold them to their course in face of death! Well, let them hate; my love was worth by far the more, and the life and honor of Lady Darlington outweighed all else on board—ay, and the treasure of the Donna Isabel! "Implicitly"— I saw her eyes again as she said it, and sprang to the deck, fumbling in the darkness for the latch of my door.

The main cabin was dimly lighted and chill, the fire in the stove low. I paused to rattle it, and add a few lumps of coal from the scuttle standing near by. In spite of surrounding comforts what a grim, inhospitable place this was for any woman like her! The very snugness of the cabin served only to emphasize the gloom and peril without, the frightful polar mystery which surrounded us, which drives men mad amid its awful distances, its shrouded silence.

Suddenly, directly opposite where I stood, I saw it again—that same shapeless, white, gliding figure. An instant only I stood rooted to the spot, my blood like ice, my eyes full of horror. Then the swift reaction came, the reserve courage of a man ashamed of such weakness, and I leaped straight toward the misty object, grappling at it with my hands. I touched nothing but air, falling headlong with a violence jarring the entire cabin, and overthrowing a chair crashing to the deck. Dazed, confused, I staggered to my knees, staring about into the dim shadows. A white-draped figure was at my very elbow, and I sprang to my feet, only to take a quick step backward, grasping at the table, as I recognized Lady Darlington.

"Good God! was that you?" I gasped, the horror still possessing me.

"This certainly is," she answered, swiftly. "But what do you mean? What has occurred?"

"I hardly know," and I looked about me, and then into her face, breathing heavily. "I seem unable to separate the real from the unreal. I am half afraid I am losing my mind. Lady Darlington, it is not only the crew forward who are seeing ghosts on board. I laughed at my experience before, believing it a mere illusion that could never occur again. In that spirit I told you about seeing a white, misty figure in this cabin the night after Tuttle died. It vanished like a wreath of smoke, and daylight made me believe the vision was born of a tired brain. But I have seen it again now—yonder, as plainly as I can see you. It was no dream, no imagination; yet when I sought to grasp the thing, my fingers encountered nothing but air."

I saw her hands tremble, her white face turned whither I pointed; but she had not beheld what I had, and her mind remained clear.

"What was it you saw?"

"A shapeless white figure, misty, vanishing like a bubble."

"Yonder, you say? just where you saw it before?"

I had not thought of that, yet it was true—there, beside Tuttle's door. An instant she stood motionless, her eyes searching the dim corners of the cabin, as though tracing some suspicion awakened within her mind. Suddenly she clasped my arm.

"We do not believe in ghosts, Mr. Stephens, you and I," her voice growing firmer with conviction. "Our education and training make such a conception impossible. There is a natural cause for this, a reason, an actual presence back of the shadow. There must be, and we must find it. Where did you stand when you saw this apparition?"

I stepped back to the spot beside the stove, realizing that she still clung tightly to me.

"Here, and I lifted my eyes like this."

She leaned eagerly forward, her breath on my cheek, her fingers clutching my arm.

"Why—why that is a mirror you are looking into! See! What is it reflected there? Turn up the light until I locate the spot. Oh, I see now—the open pantry door. Mr. Stephens, there is where your ghost stood—it was the shadow of a man reflected in that mirror."

Our eyes met, all my former terror fled, shame and anger dominating me.

"Dade?"

"It might be—certainly some one who sought in that way to terrorize officers and crew, and thus compel them to turn back. Whoever it was, he killed Mr. Tuttle, and now seeks to accomplish the same end with you. What are you going to do?"

"Trace him down. The last time the fellow went directly from here to the forecastle. There must be a passageway from stem to stern."

She caught me as I turned, her gray eyes wide with apprehension.

"You will take me with you?"

"That will be impossible, Lady Darlington. I know nothing regarding this passage amidships, but it must surely lead through the coal bunkers and the engine room."

"But—but I cannot let you go alone," utterly forgetting to conceal her agitation. "Truly, I could not bear

TO BE CONTINUED

TEMPERANCE LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for June 27, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Romans 13:8-14. Memory verses, 8, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ."—Romans 13:14.

TIME.—Probably written early in the year of A. D. 58.

PLACE.—The epistle was written at Corinth, during Paul's second visit there.

Suggestion and Practical Thoughts.

Subject: "Temperance Involved in the Law of Love."

Introduction.—Who wrote the Epistle to the Romans? It is one of the undoubted letters of Paul, "the most Pauline" of all the writings which bear Paul's name, fundamental among our materials for a Pauline theology."—Hasting's Bible Dictionary.

The All-Inclusive Debt of Love.—Vs. 8-10. How does Paul rank the duty of loving? He places it before all other duties. He has been urging (Rom. 13: 7) the scrupulous payment of all debts, and repeats the command: "Owe no man any thing." Of course this does not forbid borrowing, but requires the payment of all debts when they are due. There is, however, one debt so vast that it never can be paid in full: "to love one another." Love sums up the whole law and perfect love would make a perfect man. It is obvious that if we love our neighbor, we shall not kill him, or steal from him, or bear false witness against him, or covet his good things, or work ill to our neighbor in any other way.

The Temperance Application.—It would be hard to name an "ill to a neighbor" that is not fostered by intemperance. "We suffer more year by year from intemperance than from war, pestilence and famine combined—those three great scourges of the human family."—Gladstone.

A Warning from Approaching Death.—Vs. 11, 12. With what argument did Paul urge the law of love? That the end of the world was at hand, the close of the present order of things. "And that" there is good reason for you to do, namely, keep the law of love, because you know the critical "time" in which you live. This is a reference to the Parousia, or second coming of Christ, which Paul and the other apostles seem to have believed to be close at hand.

What conclusion did Paul draw from the nearness of Christ's coming? That it was "high time to awake out of sleep: for their salvation was nearer than when they believe" (aorist tense, came to believe, became Christians.)

"The words are as an alarm, or morning watchbell, awakening a Christian to his day's work."—Archbishop Leighton.

What are the temperance applications of this thought? Intemperance dulls the physical sense, blears the eyes, renders the touch less sensitive, the hearing less acute, the brain less active. It dulls the moral nature. Drinking men soon lose the nice sense of right and wrong. Conscience becomes sluggish. The will becomes flabby. "Wake up! Wake up!" let every Christian cry to the intemperate.

A Pure Life and How to Live It.—Vs. 13, 14. How does Paul sum up these rules of life? "Let us walk (that is, live) honestly as in the day, when men can see us. The reference is to the exteriors of life, but Paul was the last man to forget that "out of the heart are the issues of life." He is still speaking in parable, and to the end of the chapter he uses outer raiment as a symbol of inner character.

In order to live becomingly what must we avoid? "Rioting (R. V. "revelling") and drunkenness, chambering (unlawful intercourse) and wantonness, strife and envying (R. V. "jealousy").

That is negative; positively, in order to live becomingly, what must we do? "Put on (as a garment, continuing the metaphor) the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof." "Flesh in the moral sense; the depraved nature."—Prof. M. R. Vincent. We are to plan for physical needs, but not for sensual gratifications.

What are the modern temperance applications of this rule of life? There would be no saloons if men "put on the Lord Jesus Christ." Who can can imagine him as entering those dens of iniquity, unless to rescue his brothers from the snare? Every saloon is a "provision for the flesh," inciting to all abominable passions—quarreling, profanity, brutality, murders, indecent speech, plots, licentiousness.

Gov. Hanly of Indiana, writing in The Christian Endeavor World of December 26, 1907, says: "That alcoholism shortens life, and that abstainers have a distinctly greater longevity than non-abstainers is convincingly demonstrated by actuarial experience. The testimony of certain English life insurance companies, based upon many years of experience, establishes the fact that the longevity of abstainers is at least 25 per cent. greater than that of non-abstainers.

"Six per cent. of all accidents, per cent. of all suicides, 70 per cent. of all crimes involving physical violence, and 50 per cent. of all those in which lust is the dominant factor can be traced to the excessive use of intoxicants. The lord chief justice of England recently declared that 'if sifted, nine-tenths of the crime of England and Wales could be traced to drink.

"Alcohol is essentially a poison to the brain and nerves. Its continued use means individual inefficiency, drink-cursed progeny, national deterioration, and racial decadence."

FOR LOVE OF ARCANGELO

By MARY E. DURTIS and KATHERINE ALLEN

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MISS MARION FAIRLEY stood in the doorway of room 1 listening to the steady tramp, tramp, of many feet while waiting for her own little scholars. She glanced a little regretfully through one of the open windows. It was so lovely out of doors. Why was it tha' vacations flew by so quickly? Before one realized it they were gone. Her eyes passed over the circle of tiny chairs. What sort of little people would occupy them this year?

She was roused from her reverie by the arrival of her own scholars. They passed by her to the cloakroom, a poorly dressed, untidy line of little children. Here and there a last year's scholar greeted her smilingly with a cheerful "Good morning, teacher."

Her first work was the finding out and writing down of the children's names. This was no easy matter, as many of the children in the kindergarten were Italian and could speak but few words of English. She was obliged to turn some of her old pupils into interpreters.

In the midst of her work she was interrupted by the entrance of two new scholars, a little girl of six and a boy of four.

Miss Fairley's heart went out to the little boy at once. His beautiful gold brown hair curled all over his well shaped head. His beautiful brown eyes had such a trusting, happy look in their depths. The plump little body was clothed in a quaint brown linen blouse, long velveteen trousers and purple stockings. He clung, half shyly, to his sister's hand.

The little girl was a great contrast, thin, awkward, with homely little face and unkempt, straggling hair. She was dressed in a shapeless frock of faded pink. Her stockings were tied up with colored strings.

"This is Arcangelo," she announced, her black eyes gazing in fascination at Miss Fairley's face, with its pretty gray blue eyes, fair complexion and wavy blond hair. "He—four," she continued, nervously twisting the gay bordered handkerchief attached to her waist by a huge safety pin. "He come to school with me. He—my brother. My name Luncie—Luncie Filandina. You will like Arcangelo," with a loving look at the little boy, who smiled back at her. "Everybody like Arcangelo. But you no like me," with pathetic finality. "Nobody like me."

Miss Fairley smiled at the little girl's quaint speech, showed them to seats and continued the morning's work.

But as the days passed Luncie's prophecy came true. Marion Fairley



"YOU MUST WEAR THIS ALL DAY."

found herself disliking the little girl more and more without really knowing why, while at the same time she adored little Arcangelo. Luncie appeared to be always doing the wrong thing without really meaning to and to be always in trouble. Many a recess found her kneeling on the floor beside her chair, her head buried in her hands, because of inattention or forgetfulness of some command.

"Luncie," said her teacher at one of these times in exasperated tones, "what makes you act so naughty? You are by far the worst little girl in my class."

Luncie gazed at her with the pathetic look of a homeless dog. The look made Marion Fairley feel strangely uncomfortable.

"I no help it, teacher," she said soberly. "I try an' I try, but I do be bad. I not like Arcangelo. You love him?" earnestly, clasping her hands together. "Teacher, say you love him, my little Arcangelo!"

"Yes, Arcangelo is a dear little boy, Luncie. If you were only more like him!" she sighed as she turned away to call the children in. She could not see the wistful look of hopeless longing for a little—just a little—love on Luncie's face.

As spring drew near Miss Farley allowed the children in the circle to talk a little while before singing the morning songs.

Then Arcangelo was in his element. With outstretched fingers and dancing curls, he would begin each sentence with "My fadera he"— And Luncie would gaze rapturously at him, exulting in his power to please the teacher.

One morning the little circle of children were greatly excited. They could scarcely wait for Miss Fairley to give the word which allowed them to talk. At the signal all broke out at once. "Teacher, Luncie, she bada girl! She killa the bird! She"—

"Wait, wait; one at a time," commanded Marion. "Tony, you may speak first."

A fat boy in blue overalls and a red sweater straightened up with importance. "Luncie killa the little bird on the way to school. I sawn her," pointing scornfully at the little girl, who was sitting straight in her chair, her face pale and hands tightly clasped together.

"Yes, she did," interrupted a little Italian girl in a blue apron, gesticu-



"YOU SAVED HIS LIFE, TOO, YOU BRAVE LITTLE GIRL."

lating with her hands, which set the red mittens securely pinned to her sleeves for safe keeping to dancing merrily. "She maka like this," squeezing her fists together.

"That will do, Elvita. Tony was speaking."

"An' I picked up the bird, an' here it is," cried another boy triumphantly, producing the dead bird from the pocket of his trousers, which were precariously held up by one suspender, fastened by a safety pin. Safety pins played a very important and conspicuous part in holding on and up the clothing of many of Miss Fairley's scholars.

"Bring the bird here, Vincenzo," she said gravely. "Luncie Filandina, come here to me."

Luncie came slowly forward, her face white, and stood before her teacher.

"Luncie, did you kill this poor little bird?" holding it tenderly in her hands.

"Yes, teacher," she answered faintly.

"Luncie, if ever a child deserved a good whipping you do, and if it were not against the rule of the school I would do it too. Nothing makes me angrier than to see an animal or bird cruelly hurt or killed. What did you do it for?" sternly.

Luncie trembled, but remained silent.

"Answer me, you naughty girl!" shaking her roughly.

"It—was—hurt," stammered Luncie.

Cries of "'Twasn't hurt till you and Arcangelo got to it. I seen it flying. You tella the big lie," came from the excited children.

"Hush, children! That will do. Carmina, Dominick, if you can't be quiet I shall send you from the room," said Miss Fairley sharply.

"Such a pretty bird! Arcangelo love the bird," cried Luncie's brother, with a sunny smile. He did not seem to understand that his sister was in trouble because of that same bird.

Luncie glanced for a second at her brother and shut her lips firmly. No, she would not tell the teacher that it was Arcangelo who had first hurt the pretty bird so badly; that she had then killed it to save it from suffering, for if she did teacher would not love him any more. No, it was better for her to take the blame, for teacher did not like her anyway, so it would not matter so much, but Arcangelo—that was different.

"Luncie, I'm afraid—very much afraid—you have told me a lie. I did think, with all your faults, you were at least truthful."

"I no lie," replied the little girl steadily. "The bird was hurt, and I killed it."

"That will do," sternly. "I shall have to punish you severely." She went to her desk, found a string and tied the dead bird around Luncie's neck. "You must wear this all day to teach you not to be so cruel, and you cannot sing or take part in any of the games for several days." She dismissed Luncie to her seat, where she became the target for angry glances.

Even little Arcangelo seemed to realize that she was in disgrace and refused to stay with her at recess, leaving her alone, surrounded by mocking children, who tormented her all they dared. Luncie bore it all with apparent indifference, but inwardly she was in despair. She knew now that teacher would never, never love her, for she would always believe that she was cruel and had meant to kill the bird.

Luncie was right. Miss Fairley treated her with coldness even after the days of punishment were over. Whenever she looked at the little girl she seemed to see the dead bird hanging around her neck.

She felt a sense of relief when a few weeks later Arcangelo came to school alone. Her inquiries for Luncie were answered by a happy smile and some reference to Luncie's being home, mixed up with the story of a horse, a nice naan and some mishap to himself. Marion Fairley gave up trying to understand the little fellow, deciding that Luncie was probably sick with some childish ailment. She intended to look her up, but the spring vacation came in a few days, and she forgot.

The second day after she had returned to school she met Tony's mother on the street.

"You know Luncie Filandina?" cried that lady excitedly. "She ver' sick—she go to die—she been run over by a horse."

"Luncie hurt!" exclaimed Miss Fairley anxiously. "How did it happen?"

"She save her brother's life. A big horse come. He nearly knock him down, and Luncie, she jump—she snatch him away—but she slip, and the horse hurt her. She cry always now she want teacher. You go?" questioningly.

"Of course I will. Poor little girl! I'll go this very afternoon."

Miss Fairley hurried through dirty streets and narrow alleys until she reached Mr. Filandina's saloon, above which his family lived. Mrs. Filandina, scarcely more than a girl herself and very pretty, met her at the door. She seemed in great distress.

"Luncie so sick. I don't know what I do. The doctor he says she no get well," pressing her apron to her eyes.

She was dressed in a bright green waist, purple skirt, navy blue apron and many colored shawl, but this very gayety of apparel was in sad contrast to her worried, heartbroken face.

"You come see her. She call always for teacher," leading her visitor through the narrow hall, up the stairs, into a stuffy little room filled with talking, gesticulating Italian women, with here and there a small child. On the great iron bed lay Luncie, her face flushed with fever, her thin little hands picking ever at the counterpane with its wide handmade edging. Coarse lace curtains were at the window; a gaudy lamp and mat of artificial carnations were on the table. A smell as of many ancient dinners pervaded the room.

Miss Fairley motioned to the other women to leave the room, and they obeyed. She opened the window wide to let in the sweet spring air.

Sitting down by the bedside, she took the little girl's hot hand in hers. "Luncie, I am so sorry to find you sick," she said gently, a mist gathering in her eyes. All her dislike for the little girl seemed to have faded away. Luncie's straggling hair had been cut short, and for the first time her teacher realized what beautiful eyes she had.

Luncie gazed wistfully at her. "Teacher—you—still—love—Arcangelo—if—I tell—you—something?" she said, with a great effort. "You—promise?"

"Yes, dear, I promise," wonderingly.

"You—won't—hate—him—'cause—he—so little—he—not—understand?"

"No, dear."

"He—had—hurt—little bird—so—I—killed it. I—no—want—it—to suffer—after—what you—said—about—the—birds."

Tears filled Miss Fairley's eyes and brimmed over, falling on the thin little hand. "Luncie, why didn't you tell me this at the time? You poor little martyr! I shall never forgive myself!" she cried penitently. "And I thought you were cruel!"

"I was—afraid—you—no—more—love—Arcangelo."

"You saved his life, too, you brave little girl!" the tears rolling unheeded down her cheeks.

"Yes—I—save—his life—my little Arcangelo—for me—I was—no good—but he—so pretty—and you—loved him—I save him—for you. I saw—the first—day—you—love Arcangelo—but—not—me."

Sobbing, Marion Fairley leaned over and kissed the flushed, wistful little face again and again. "Luncie, listen to me. I do love you, love you even more than I do any of my scholars, more even than Arcangelo. Don't you believe me, Luncie?"

A great happiness filled the little girl's eyes. She feebly clasped her teacher's hand and brought it to her lips. "I happy—ver'—happy—for—you—love—Arcangelo—and—me." Faithful to the end, she had placed Arcangelo's name first.

Number of the Stars.

On directing the eye to the celestial vault the impression made upon the mind is that of an incalculable number of stars being visible, a host which our arithmetic will not suffice to reckon. But this is an optical illusion. The twinkling and disorderly position of the stars confuse and deceive the sight. An ordinary eye, it has been estimated, will discern at once time only about 3,000 stars in our firmament under the most favorable circumstances, and, including both hemispheres, there will not be more than 6,000 visible to a keen and experienced gaze. Using an instrument of no great size—little more than two inches wide—there have been not less than 310,000 stars charted in the northern half of the heavens alone. It is calculated that the total number visible in the entire celestial vault with the aid of the larger telescopes would mount up to 77,000,000.—New York American.

No Sacrifice.

"I understand you are a vegetarian."

"Well, yes, in theory."

"Say, that's the most comfortable way, isn't it?"

Preservation of Family Life Is Our Greatest Problem.

By Professor CHARLES A. ELLWOOD of the University of Missouri.

UNFORTUNATELY THE AMERICAN FAMILY IS CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBLEM WHETHER IT SHALL CONTINUE TO EXIST, AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHETHER THEY LIKE IT OR NOT, SHOULD LOOK THE PROBLEM OF THEIR FAMILY LIFE SQUARELY IN THE FACE AS THE GREATEST OF ALL THEIR SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The instability of American family life has become so great that we not only lead all civilized countries in the number of our divorces, but WE HAVE MORE DIVORCES THAN ALL THE REST OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD PUT TOGETHER.

THE FAMILY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INSTITUTION OF HUMAN SOCIETY. IT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE FAMILY IN SOCIETY TO CONSERVE ALL SOCIAL POSSESSIONS AND HAND THEM DOWN TO THE NEXT GENERATION. NOT ONLY ARE THE MATERIAL POSSESSIONS THUS PRESERVED, BUT ALSO THE SPIRITUAL POSSESSIONS OF THE RACE—LANGUAGE, RELIGION, MORALITY, ART, GOVERNMENT AND IDEALS.

* * *

The family thus PRESERVES THE SOCIAL CONTINUITY FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER. It reproduces not only the new individuals of each generation, but also society itself. Moreover, in the relations of the members of the family to each other we have the source of altruism upon which society depends for each upward advance; hence MORAL PROGRESS IN SOCIETY RESTS UPON THE FAMILY LIFE. The ethics of Christianity, indeed, are but an idealization of the family life.

Increasing Knowledge May Prolong Earth's Career.

By Professor EDWARD L. NICHOLS of Cornell University.

THE end of the world has long been a favorite subject of speculation. The ancients and our forefathers of the middle ages were pleased to imagine some sudden final disaster, as by fire. Science in our own day furnishes a basis for a MORE DEFINITE FORECAST. Sudden catastrophe is still by no means precluded, for astronomers have occasionally witnessed outbursts in other regions of the universe which may have produced profound changes throughout neighborhoods like our solar system and have brought to some tragic end life on planets like the earth. With the development of the doctrine of energy has come the CONVICTION OF AN END OF THE WORLD, inevitable as the death of the individual is inevitable. In neither case, however, is the duration of activity FIXED.

BIOLOGISTS ARE BEGINNING TO INTIMATE, AND, IT WOULD SEEM, WITH GROWING CONFIDENCE, THE POSSIBILITY, REMOTE, BUT THINKABLE, OF CONSIDERABLE EXTENSION OF THE TERM OF BODILY LIFE. EQUALLY CONCEIVABLE IS IT THAT THE RACE, IF IT BECOME SUFFICIENTLY WISE BEFORE OLD AGE OVERTAKES IT, MAY SO MODIFY AND CONTROL THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE AS TO GREATLY PROLONG ITS CAREER.

Men Are Responsible For Women's Extravagance In Dress.

By Mrs. BELLE ARMSTRONG WHITNEY, Editor and Magazine Writer.

IT is not the fault of women that they wear so many and so varied, more or less beautiful, garments. It is the FAULT OF THE MEN who make their fortunes in women's clothes.

Woman is not vain, but merely weakminded enough to FOLLOW THE DICTATES OF MAN in regard to what she shall wear. And it is a good thing that she does, for if she did not the people at large would have little either to wear or to eat.

Let the women refuse to buy new clothes for six months and there would be such a commercial crisis as the world has never known.

THERE ARE MILLIONS AND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT FOR WOMEN'S CLOTHES EVERY YEAR, AND IF WE WORE OUT THE CLOTHES OF LAST YEAR THE MEN WOULD NOT MAKE ANY DIVIDENDS THIS YEAR. THE MEN MAKE THE FASHIONS AND THEN, WITH THE HELP OF THE DRESSMAKERS, MAKE CHANGES WHICH ARE SUFFICIENTLY RADICAL TO MAKE US BUY OTHER CLOTHES, AND THEY GET RICH.

Crimes Receive Too Much Publicity.

By Mrs. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH of the Volunteers of America.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY IS TOO MUCH GIVEN TO VIVID PAINTING OF DETAILS OF CRIME. THESE ILLUMINATED ACCOUNTS OF CRIMINALS CAUSE OTHER UNFORTUNATES TO COPY THEM.

In many states the daily papers are not allowed inside the prisons. If they are not fit reading for prisoners, are they fit for our boys and girls? Would that we could use the great power of the press more for GOOD than for publishing the details of crime.

Universal Brotherhood Will Bring Peace.

By Senator THOMAS P. GORE of Oklahoma.

I HAVE no respect for the man or social fugitive WHO FLEES LEST HE FALL. If the brotherhood of man is fact instead of fancy, everybody who has fallen has the RIGHT TO A HELPING HAND. In this way it is possible to acquire a moral worth unequaled by those receiving the plaudits of the multitude—to acquire a moral heroism unequaled by the warrior.



THE RECOGNITION OF SOCIAL DUTY IS THE KEY TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD. THE RECOGNITION OF SOCIAL DUTY WILL ULTIMATELY BRING TO THE WORLD UNIVERSAL PEACE AND THE END OF ALL WARS.

YOUNG GIRL'S PARTY DRESS.

Pretty Costume in Pale Turquoise Blue Chiffon Taffeta.

Here is a pretty evening dress for a young girl; it is in pale turquoise blue chiffon taffeta. The skirt is trimmed round the foot with blue and



dull silver braid. The bodice is slightly draped horizontally, is trimmed with braid and has a white chiffon fichu draped round the shoulders, and drawn in at left side of front under a rosette from which falls a long end finished by silver ball fringe. Straps of silk, trimmed with braid, cross the shoulders above the fichu.

Materials required: 6 yards 42 inches wide, 2 yards double width chiffon, about 2½ dozen yards braid.

ALL ARE WEARING ARMLETS.

Pretty Fashion That Has Much to Recommend It.

Since fashionable women have begun to appear at the opera, at dinners and balls wearing superb armlets well above the elbow we truly feel we are back in the days of Salammbo.

It is a pretty fashion, however. It makes a perfect arm conspicuous and hides the defects of the thin arm.

A special size of bracelet comes for this purpose, but if women will only tell their secrets they are wearing necklaces on the arms.

The narrow jeweled bands that have been fashionable around the neck for some time serve well as these top arm bracelets. Of course, the fashionable gold snake, with its jeweled head, is in evidence, hideous as the idea is.

Cameos mounted in filigree gold make another popular armlet. So does Chinese jade set in silver or gold, and its rival stone, the chrysophrase.

So far precious stones have not been used in this way. Probably they are not barbaric enough.

ARE GOOD FOR THE HAIR.

Onions and Carrots Recommended by a Beauty Specialist.

Not long ago a woman whose hair was so scanty as to make it anything but a glory went to a noted hairdresser.

"I can cure you," said the latter, "if you will follow my directions. Massage your hair well night and morning, rub in crude petroleum at least once a week, have your hair shampooed every three weeks, as it is oily, and follow carefully the following diet:

"Eat a roast onion each night before retiring and three times a week have creamed carrots for dinner and on the other days have them roasted or dressed in butter.

"You hate both vegetables? No matter, eat them anyway; there is no better blood purifier than both, and the carrots especially act as a general tonic. I have used them successfully for a number of years and find their use heightens the effect of the tonics and rubbing."

Keep the Garters Crossed.

Some French corsetieres are advising their customers to cross the garters which extend from the extreme front of the corset. This is said to prevent the corset's wearing away at the sharp point of the front steel—which sometimes happens while the garment is perfectly good in other respects. The crossing of the garters in no way intereferes with the ordinary use of the limbs in walking, especially in these days of narrow skirts. If each garter has two elastics, the outer ones may go down straight in the usual way, the inner ones crossing to the opposite leg and fastening to the stocking an inch beyond the outer garter.

Spotted Net Jabots.

If a girl is making jabots at home for herself or friends, she would do well to use the spotted, ringed net instead of the plain mesh. The effect is much prettier. The jabot at once gains in character.

To its edge is attached an inch or so of cluny lace, although valenciennes may be used.

The Width of the Skirt.

The dressmakers have decided that about the best width for the modern clinging skirt is two yards or a few inches over. Street skirts cut above the ankles, made of rough fabrics, are not always this wide, but the two yards in unstiffened satin or tulle give enough fullness at footline.

NEW GERMANY.

Our farmers are busy plowing corn.

Fred Otto has had a new fence erected about his home. The work was done by Beryl Newman, of Salisbury, Pa.

Clarence and James Stephens and Arthur Warnick were attending the show at Oakland Tuesday.

A large party of young people from Salisbury were entertained at the home of Henry Broadwater last Sunday.

Ross Durst and Fred Knox drove down from Oakland last Saturday to attend the Children's Day Service and renew old acquaintances.

A wedding is expected in the near future.

A number of people from our community were attending court last week.

Our merchant is doing a fine business.

The Children's Day services held in the Reformed church in the morning and in the Methodist church in the evening were very successful, many declaring them to be the best ever held here.

James Durst was a pleasant caller at the home of Henry Broadwater Sunday.

FLATWOODS

Not seeing any items from this vicinity, I will pen a few, with the hope that they will not find the way to the waste basket.

Farmers are busy plowing corn and preparing to sow buckwheat.

Rev. and Mrs. Moses Fike, of Eglon, W. Va., who have been visiting relatives here for some time, have returned home. Rev. Fike delivered able sermons at the Unionchurch Sunday morning and Monday evening, the 13th and 14th insts.

Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Merrill, of Avilton, who were visiting the latter's parents, Eld. and Mrs. Jeremiah Beeghly, have returned home.

Rev. Merrill preached an interesting sermon at the Union church Sunday evening the 13 inst.

Mr. Frank Callis who attended conference at Meversdale, Pa., some time ago returned home ill, and we are sorry to say his condition is unimproved at this writing.

Mr. John H. Fresh, who purchased the Wm. Alexander property, is improving it greatly, by erecting new fences, buildings, etc.

Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Merrill and Rev. and Mrs. Moses Fike visited Prof. J. C. Beahm's last week, the former on Monday, the latter Thursday.

Messrs. Fresh and Kahl purchased a new shingle mill and are operating same on the farm of Jos. A. Beeghly.

Mrs. John Norman, of near Uniontown, Pa., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bowman.

Rev. J. B. Wampler, of Appollo, Pa., preached at the Union church last Saturday evening and Sunday to attentive audiences.

Quite a number of the young people of this vicinity attended the children's service at McHenry last Sunday evening.

Preaching service in the Union church at this place next Saturday evening and Sunday by Rev. Glenn, of Terra Alta, W. Va. Everybody invited.

Misses Dessie, Mary and Minnie Beeghly were calling at Mr. Frank Callis' last Sunday afternoon.

BITTINGER.

Little clouds in passing,
For a time obscure the sun;
But we ll find these clouds were blessings,
When the race of life is run.

Prof. J. C. Beahm was in this village last week, and we learn that the Professor will have charge of our village school the coming year.

Rev. J. B. Shoup spent the closing days of last week visiting friends in the neighborhood of McHenry.

The several congregations on this charge have extended a call to Rev. Alvin Yugel and the Lutheran people will have their pastor with them for another year.

Thomas B. Wiley went down to Baltimore last Thursday where he joined a number of his old comrades on an excursion to St. Cloud, Florida.

Francis Bittinger and his mother, of Meadow Mountain, were business callers in this village last Saturday.

Mrs. John B. Harmon accidentally fell at her home one day last week and dislocated her knee joint.

Elijah Winters has been confined to his bed for several days and we learn that his condition is rather critical.

Elias Orendorf and wife are spending the early days this week visiting their son near Oakland.

Mrs. K. Bittinger will hold a lawn fete in this village next Saturday evening. There will be a hearty welcome for all.

Proof of Bible's Popularity.

The Bible is printed in 500 languages.

PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS
For Superior Crops.

Cow Peas

The Best and Surest Cropping of Summer Soil-improving and Forage Crops.

Makes poor land rich; makes rich land more productive, and improves the condition and productiveness of soils wherever they are grown.

The crop can be cut for forage, making a large-yielding and most nutritious feed, and the land can be disked afterwards—not plowed—making an ideal fertilization and preparation for wheat and all fall-sown grains. All of our

Cow Peas and Soja Beans

are recleaned, free from hulls and immature peas, superior both in cleanliness and quality, and of tested germination.

Write for prices and "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information about Seasonable Farm Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., June 17, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 6, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1898, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

PURE ILLINOIS 1892 ALUMINUM THE ORIGINAL

Something New In Kitchen Ware

The "1892" Pure Spun Aluminum Ware is rapidly coming into use for cooking purposes. It is taking the place of agate and enamel ware because while its first cost is a trifle more than ordinary ware, it is really much cheaper in the long run, as it is guaranteed for twenty-five years and will last practically a life time.

The genuine "1892" Ware, made only from pure SPUN (not cast) Aluminum, will not crack, scale, peel, break, scorch or burn.

It looks like silver but weighs only about one-quarter as much, is easily cleaned and handled, and will not rust, corrode or tarnish. Absolutely pure, non-poisonous and wholesome; saves money, time and doctor's bills.

Be sure you get the original and genuine ware stamped with the Maltese Cross. At your dealers.

J. J. BENDER, Grantsville

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD, June 29, 1909

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be prefered to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barnum, W. Va.
John A. Wright, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.
Taylor Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Elisha B. Durst, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bond.
J. H. Price, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

Adam J. Richter, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.
Conrad Spiker, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Wm. G. Mattingly, Democrat, Judge and Register, Hoyes.
Nathan H. Casteel, Republican, Judge and Register, Hoyes.

District No. 7.

W. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.
P. T. Lipscomb, Republican, Judge and Register, Mt. Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.
Guy Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9.

Floyd Crowe, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.
Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10.

Sebastian Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.
Benj. F. Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Peter F. Michaels, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton.
Wm. H. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing.

District No. 12.

J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.
Simon Brenneman, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.
Daniel Fichtner, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District 14

James A. Delawder, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.
Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres.
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

CELEBRATION
OF THE
Nation's Birthday!
AT
Oakland, Md., Monday, July 5TH.

Mammoth Street Pageant and Trades Display of 75 Floats, interspersed with bands of Indians, Cowboys in Costume, Organizations in Uniform, including Costumed Degree Teams, Clowns, Freak Display, etc.

4 Bands of Music 4

Greasy Pig Race, Greasy Pole Climbing, Potato and Sack Races, and many other amusements too numerous to mention.

2 Games of Ball 2

Also Dancing at the Picnic Grounds.

Magnificent Display of Fireworks
in the evening at a cost of

500.00 Five Hundred Dollars $500.00

This will be a special feature of the day, with a large assortment of wonderful set pieces lasting many minutes, such as have never been seen in this section before and which will be a spectacle well worth traveling many miles to see.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

Come, help us Celebrate the day.

EXCURSION RATES ON RAILROADS

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909. NUMBER 18

WORK ON STATE ROAD WILL BEGIN SHORTLY

Commission, After Readvertising for Bids, Awarded Contract.

After having awarded the contract with a proviso attached to it for the construction of the 5.55 miles of road in Garrett county from Oakland towards Thayerville on the present location of the Hooppole Road, to Mr. J. E. Francis, the State Road Commission readvertised for bids under the impression that the provisions of the contract were distasteful to the contractor, and then on last Friday awarded the same to the original bidder.

Following the award Mr. Francis' representative came to Oakland and spent a few days here making preliminary preparations to begin the work. He stated that the requisite machinery for the work was being placed aboard the cars at Punxatawney, Pa., and would arrive here in a few days and that a large force of men would be put to work immediately upon its receipt in Oakland.

This happy conclusion on the part of the Commission to begin the construction work this summer will meet with the approval of every resident of the county.

A Joyous Party of Pennsylvania Girls at Mountain Lake Park.

Mountain Lake Park is entertaining this week a bevy of college girls from the Perkiomen Seminary, located at Pennsbury, Pennsylvania. These young ladies, bright, intelligent and observing, reached Philadelphia Saturday morning and after breakfasting in that city, took B. & O. train No. 55 for their destination in the Alleghanies.

A reporter of this paper conversed with one of the party, and from her he learned that the Perkiomen Seminary has forty students, mostly from Pennsylvania, and that the institution stands well in its class in that state. Pennsbury, the home of the seminary, is forty miles from Philadelphia on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The girls were advancing on Mountain Lake Park for the first time and were expectant of a joyous time, having heard all about Garrett county and its salubrious climate.

Misses Eva Landt, of Easton; Grace Beck, of Lancaster; Adelaide Rousch, of Tunneytown, and Mary Bowker, of Lancevville, Pa., and Helen Bassett, of Sharon, Connecticut, formed the party.

Mr. S. J. Sterling, of Kingwood, came to Oakland last Saturday and went from here to his old home at Eldora Hill, where he spent a few days visiting his parents.

TERRA ALTANS WILL COME.

Many People of Our Sister City to Visit Oakland.

TERRA ALTA, W. Va., July 1.—A great many Terra Altans will go to Oakland for the big Fourth of July celebration there, and they are expecting Oaklanders to come up here Saturday, July 3, and help along with the great old-fashioned jubilee and celebration planned for that day.

Oakland baseball club and the Terra Alta team have two games scheduled for Saturday and they will be good ones, for both teams are in excellent condition and determined to win. The rivalry between the clubs of the two neighboring towns, while intense, has done much to further the social and business intercourse between Terra Alta and Oakland, for the fiercer the enthusiasm to win the better the feeling between the players after it is all over. Both towns admire good baseball, and so long as the game is properly played they are ready to shout with the winners. Reports from all directions indicate that Terra Alta will be crowded to the gates on the Big Day.

Besides the baseball games there will be a balloon ascension by the noted Belmont sisters, two fearless young women who sail about the clouds as recklessly as ordinary mortals walk the earth. The calithumpian parade and other street displays will be of great interest to the thousands who come. Everybody will be here, the local boosters of the celebration declare, and it will be like attending a family reunion to every one who attends.

EDITING A TOWN TO PROSPERITY

Newspaper Man Takes a Big Job on His Hands.

W. J. Pilkington, of Des Moines, editor of the Merchants' Trade Journal, has taken absolute charge of every business house in Dexter, Iowa, a town of 800, for seven months for the purpose of proving that city methods will bring prosperity to the merchant in a country town. Mr. Pilkington has placed the town in the hands of Guy Pogus, who is personally conducting every business from the bank to the lumber yard.

At the end of seven months he declares the profits will be doubled, trade will be attracted to Dexter from other points and the city will be metropolitan. As all the members of the city council are merchants who have placed their business in Pilkington's hands, the latter is also controlling municipal government and has cleaned streets and adopted many new ordinances. Mr. Pilkington believes in advertising, with the result that the Dexter paper has more advertising than the editor ever had before. The remarkable experiment is attracting attention of business men all over the Middle West.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

DIXON & KELSO

Please Note Some Bargains we are Offering.

We have about 50 Men's Suits in small sizes from 34 to 37. Prices were from $8 to $12—now you can buy them from $4 to $7, just about half price.

Also a lot of Summer weight NEW STOCK in Green, Brown, and Grey suits that were $15—Your choice for $10.

Have complete line of youth's and boy's Suits to close out at one-third off.

All the Mattings we have left will go at cost.

Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Oxfords all reduced.

P. S. Our store will close at 6 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK A CENTER OF EDUCATION

Advantages Afforded By the Numerous Gatherings to be Held There This Summer.

In Tuesday morning's issue of the Cumberland News "T. Jay," the Oakland correspondent of that paper contributed the following concerning Mountain Lake Park as an education center:

The season is on at Mountain Lake Park, and I can truthfully say, that the number of visitors is unusually large. Dr. W. W. Davis, the active and alert superintendent, has succeeded in providing attractions for the entire month of July, and as almost everybody knows the mountain chautauqua will take up the month of August. This corporation was organized for literary, musical and educational purposes and was founded upon religious principles. The management has endeavored to fulfill the mission for which the association was created. Anybody who will visit the park any day between the present and the 5th of July can not reasonably doubt this assertion. The East Central Student Conference began here on June 25th and will continue its sessions until July 5th.

There are about 315 young women in attendance who are students from the various colleges in the district, and are representatives of the college branch of the Y. W. C. A. I had the pleasure of attending a reception held by these young women on Saturday afternoon. They impressed me as being full of energy and, "fully bent" upon carrying out the business of the conference in a serious and businesslike manner. They have meetings of their conference at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 11:15 a. m. and 2, 7:15 and 8 p. m. every day. It would certainly, in my humble judgment, be a great up lift to many of the young women, residing in the surrounding territory, if they would attend the sessions of this conference.

The State Teachers' Association will begin its sessions here on Tuesday evening which will swell the crowd to mid-summer proportions. The young women's students conference and the State Teacher's Association will furnish rare entertainment for all visitors who are interested in educational matters for themselves or others. I am inclined to the notion that the people of Garrett county and the people of our own town, Oakland, do not fully appreciate the great advantage which the park is to our town and county.

Take for example, the large amount of passenger, freight and express traffic done at the B. & O. station where no business was done before the park came into existence. This business amounts annually to a large sum of money, but many of our people think that a matter of little moment because, they say, that the money goes into the treasury of the railroad company. It is true the money goes to the railroad company but they seen to lose sight of the fact that while the common carrier is gathering up money it is through this business and through the people it brings to and carries from the park advertising Garrett county, Oakland as well as Mountain Lake Park from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nobody can estimate what that advertising means to this section. Again, Mountain Lake Park is a town of two hundred and fifty houses including hotels, boarding houses, stores, etc. A very considerable number of the inhabitants reside there all the year. The buildings of this town has added materially to the assessable basis of the county. It has increased the value of the land in the neighborhood. Land adjacent to the park which sold for from $5 to $10 per acre now at prices ranging from $50 to $100 per acre. Our people should not forget that the purchase of lumber and other materials, and the erection of buildings has scattered a large sum of money among them. But perhaps the most important item in this connection is the sum of money which is annually expended and distributed by visitors and residents at the park. A careful estimate made by one who has full knowledge of all facts, places this annual expenditure at the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. This would equal an endowment to this community of four million dollars at five per cent.

Last week I visited Atlantic City and sweltered for a short time in the heat of that popular resort, but for my life I am unable to understand why in weather like this people go to the seashore instead of going to the mountains where they might be comfortable and have all the intellectual enjoyments offered at Mountain Lake Park. At any rate the mountains for T. JAY.

Subscribe for The Republican.

STATE EDUCATORS TELLING OF THEIR WORK

Maryland Teachers Hold Their Annual Convention at Mt. Lake Park.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association opened Tuesday night at Mountain Lake Park under pleasant auspices and much enthusiasm. For the first 48 hours the educators of the public schools of Maryland had been arriving by every westbound train that labored up the 17-mile grade between Piedmont and Alamont.

The Loch Lynn and Mountain Lake Park Hotels are the joint headquarters of the convention, the Loch Lynn being the headquarters for the State and the Mountain Lake of the executive officers. Governor Crothers was expected yesterday as the guest of the former, while Mr. George Biddle, of Elkton, chairman of the executive committeef Mr. Hugh Caldwell, of Chesapeake City, recording secretary of the association, and Prof. S. Simpson of Westminster, are at the Mountain Lake Hotel.

Carriages and coaches are kept busy carrying guests between the two hotels for gay interchange of calls.

Already 313 members of the association are registered as arrived or coming and the committee anticipates that the attendance this yaer will exceed that of previous seasons. Mrs. James H. Van Sickle is one of the guests of honor.

The convention was opened by a warm address of welcome by Mr. Clayton Purnell, of the State Board of Education. To this State Superintendent M. Bates Stephens responded. He expressed the appreciation of the teachers at the delightful reception given them, and then discussed the high school problem. He suggested that the Legislature would do well to define at least two classes of high schools—first-class with a four-year course, in which all the work of the high school curriculum is completed, and a minimum number of teachers to be employed in the high school department, and second-class high schools, with a course covering the first three years' work of the curriculum for secondary schools with a mimimun number of teachers.

He deplored the practice of high schools imitating the custom of colleges and said also that the commencement exercises were strung out too much. "We do not need one entire week for our commencement exercises," he said. "It is too long, and at least one-half of this time could be spent more profitably in some other direction."

"The graduating exercises," he continued, "are becoming too much of a dress parade. Our school patrons are not Harrimans and Rockefellers, and we should not expect our students to dress like their daughters. A tax of $3 or $4 on each graduate for commencement invitations, a different dress to wear on each of the two or three evenings of exercises and other growing expenses to be paid by parents who already have sacrificed to the limit to graduation possible become a burden, and the common sense of the high school teacher must take hold of these extravagances with a firm hand and control them. Some weeks ago a class of girl graduates took much pleasure in showing me, as a product of their own handiwork, their graduating dresses. Each girl was required to make her own dress, and there was a modest limit to the amount to be spent for material.

"There is much practical education in the plan. The cultivation of simple tastes is at least a part of our instruction and if the teachers of past generations had done their full duty in this particular we would not have witnessed the 'Merry Widow' and 'basket' hats and other ultra styles which are an abomination both in sight of the Lord and man.

"We have always been taught that high character and the development of honest and independent manhood and womanhood are rather the offspring of trial, hardship and denial than of ease and indulgence. But the spirit of the of the present in all departments of life is toward indulgence, and if it is not checked it will leave its blight on individual character and finally undermine the citadel of our national life. The school teacher must take a stand against the demoralizing tendencies and strangle these extravagant school innovations."

The address of Miss Sarah E. Richmond, president of the association, followed that of Dr. Stephens. It was a comprehensive review of the year's work and contained a number of recommendations looking to the increased efficiency of the schools through out the State.

Music by the Ionic Lady Quartette of Baltimore, and a reading by Miss Ida Mason Cox, of Baltimore concluded the formal exercises of the evening.

The officers of the High School Teachers' Association are much interested in the report of the committee appointed last December to consider the time of the annual committee meeting.

A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH.

Ordinance Prohibiting Fireworks Will Be Enforced.

At a recent meeting of the Town Council it was determined by that body that the ordinance now in force prohibiting the explosion of fireworks on the streets of Oakland should be enforced on the 5th, as that is the day we will celebrate.

In taking this step the council felt that it was in line of duty and resolved as follows:

"Be it ordained by the Mayor and the Town Council of Oakland, Md., this 7th day of June, 1909, that it will be unlawful for any person or persons to discharge any gun, pistol or fire-crackers or squibs within the corporate limits of the town of Oakland previous to 2 o'clock on Monday, the 5th day of July, 1909, and that no shooting of fireworks on any of the paved streets during the entire day and night of said 5th day of July be allowed under the penalties provided in chapter 13, section 51, of the revised and codified ordinances of said town."

Resolutions Adopted at the Teachers' Institute.

WHEREAS, The teachers of Garrett county, recognizing that the meeting of the training school and institute has been one of the most profitable and instructive sessions in the educational history of Garrett county; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this institute be extended to our superintendent, Prof. E. A. Browniag, who has so ably and fairly presided over us, and to whose untiring efforts the institute and training school largely owe their success.

Resolved, That we, as teachers of Garrett county, recognize the inestimable service rendered our profession by Miss Mildren and Miss Davis, and Drs. Corson and Stephens and Professors Gibson, Palmer and DeWitt, and that we assure them of our highest appreciation of their labors on our behalf. We also congratulate the school authorities of the county on having secured such an efficient corps of instructors.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to Miss Callagan and Dr. Robinson for the excellent music furnished the training school and institute.

Resolved, That we express our happiness at being permitted to hold our institute in one of the most ideal summer resorts in Western Maryland, and that we extend our sincerest thanks to the people of Oakland for the hospitality with which they have welcomed us; be it further

Resolved, That the teachers institute assembled authorize the Superintendent to appoint a committee of six members and said committee with the County Superintendent shall constitute a legislative committee of Garrett county; and be it finally

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the said committee to meet upon the call of the chairman or upon the call of a majority of the committee to consider the financial and educational interests of our county, and to recommend to the the next legislature from Garrett county such legislation as the said committee may deem beneficial to the schools and teachers of said county.

A. W. DEWITT,
C. C. CATHCART,
L. F. GREEN,
A. G. PERDEW.

As above provided the following committee was appointed by the superintendent: U. G. Palmer, C. C. Cathcart, J. S. Gnegy, A. W. DeWitt, H. A. Loraditch and L. F. Green.

Base Ball.

Oakland 7; Aurora 5. The Oakland club won an interesting game of base ball from the Aurora club on Saturday afternoon, the score being 7 to 5. The features of the game was Fraley's all round playing and batting, and Holtzman's playing at short. The Oakland club has won two out of the three games played thus far this season.

They will play Terra Alta a double header on Monday, July 5th, at the Oakland Ball Park. The first game will be called at one o'clock and the second game at 4:30. Both teams are strong ones and will put up "some ball.

Scientific Cook Promised.

Mrs. Anna Sawhill and daughter, Miss Lucile, members of the Woman's Club, of Pittsburg, Pa., have rented a cottage at Mt. Lake Park, formerly used as the Girl's Seminary. Other members of the club who expect to join the colony are Mrs. A. W. Smith, Mrs. Jane A. Hall and the Misses Minnie R. Kuhn, Maud Carlin and Mrs. Charles W. Garwig and Mrs. William Swindell. The young ladies are all graduates of the domestic science department of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MONDAY WILL BE GREAT DAY FOR OAKLAND

Hundreds Will Be Present from Sister Towns and Villages to Help Celebrate

The executive committee having in charge the celebration, which will be observed in Oakland on Monday next, have received advices from many towns both far and near which indicate that a tremendous crowd of people will be within our gates on that day, the celebration having been very generously advertised by not only the local press and by handsome colored posters, but also by newspapers published elsewhere, thus giving the matter great publicity and with the result that folks other than those living in Oakland and Garrett county are making preparations to spend the day with us.

The executive committee also advises THE REPUBLICAN that the trades display and street parade will greatly exceed the most sanguine expectations of the committee, as many additional floats have been promised for the street display by the merchants and business men of Oakland.

With a pleasant day promised by the weather prophets Oakland will have the largest crowd present on Monday ever before witnessed here.

Maryland State Library Commission.

The Maryland State Library Commission was organized in 1902 for the furtherance of library interests in the State of Maryland. The Commission aims to establish a free library in every town and to give advice to every library already established. It sends traveling libraries to all parts of the State. Each library is a locked wooden case of thirty-five books which will he sent to any community upon application of three responsible citizens and shall be used as a free library in that community. A registry fee of fifty cents is charged for each case. Ministers have found these books useful for their Sunday school libraries as it gives an opportunity of replenishing its library at the cost of only fifty cents. The Commission now owns eighty libraries. They for the most part contain half miscellaneous books and half works of fiction. A few special libraries have been prepared, namely: "Nature," "Maryland State History," "Pedagogy," "Farm Animals." Anyone desiring to borrow one of these libraries may write to the Commission care of Enoch Pratt Free Library.

To further its work the Commission has engaged for the year 1909 a field secretary, Miss Mary P. Farr, who is making a complete tour of the State. She has thus far visited the Eastern Shore of Maryland and comes this week to Mountain Lake Park to attend the State Teachers' Association. She will spend next week in Oakland with Mrs. H. A. Loraditch.

FLATWOODS

Preaching services at this place last Saturday and Sunday by Rev. Glenn, of Terra Alta, were well attended.

Mr. Frank Callis, who has been ill, we are sorry to note, is still unimproved.

Mrs. John Norman, who has been visiting relatives and friends here for two weeks past, returned home Monday.

Miss Vesta Beeghley was visiting at Mr. Frank Callis' last Sunday.

Two Mormon missionaries were in this vicinity over last Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Foy and family and Mr. George W. Beeghley were pleasantly entertained at the home of Prof. Beahm last Sunday.

Quite a number of the young peole of this vicinity attended the Children's Day services at Hoyes last Sunday evening.

Mr. J. E. Gnagey and wife, of West Milton, Ohio, are visiting friends and relatives here for a short time.

Big Pine Tract Sold.

The ownership of a tract of 40,000 acres of valuable West Virginia timber land changed hands at Hagerstown last week, at a price said to be $1,500,000. The land was owned by C. H. Jennings, and son, W. N. Jennings, of Towanda, Pa. The purchasers are Edward W. Mealey and William Kealhofer, of Hagerstown, representing themselves and others. The capitalists are said to be practically the same association connected with the Tygarts River Lumber Company. The land is located in the Tygarts river section in West Virginia, and is heavily set in spruce pine. It is claimed to be the last spruce pine tract of any size in the east. The land is in close proximity to the West Virginia division of the Western Maryland railroad.

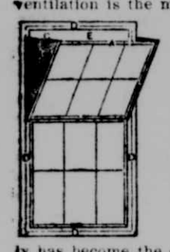
THE DAIRY



STABLE VENTILATION.

Best Methods of Getting Fresh Air to the Stock.

Undoubtedly the King system of ventilation is the most perfect, but in some cases it may prove too elaborate or expensive. Mr. V. E. Fuller's "diffusion system" is recommended strongly in the Practical Dairyman. This is on the order of the muslin front of the poultry house—and that certainly has become the order of the day in the poultry world. Mr. Fuller says:



A proper amount of light and muslin to each cow is three square feet of the former and two square feet of the latter. The best muslin is "4½" muslin—that is, 4½ yards to the pound. A heavy muslin has not sufficient meshes and does not answer the purpose as well as the one recommended. If there are enough windows in the barn, the best plan is to take out the lower sash of every window or every other one, according to the number, and in place of the removed sash, tack on the muslin. This is best done by taking it on a frame which just fits the window, or it may be tacked at the sides, bottom and top of the window and cleats put on to make it firm. Utilize the windows on the south side, by preference.

We must bear in mind that we cannot afford to sacrifice the light for the ventilation; and that any window that has the muslin sheet is not so light as where it is all glass. If there are not enough windows in the barn to justify using half of each for the muslin, and it is a wooden barn, cut holes through the sidewalls of the requisite dimensions and tack on the muslin. Bear in mind that, whatever you do in providing this ventilation, you must have three square feet of glass and two square feet of muslin per cow. If your barn is a bank barn and you have no other means of getting ventilation, cut the holes in the ceiling and tack on your muslin. Of course you will not want it to run up into your hay.

A great many barns are ventilated by taking the air near the ceiling up into the hay loft and distributing it through a chute into the hay mow, thereby very often saturating the hay with noxious gases. If the cows are suffering from some contagious disease, such as tuberculosis or abortion, the germs are carried into and lodge on the hay fed to farm animals.

The muslin window system will not cost more than from two to three cents per cow. I have seen a great many barns ventilated in this way, and the results are astonishing. I have seen it beneficially used even where the King system was installed, in parts of the barn where it was damp. I have seen it in stables in the depth of winter where the thermometer went 40 degrees below zero, and yet water did not freeze in the barn. It makes the barn dry, maintains an even temperature, keeps the air sweet, removes noxious gases and is a great aid to the health of the cow.

If your windows are built with two sashes in one casing (d) and it is necessary to open either the upper or lower sash to get more air into the barn, you will find that it often causes a direct draught on the cows. A better plan is to hinge the upper sash (a) so that it will fall inward from the top. Have fastened at each side of the upper window frame a triangular piece of board (b) with a cleat on the edge against which the sash can rest when open. This should be about nine inches across the space marked (c). This allows the air to come in at (e) and pass over the cows.

A FEEDING METHOD.

How a Canadian Dairyman Gets Good Results.

A Canadian dairyman who marketed 97,240 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent., from a herd of but 12 Holstein cows last year, tells of his feeding method thus:

In the morning the first thing we do is to milk the cows; then the roots and meal are fed, after which the straw or hay. The water is always before them. At noon we give them a feed of cut corn, in the evening, say five or half-past, we again milk, and the roots and meal are again fed followed by straw or chaff. This diet is continued until about the first of March, when hay is fed in place of straw. The meal consists usually of a mixture of barley and oats.

When necessary to supplement this some bran is added, together with something stronger, such as low grade flour or ground wheat, which brings the mixture to about the same weight as the barley and oats. The milking cows receive of this about a gallon each, twice a day. I find that even yet my cows are not fed to their full capacity, as when given a feed of meal at noon it makes a considerable increase in the amount of milk.

Keep Cows Comfortable.

Keep the cows comfortable at night and when the weather is cold and wet. In daytime, if they have pasture and good water, they can care for themselves.

GLOVE SURGERY.

Clever Compressed-Air Method by Which the Gloves Are Put on.

Several weeks ago a most interesting article appeared in the magazine section of the New York Sunday World about the new "mask and glove" surgery which has been introduced in Paris hospitals. Photographs were shown of surgeons in the operating rooms wearing antiseptic masks which completely cover their heads, and skin-tight rubber gloves reaching above the elbows.

To put on such a pair of gloves is a difficult and tedious task for a man, even with the aid of an assistant, but a London surgeon has just invented an ingenious contrivance for putting on these tight surgical gloves by machinery. As the accompanying illustration from the London Lancet shows, the apparatus consists of two cylinders, which can be partially exhausted by a piston worked by a pedal. At the top of each cylinder is a flanged rim, over which the opening of the glove is stretched and fixed with the fingers hanging vertically into the cylinder. The glove when in this position completely closes the upper aperture, forming, as it were, a dependent diaphragm.

When the operator treads on the pedal the air-tight piston is pulled downward, producing a partial vacuum in the metal tube, and the difference in the atmospheric pressure thus produced stretches the gloves to the size of a boxing glove with wide fingers, and thus enables the hands to be inserted easily into them. At the same time an automatic catch under the pedal fixes the piston. When the hands are in the gloves, by treading on the pedal air is admitted into the metal tube, and the gloves contract



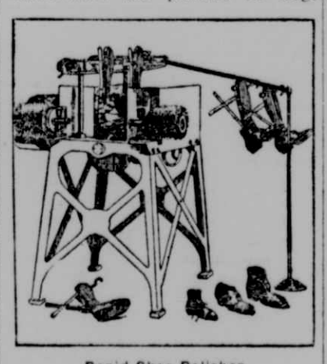
Putting on the Gloves.

upon the hands with a sudden snap. This action also releases the catch, and the spring attached to the pedal forces the piston upward and the air releases the gloves from the upper end of the apparatus. The hands with the gloves applied can then be withdrawn. The gloves are stretched evenly over the whole surface by the minus air pressure, and in consequence there is no danger of the gloves being torn. A pair of gloves can be put on in a few seconds by anyone accustomed to the machine, and the gloves can be either wet or dry.

MECHANICAL SHOE POLISHER

Serious Competitor of the Hand-Polishing Parlors.

The German bootblack has a serious competitor in the recently invented automatic shoe polisher shown in this illustration. It is especially devised for use in hotels and other places where shoes are polished in large



Rapid Shoe Polisher.

quantities, and is claimed to do the work with great rapidity and excellence. The shoes are placed on the specially devised shoe horns shown in the illustration and run through the brushes. One of these does the cleaning and the other the polishing. When the job is completed the shoe horns are deposited on a rod by a chain conveyer.

Flaw in Glass.

News comes from Pasadena that the great 100-inch glass for the Mount Wilson Solar observatory is defective. After the first grinding began, a large flaw was found, so that a new casting will have to be made. This will delay for many months the construction of the great eight-foot reflecting mirror on the peak. The casting of the great glass disk was done in Goblain, France, and the cost was $50,000.

Will Build Their Own Locomotives.

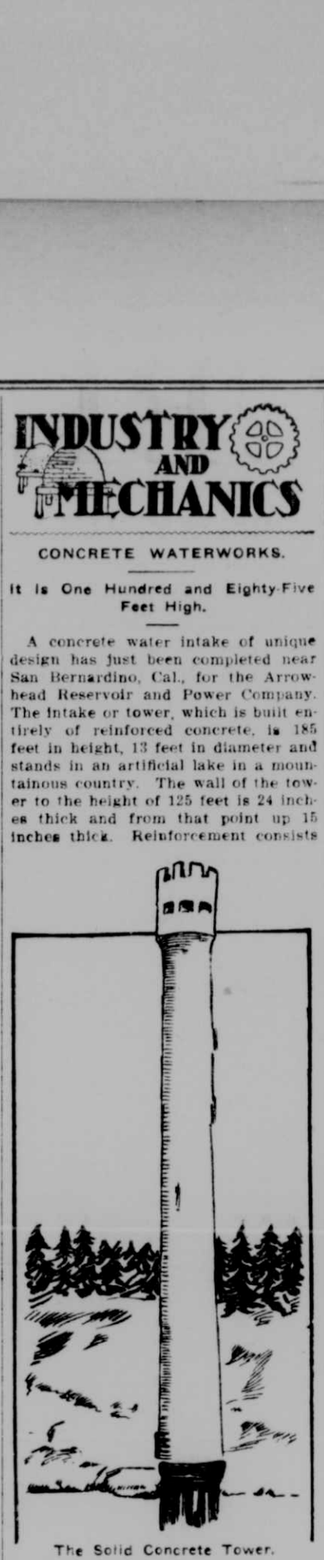
The imperial railway authorities of Japan believe that much money can be saved by having their locomotives built in Japan. The works at Hyogo have just turned out one engine as an experiment and more have been ordered.

INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

CONCRETE WATERWORKS.

It Is One Hundred and Eighty-Five Feet High.

A concrete water intake of unique design has just been completed near San Bernardino, Cal., for the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company. The intake or tower, which is built entirely of reinforced concrete, is 185 feet in height, 13 feet in diameter and stands in an artificial lake in a mountainous country. The wall of the tower to the height of 125 feet is 24 inches thick and from that point up 15 inches thick. Reinforcement consists



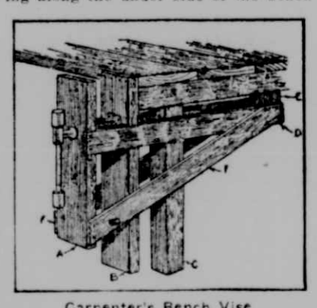
The Solid Concrete Tower.

of three-quarter-inch rods, running circumferentially and vertically. A view of the finished tower is shown.

A PARALLEL BENCH VISE.

One Which Will Prove Effective on Carpenter's Bench.

Herewith is given a sketch showing the construction of a parallel vise for carpenters. The jaws of the vise, A and B, are made from 2x6 inch material of the right length for the bench. A hole is bored through the leg C, of the bench to make a guide for the screw. This hole should be of such a size to make a close fit for the screw. Two pieces of 1x3 inch material, D, are mortised into the jaw, A, and fastened with screws, and also loose mortises are cut in the stationary jaw, B, to allow the pieces, D, to slide freely. These two sliding pieces, D, should be longer than the screw. The block, E, is 4x4 inches square and six inches long and fastened between the ends, D. The upper end of this block should be smooth for sliding along the under side of the bench



Carpenter's Bench Vise.

support. Two braces, FF, are fastened diagonally from the lower end of the jaw, A, to the sides of the block, E, and over the pieces, D. The screw is an ordinary vise screw that can be purchased at almost any hardware store.

School Children's Attention.

Prof. W. Phillips read recently before the Royal Sanitary institute in England a paper detailing his observations on the limit of school children's capacity for attention. He concludes that two intervals of ten minutes each during an ordinary school session are more useful than one of 20 minutes. The attention wanes more rapidly in the afternoon, and consequently the studies which most severely tax the attention, like mathematics, should be confined to the morning hours. Prof. Phillips concludes that gymnastics is not of necessity a mentally recuperative agent. If the teacher is a strict disciplinarian in gymnastics, the fatigue exhibited by the children may be of a pronounced character.

A Balloon of Gold-Beaters' Skin.

Count Zeppelin's fifth air-ship is the have a balloon made of gold-beaters' skin. The envelope will comprise six layers, and it is estimated that the skins of 600,000 cattle will be required before the work is finished. The material is very strong and light, and by a secret process the skins are so joined that no seams are visible. The balloon, divided into 15 sections, is to have a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet. The envelope is to be made at Highbury, in England.

SUCCOTASH AS IT SHOULD BE.

Proper Admixture of the Lima Beans and Corn.

Allow one-third the quantity of lima beans that you do of corn. Put the corn in a colander and let a little hot water run over it for a moment, then cut the corn from the cob, scraping out all the juice possible, but taking care not to get any of the cob. Shell the beans and fill a sterilized can with the corn and beans, working down as compactly as possible until the jar is filled to within an inch of the top. For every quart jar dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in three-quarters of a pint of lukewarm water, and pour over the vegetables. Adjust the lid of the jar (without the rubber) part way, and set in a boiler of lukewarm water, not allowing the jars to touch each other or the bottom of the boiler. Use a rack for the latter and coils of rope to prevent the jars touching. Have the water in the boiler deep enough to cover the jars three-quarters of their height. Put on the boiler lid and steam three hours. Take out the cans, work down the vegetables and fill up with more boiling salt water, then slowly screw on the lid. Return to the boiler, turn in enough more hot water to completely cover the jars and steam another hour. Take out, screw tighter, if possible, and when cool put in a dark place.

The Home.

Radishes fried with beefsteak have a flavor not unlike mushrooms. They should be sliced.

Burning oil is spread by water. To extinguish it throw down flour, sand or earth. The idea is to prevent the oil spreading.

Fried chicken with cream sauce and corn fritters is an old dish, but one that too seldom finds a substantial place in the home.

Finger marks on doors can easily be rubbed off with a piece of clean flannel dipped in paraffin. Afterward wipe over with a clean cloth wrung out of the hot water to take away the smell.

To soften hard water, put one ounce of quicklime into four gallons and a half of water. Stir it thoroughly and allow it to settle. Then pour off the clear solution, which will be enough to add to four barrels of hard water.

Fruit, vegetable, coffee and tea stains may be removed from white goods as follows: Heap salt on the spot, rub hard, then rinse in hot water in which a good amount of borax has been dissolved and the stain will disappear immediately.

To Clean Sponges.

Soiled sponges can be quickly freshened by rubbing the juice of a lemon well into them then rinsing several times, first in hot water and then in cold.

Too much care cannot be taken to keep a sponge absolutely fresh, as microbes are apt to congregate otherwise. An occasional sunbath is excellent and a thorough washing with ammonia water every few weeks should not be omitted.

In using a sponge for a young child, or indeed for anyone, no matter how carefully it is supposed to be washed, it should be run through very hot water before using.

Rye Bread Torta.

Ten ounces of almonds chopped fine, 12 eggs, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, 4½ ounces of citron, cut fine, three-quarters of a pound of grated rye bread, one whole lemon, grated, one teaspoon of ground cloves, one wine glass of red wine. Beat the sugar and yolks of eggs one-half hour. Add lemon and almonds, then citron and cloves and rye bread, which has been moistened with the wine, and at last the whites of egg well beaten. This makes two loaf cakes, is delicious and keeps indefinitely.

Care of Waxed Floors.

Never use soap and water on a waxed floor. Waxed floors should be wiped with a perfectly dry cloth and more wax rubbed into them with a woolen cloth or the polishing brushes that come for that purpose. But do not put on more wax than the floor can absorb, particularly in the corners, which have not been walked on so much. Wash them with turpentine, drying them perfectly dry before applying more wax.

Kitchen Rug.

A good, inexpensive rug for the kitchen can easily be made from matting that has been used in other rooms of the house. Take the ends which are not worn and double them; then sew them on all sides on the machine. This rug is easily kept clean, is heavy, and when out of use can be rolled up and stood out of the way.

Monkey Faces.

One-half cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup cold water, two eggs beaten, two teaspoons soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, five cups flour. Drop from spoon into tins and use raisins on top to form the eyes and nose.

Breakfast Dish.

Brown an onion in bits of bacon; add one pound of chopped beef; stir with a fork; add seasoning and one cup of tomatoes; cover tightly and keep hot for ten minutes; serve on toast.

Dressed Cabbage.

Chop some cabbage very fine, cook in boiling water one-half hour. Drain, then season highly with salt and pepper, one-half cup of milk and one tablespoon of butter. Cook a few minutes and serve.

The Alcantarilla Perfecto.

By F. A. COLLINS.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

Except an American daughter and a profound faith in his judgment of a cigar Pepe Nunez had retained few precious possessions from his share of the fortune made by his grandfather in Cuban sugar and tobacco.

Pepe, the favorite grandson of the founder of the house, had grown up very expensively, exercising his talents mainly in acquiring that profound judgment of tobaccos and wines for which he is renowned in the Spanish colony.

When his motherless daughter, Ariella, attained her eighteenth birthday Mr. Nunez made the discovery that he owned a house in West Eleventh street, but no money to carry it on.

As a matter of fact, it was Ariella who discovered this fact and brought it to her father's notice. Ariella was disconcertingly like her American mother. She looked facts straight in



"WHAT IS THE CIGAR MR. BROWN SMOKES, PAPA, DEAR?"

the face, while Mr. Nunez by inclination and habit invariably turned his back on trouble.

But if he had succeeded in ignoring disagreeable things for forty years he could not ignore Ariella. She said to him bluntly:

"Either you or I, papa, dear, will have to go to work."

Mr. Nunez shrugged his shoulders and gently fanned away the cloud of cigar smoke which enveloped him.

"I will go to Uncle Alfredos," he said.

To go to Uncle Alfredos meant a small loan described as temporary, but which was actually permanent. It would not solve the problem, and so Ariella advertised for gentlemen lodgers.

Then it happened that the pretty Spanish girl added to her list of admirers, who were mostly Cubans with no wish to become Americanized, two genuine Americans, Walter Brown and Henry Vincent.

They had not been in the house a week before each recognized a rival in the other. Thereupon each, according to his nature, adopted the method of wooing most likely to "win out." Brown, who had a smattering of Spanish customs, courted Pepe as the shortest cut to his daughter's affections. Vincent went straight to the point and saw Ariella as often as he could.

From the first the chief obstacle was Pepe, the young looking, white haired father. He warmly supported the pretensions of Brown, and whenever that gentleman spent an evening at home he had no difficulty in getting Senor Nunez to come up to his room and while away the time smoking a big black cigar.

One day Ariella, in the lightest way possible, hinted to Vincent that Mr. Brown's popularity was due not so much to his conversation as to his cigars. The hint was quickly acted upon. Not a smoker himself, he was willing to provide any number of big black cigars for Senor Nunez, but he and his cigars were politely scorned.

"Your father, Miss Nunez, does not like my cigars," Vincent confessed sadly one night as he occupied a chair not very near the object of his heart and much too near the old aunt, who looked sleepy and uncomfortable, yet would not go to bed.

"Perhaps they are not very good," answered Ariella. "Papa, you know, is a famous judge of tobacco."

"I buy the very strongest and most costly I can find," said Vincent. "I am trying to suit his taste, not mine."

"But why?"

"As if you did not know why I want to please your father," pleaded Vincent.

"Mr. Brown has suggested it," said Ariella, tapping the floor with her foot impatiently.

"I've asked Brown what his brand is, but he won't tell me."

"I will find out," said Ariella.

"Will you?"

At this most inopportune time the ubiquitous aunt, with a gleam of suspicion, suddenly interrupted.

"My niece, you will now go to the piano and play for me. No, Senor Vincent, you will remain by me."

For weeks Pepe Nunez had been seeking to advance the case of Walter Brown. On this very day the storm broke. Ariella cut short her father's argument by hotly refusing to marry Brown.

"It is not you this Vincent shall ask," replied the infuriated senor, "but me, the father, Pepe Nunez. And my answer is n-n-n-o!"

"What is the cigar Mr. Brown smokes, papa, dear?" inquired Ariella irrelevantly.

But "papa, dear," elevated his black eyebrows, kissed the tips of his fin with an expression of mystery and turned away without answering.

It is certain that Ariella had some occult reason for wishing to know the name of this particular cigar and that she extended her inquiries into other quarters.

A few days later as she and the fat aunt stood at the foot of the stairs in the hall waiting for Mr. Vincent, who was coming down to pass them, she murmured in answer to his bow these queer words:

"Alcantarilla Perfecto."

A few nights later Vincent begged Senor Nunez to come to his room to pass judgment on a box of cigars he had purchased, adding indifferently that he hoped Mr. Brown would come along and sample them also.

"I want your judgment, gentlemen, before I tell you the brand or anything about this smoke."

The cigars were duly lighted. The Spaniard nodded gravely, took a whiff and closed his eyes. He took another and opened them. In their sleepy depths lurked a look of perplexity.

"Don't you know the brand?" asked Vincent.

Senor Nunez shook his head.

"Before I tell you what it is," said Vincent, "I must relate my conversation with the dealer who sold me these cigars. When I asked him for them he laughed and said:

"You are only the second customer who has sought that brand, and I have been in the cigar business for years."

"Did he tell you the name of the other customer?" asked Senor Nunez, a smile beginning to dawn on his face.

"Wait a minute," begged Vincent. "The cigar dealer went on to ask me if I wanted that cigar or one which would pass for it. 'The cigar you call for costs $40 per hundred,' he said, 'and the imitation, which few connoisseurs would be able to detect, costs only $8 per hundred. The solitary customer who ever demanded that cigar bought the eight dollar imitation and repeatedly bought it, and he said it served his purpose well.'"

Walter Brown was wriggling in his chair.

"This is a good enough smoke," said he, "but I think Senor Nunez prefers the brand I have upstairs. Shall we go up, senor?"

"What is the name of the cigar I have the honor to smoke and for wh there is an imitation?" he asked.

"The Alcantarilla Perfecto," Vincent quickly.

Pepe Nunez turned toward Br who had got as far as the door.

"Coming up, senor?" asked B lightly.

"Por Dios, no!" thundered S Nunez. "You have fooled me onc is enough."

Later that night Senor Nunez k ed at his daughter's door. She o it a crack.

"What is it, papa, dear?"

"Hush! Is your aunt sleeping? Mr. Vincent has asked me for per sion to marry you. I favor the m You will be his wife."

"Yes, papa, dear," answered Ar meekly.

"Good night, my daughter. I your hand. After the wedding we have no more lodgers. This Brow will send him away tomorrow."

The Democracy of the Drama.

The drama differs from the oth arts in that it must make its appeal the whole body of the public. It ca not be satisfied if it attracts only t art lover, the amateur, the dilettant It has to allure and to interest t people in the mass. Of all the arts t drama is, must be, the most den cratic. It ought to have a message f the boy in the gallery as well as the ladies in the boxes. If it does appeal to the plain people it fails its purpose. When we say that t drama is a "function of the crow we mean that men massed togeth take on a collective feeling, which something more than the sum total their feelings as separate individu which is the result rather of the c acteristics which they have in c mon. And it is the duty of the dra tist to deal with them not as ind uals, but as a throng. He has to st an average of intelligence and of se ment.—Brander Matthews in Metro itan Magazine.

Reporting the Lords.

The lords have from time to t concerned themselves with the in quate reporting of their speeches. house of lords is not an easy place the reporter, and his task is rende more difficult by the practice of no lords in mumbling to themselves to the lord chancellor, a habit to wh new members, enslaved by the h of commons rule of addressing speaker, are especially prone.

Earl Beauchamp drew attention this habit in 1880, and suggested t if the lord chancellor's seat w shifted to the reporters' side of house all would be well. The m bers were shocked at the sugges and the Duke of Argyll declared the inaudibility of the lords was to general conversation on benches. As a result of the dis sion, however, a proposal to consti new seats in the gallery was ag to, and the reporters were given ma shift places in the side galleries.—L don Chronicle.

Miss Cynthia's Sideboard

By Bell Elliott Palmer.

(Copyright, by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

By Bell Elliott Palmer.

"Yes, he does look a wee bit peaked—sort of succumbed like, you might say. But he's well cared for—Newton is. Cynthia Browning is a master hand at looking after a fellow when she's once got him. There's never any dirking about her way of doing business. But you can't wonder at a man looking a little droopy when he lost pretty near everything he wanted—and all in one day."

The sonorous laugh of Rimbey, the landlord, echoed against the low rafters, and blended pleasantly with the noise of the raindrops pattering down upon the long, sloping roof of the little country hotel appropriately called "Fisherman's Camp."

Each guest drew his chair a little nearer the wide chimney and waited expectantly.

"When I first made his acquaintance Newton had just set up the 'Upholstering and Renovating Works' at Derby—which was the only thing of its kind in all this country around. He was a master hand at looking out for opportunities, and a hustler of the first water, and the next thing he knew was clearing one hundred a month as easy as a child lifts a feather. He gave full satisfaction for his money, and before the works had been established six months he was obliged to take in a partner, to look after the books, while he was out hunting up trade.

"It was Cynthia Browning, or rather her sideboard, that stirred up all the trouble; nothing else. She lives far back from the road in that big white house. You've all seen it—when you've been on the 'Wayland' drive. All the richest fruit land in this part of the country belongs to her. And she knows how to manage it for the best, too. She was left an orphan mighty



Miss Cynthia Only Laughed.

young, but it never seemed to occur to Cynthia that a woman wasn't as capable a head of several thousand acres as any man living. Several gentlemen, really estimable men, tried to lead her into their way of thinking, but they might just as well have attempted to collect a barrel of water in a sieve.

"One day, in early fall, Newton received a long-distance communication from Cynthia Browning herself. She had piles and piles of feather pillows and bolsters and such like, dating back to her first grandparents after Adanysis and she had taken a sudden notion to give up washing them herself and have them renovated.

"You can rest assured that so great a hustler as Newton lost no time in reaching such a splendid foraging ground as Miss Cynthia's big, old fashioned house. She took him all over the place, and showed him scores of plump ticks and pillows reposing on magnificent four-posted beds. Then they had a long business talk in the front parlor, in which, contrary to his usual custom, Newton let down a little in his prices. The result of it all was that he held a $35 contract to clean every feather in the whole house to the best of his knowledge and ability. It was nearly noon by the time business was over, and what turned out to be the worst thing which could happen to poor Newton did happen—he accepted Miss Cynthia's invitation to dinner.

"Now, right here is a point which you might probably work into your next winter's sermons." Rimbey's glance rested obviously upon the minister from Michigan. "Newton was a mighty smart fellow, and a moral, upright fellow, but, like 'most everyone else, he had one great weakness—his was an insatiable desire ot buy old furniture at a low price, fix it up, and pass it on at a mighty big figure.

"The first moment he sat down at Miss Cynthia's table he was the happiest man around. His eyes couldn't take in anything but Miss Cynthia's fried chicken, and luscious rolls, and satiny-white potatoes, and goldy-brown gravy. Then his glance traveled a little farther, and rested upon Miss Cynthia's pink-cheeked niece, who was a soothing sight, indeed, to him, in spite of the fact that Newton had little time to give to the whims of women. I guess it was then, when the pretty niece dropped her lashes very properly under the stranger's insistent gaze that his eyes turned, confusedly, down the full length of the room and fell with a jerk upon the sideboard—the long, gleaming, perfectly upright, perfectly irreproachable sideboard which filled in almost one end of the big room. Newton was almost hypnotized by it."

The professor stirred delightedly. "I can just see it," he said. "My grandmother had one."

"After that," Rimbey continued, with an approving smile for the professor, "it might just as well have been stones and bullets that Newton was eating. He had only one thought—to become immediate possessor of that sideboard. As soon as he could gulp down his dinner he excused himself for being in such a hurry to get off, and then beckoned his hostess to one side and offered her $60 down. Miss Cynthia only laughed. One hundred then—and the feathers renovated for nothing. It was all useless. It was a family heirloom, and in the family it was going to stay till doomsday, if she—Miss Cynthia—had anything to do with the disposition of it. Ten thousand wouldn't buy it; and he might just as well give up his notion first as last. Thirty-five dollars he would receive, however, if he renovated the feathers in the proper manner.

"Well, you know how it is, gentlemen. Because the sideboard was entirely beyond his clutches, his very mortal existence seemed to hang on getting hold of it. He ate with it, rode with it, slept with it, when he could get any sleep at all. Most of his nights were spent pacing the floor trying to think of some new way of persuading Miss Cynthia to let loose of the treasure. At first he went openly to her and made all sorts of rash and wild propositions for the sideboard. One day, however, noticing a flash of gunpowder in that lady's eyes, along with the smile, Newton gave up going himself, and sent his Harvard graduate partner to see what he could do, while he mounted the high stool and kept books—something he took to as pleasantly as a youngster does its castor oil.

"Then it was that poor Newton found out that the sideboard had brought him into still deeper waters than covetousness. Instead of a proper row of figures, pink cheeks and drooping lashes danced all along the ledger pages in a most bewildering and fantastic manner, as over his benumbed senses there dawned the conviction that, come what would, he must let in the thoughts of a woman, foremost even to his upholstering and renovating.

"The crisis came one morning when Newton called Barrick, his partner, to the office and had a long business talk with him. In it he sought to prove to that Harvard mathematician that one or the other of them must marry Miss Cynthia in order to come into possession of a sideboard that it would not do at all for their business to lose. Newton argued that the immense number of acres, which went along with Cynthia Browning, proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that only a born mathematician should cope with so great an honor. The proofs were not conclusive. Barrick rebelled openly and stubbornly, representing himself to be too well pleased with the rosy present to feel the need of Miss Cynthia—even with her coveted sideboard. I imagine Newton must have felt considerably nettled at this point, for he

Mr. George F. Richardson, of Petersburg, Fla., who has been in Oakland for several weeks as the guest—relatives, expects to leave here on Tuesday for Chicago where he will join party for a trip to Seattle, Wash., going via New Orleans and the South route, returning to Chicago at the end of three weeks.

Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, local superintendent of the Northern Natural Gas Company, has removed his household effects from Lonaconing, his former place of residence, to Oakland. His family is now on a visit to relatives and friends in Ohio and upon their return to Oakland they will occupy the Bull property, recently purchased by Mr. Cheuvront.

she took him home, and straight into the dining room, to their honeymoon supper. Well, gentlemen, the minute Newton entered that room he had to lean hard against the wall to keep from falling in a dead faint. For, if you'll believe me, that sideboard, for which he had paid the heavy penalty of marrying Miss Cynthia, was gone! Not one single brass claw or knob of it left to mark its tracks."

The minister from Michigan leaned forward with the interest the athlete displays in the last touchdown of the football game. "Where?" he questioned.

Rimbey chewed the end of a tooth pick with an attempt to suppress the twinkle in his eye. "Of course, Miss Cynthia never guessed for an instant that Newton had any particular feelings about that sideboard," he said, easily. "So it went out for a little wedding present. Barrick gave his partner the slip, and got in his wedding just two hours earlier. They were already over the getting-engaged part—Miss Cynthia's pretty niece and himself—so it didn't take much persuasion on his part to get her to do her sewing afterwards. Then Miss Cynthia showed her approval of the union, and her determination to keep it on her side of the family, by bestowing the sideboard upon the niece. How they got it out of one house so quickly into the new one rented by Barrick is a puzzle. But I guess Miss Cynthia managed it in the same inexplicable, smooth way with which she manages her husband—and the several thousand acres of land, which are still safely in her possession.

"Newton fills in his time looking after her place; for, of course, he sold out and pulled loose from a partner who had played him such a shabby trick as to come into undisputed possession of his own two most coveted treasures."

"Well, I swan!" said the professor "Unto him that hath shall be given surely. No wonder he looks 'succumbed.'"

RAILROAD BUILOING IN TURKEY

That Benighted Empire Will Soon Have Transportation Facilities.

Railroad building is now the order of the day in all countries, and though it seems almost incredible, the Turk has caught the railroad fever and is not only projecting, but actually constructing, and has partly finished what will be one of the longest and most important railroad lines in the old world. Its object is to connect the political capital of Islam with the holy places which every Moslem is expected to visit at least once during his lifetime. As the Moslems number from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000, the annual pilgrimage from all parts of the Mohammedan world is of enormous proportions. That from India and the east is provided for by steamship lines, but it is now proposed by the Turkish government to offer special inducements to its people in Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and even North Africa, to make the sacred pilgrimage at their ease, by providing railroad transportation from Constantinople to Mecca.

To comprehend the magnitude of the enterprise, it is necessary to remember that old world distances are not always understood in the new world. The scale of the maps is usually much smaller, so we sometimes get the idea that the United States is the largest country on the earth, because it looks largest on the maps. A better conception of the Turkish undertaking will be gained by the knowledge that, taking Constantinople as a center, Paris will be on the edge of a circle with a radius of 3,000 kilometers (about 2,250 miles), while Mecca will be 500 kilos beyond the edge of that circle. In other words, to make the matter plainer, the distance from Constantinople to Paris is about that from New York to Sante Fe, N. M., and from Constantinople to Mecca is approximately that from New York to Prescott, Ariz.

The Turk, therefore, who has always been regarded as slow going, must be conceded to have more industry than generally goes to his credit. There is, however, behind the religious motive, a political end to be gained.

The sultan is the nominal head of the Moslem world. But as the holy places Mecca, Medina and several others, are in a land far distant from the center of the empire's political influence, the ruling officials in those cities have, for hundreds of years, been quasi-independent, some have thrown off entirely the Turkish bond and actually maintained their independence. Then, again, pilgrims from Syria, who attempt to travel by the caravan routes through Arabia, Petraea and along the Red sea, have long been subject to pillage by the wandering tribes of Bedouins. A railroad through this country with fortified stations at short intervals, would bring all northwest Arabia under real, rather than nominal, Turkish control and restore to the sultan genuine authority as "protector of the holy places."

The Turkish government is always harassed by its creditors. The moment a piaster comes into into the treasury, all the creditors make a grab for it, so the question of financing the enterprise became one of prime importance, for no money, no road. In this dilemma the wily Turk hit upon a happy expedient. The sultan issued an irade commanding that every Moslem family which sacrificed a sheep at the feast of Bairam should bring in the skin to the nearest government official, and these skins should be sold for the benefit of the road. As every Turk does the sheep-killing act at Bairam, it was figured out that after the officials had stolen all they could without detection there would still be 70,000,000 francs. In addition, contributions would be made by the faithful, and that finally the road itself, as construction progressed, ought to bring in a revenue, increasing year by year, and so, trusting to faith and sheep skins, the work was begun. The portion of the road thus far completed is from Damascus to Medain Salih. From Constantinople the lines under construction run directly southwest to Aleppo, with side branches to Smyrna and Angora. Near Aleppo a projected line will lead, by way of Bagdad, to the Persian gulf. From Medain Salih the road is under construction to Medina, while surveys have been made from Medina to Mecca and the Red sea.

The route is to pass east of Jerusalem and the Dead sea, on the high lands of Syria, Moab and northern Arabia. The engineering difficulties are serious, but by no means insurmountable, and are not to be compared with those of the Union Pacific. The Caifa line descends from Deraa with a mighty sweep down to the sea, while the chains of mountains in Moab must be traversed by the aid of loops, tunnels and bridges. At Damascus the level is 2,000 feet above the sea, and varies from that to 3,000 feet at the highest point south. Great difficulties are presented by that portion of the line from Constantinople to Damascus, for the giant ranges from the Caucausus and Armenia extend through Asia Minor almost to the Aegean and Mediterranean. So it is believed that at some points on this part of the line the roadbed will rise to a height of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. Several hundreds of miles of this part are now actually under construction, tunnels are bored, viaducts and bridges are run between important towns. There are now completed lines from Constantinople to Angora, from Smyrna far into the vilayet of Konieh, and these portions will be feeders of the main line. Work on the line is greatly expedited by the labors of a division of the Turkish army, it being difficult to secure labor in the country to be traversed, particularly in northern Arabia, where the Bedouins are few and unendurably lazy. The Turkish soldiers themselves are not particularly energetic, but, strange to say, this service is much desired, not only from the fact that the soldier-workmen are actually paid, which most of the Turkish army is not, but their term of military service is reduced one-third, to say nothing of the spiritual advantages promised by the sultan. German and French engineers do the planning, foreign workmen are engaged for the tunnels, bridges and viaducts, while the soldiers are employed for the mechanical labor. The management is ostensibly in the hands of several boards composed of pashas, beys and cabinet ministers, who meet in Constantinople, and, so far as can be learned, do nothing but object to every report made by the engineers, and suggest tunnels when the line could as well follow the caravan route, which has been in use for a thousand years.

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For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

STATE TEACHERS.

The forty-second annual assemblage of the Maryland State Teachers' Association is being held this week in the mountain region of Garrett county. Mountain Lake Park is the delightful spot that was determined upon for the meeting which formally began yesterday. Last year the assemblage of the state teachers was at the other extreme of the state, upon the shore at Ocean City. The change from the salty air at the sea level to the rarified atmosphere of the high hills serves not only in the way of variety, but makes for fair play in the matter of travel alternately for the eastern and western sections of the state.

The four-day program prepared for the forty-second session includes a great number of special addresses by eminent educators, and most of the topics thus discussed will but open the way to a general discussion of the subjects treated of. These annual gatherings of the Maryland teachers bring into touch not only hundreds of the teachers from various sections of the state, but the school examiners from nearly all of the counties and many others who, officially or otherwise, are interested in educational matters.

Through its forty-two years of existence the Maryland State Teachers' Association has undoubtedly accomplished a good that cannot be measured in the promotion of the cause of primary education in this state. While the annual gatherings of the association conduce to the mutual pleasure of those who make use of them, they have also served to inspire and broaden those engaged in educational work.

PRESIDENT TAFT

President Taft has hardly been long enough in office to afford opportunity for a just comparison with Mr. Roosevelt, but that fact does not abash the modern magazine. Though such periodicals are necessarily made up some weeks before publication, we already find a writer in the American Magazine who is able to institute an elaborate analysis of Mr. Taft's regime, showing wherein it differs from Mr. Roosevelt's. Without pausing to discuss whether the writer has relied more upon ancient history or upon prophetic insight for his generalizations, we are willing to admit that he makes a curious analogy when he says that "the atmosphere of the Roosevelt administration was one of moral impulse, that of Taft is one of legal definition."

The writer likens Mr. Taft to a civil lawyer, who "placates as far as he can and then fights doggedly." He has "a large, easy, peace-loving nature," shown by his efforts to consiliate the south. He has also the civil lawyer's dislike for publicity, in proof of which the fact is adduced that but little news has come from the White House since Roosevelt left it. "Perhaps we need just such a summer zephyr after a stormy spring," says the writer, "and perhaps we shall get more of them than we really need."

It is hardly necessary to emphasize that both types of men are essential. Since we could not have both in the White House at the same time, it is perhaps a happy chance that one should succeed the other. Mr. Roosevelt stirred up the subsoil and scattered the seed. Under Mr. Taft's placid and persuasive policy, a bounteous harvest should be assured. The country as a whole seems to have realized this almost as quickly as the alert magazines could blazon it, and our far-reaching industrial revival is a consequence.

GIRL MISSIONARIES IN CHINATOWN

The Chinatown mission in which the grand-daughter of Gen. Franz Sigel met Leon Ling or Leung Lim or William L. Leon or what ever his proper name may be, has been closed. Better late than never!

On the general question of missionary work in foreign lands, there is, and probably always will be, a decided difference of opinion among Americans. Many religious people believe in an elaborate and persistent campaign for the spreading of Christianity in foreign lands. Other Americans—some quite as devout, perhaps—believe that the field for charitable and even for missionary work is quite large enough right here at home.

While there may be ground for a decided difference of opinion on the general question of foreign missions, it is difficult to see any room for discussion as to the inadvisability of missionary work by American girls among the Oriental population of some of our great cities. The Chinaman at home, taking him as a whole, a sort of composite picture of all the Chinese classes, is a good deal of a man. But the Chinaman of vicious, criminal class seems to be able to dig a little deeper into the mire of degeneracy than any other degenerate in the world.

The inhabitants of the Chinese quarters in New York, San Francisco and other American cities are not fairly typical of the Chinese people as a whole. They are largely low-class Chinamen, with a liberal sprinkling of criminals of the most vicious type. If Americans want to carry on missionary work in such places, well and good. But let them use American men for the work. It is—or ought to be—a man's game, in which American women have no business taking a hand!

A TRAGIC STORY.

The tragedy of "Lame Bob" Eastman and beautiful Mrs. Woodill in Maryland is an example of the ancient truth. Both paid the price of their sin, and the old axiom that truth is stranger than fiction is exemplified. There is rarely a more tragic story. Both dead. To both were meted out the awful wages of their sin. Those who seek the fascination of sin are likely to pay for it with their lives or that which is worth more than life. The worst of men expect women who are false to others to be true to them. Suddenly discovering that the woman to whom he has given his guilty confidence and conscience is without faith, even to her guilty love, the man is goaded to fury. He is a murderer. And he falls upon his sword. The true and loyal woman and wife who is a joy all her life—a shining light for tortuous steps—a support for the psychic life—is the mother. The women who won't be mothers can not be depended upon. And, after all, the men who are thus punished for their sins are themselves responsible. Seeking sin, they find it, and, in finding it, they die. Those who seek the Cleopatras of the world will die the death of the Mark Anthonys.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Capt. Pritchard, of Mannington, W. Va., accompanied by his daughter and trained nurse, and Dr. J. M. Brownfield, of Fairmont, W. Va., came to the Park last week and are in the Pritchard cottage. Capt. Pritchard has been ill for some time and it is hoped that he will soon regain his wonted vigor.

Mr. Stoerts and family have taken the Maulsby cottage for the season and later may purchase the same and become permanent residents.

Mr. W. H. Malette and family, of Pittsburg, are now in their cottage opposite the Association office.

Mrs. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. Tallson and Mrs. Jones, of Wheeling, are in the large Stone cottage for the summer.

Mr. David Jones and wife, of Westport, Md., spent Sunday in the Park as guests of Mrs Jones' sister, Mrs. Lee N. Hayden.

Messrs. F. P. Arnold and son Harrison have just opened up a new and fresh stock of green and fancy groceries, notions, vegetables and fruits, in the Hayden storeroom, near the M. E. church. We cheerfully and voluntarily recommend Messrs. Arnold to our people.

Mr. Thos. Deveny and family, of Grafton, W. Va., are now in their cottage here.

The capacity of our hotels and boarding houses is being tested this week. Besides an unusually large number of regular boarders, about four hundred delegates to the Y. W. C. A. Convention and near a thousand members of State Teachers' Association are being entertained.

The bowling alley is now open for our young people.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Chautauqua Program for 1909, printed at THE REPUBLICAN office, Oakland, Md., made its appearance yesterday, several days earlier than that of last year. The work would do credit to any city office, and maintains the high reputation of the "Sincell Printery."

The Conner cottage was occupied Tuesday by a family from Washington, D. C.

The annual Pentecostal campmeeting will commence next Tuesday morning and continue until Thursday evening, July 15th. The outlook is good for a meeting of unusual interest. Evangelist Joseph H. Smith will be in charge and will be assisted by Drs. Fowler and Morrison and Revs. Aura Smith, E. L. Hyde, E. S. Dunham and G. F. Oliver. Rev. Walter Malone and wife, of Cleveland, and a large number of preachers and other Christian workers. Usually this meeting draws visitors from thirty states.

WANTED—Two girls for genera housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

NEW OPENINGS OF SMALLER VEINS

Annual Report of Mine Inspector Says Many Were Made.

The annual report of John H. Donahue, of Frostburg, state mining inspector, has been submitted to Governor Crothers. The report says there were mined in the state of Maryland in 1908 4,166,443 short tons of coal as against 5,332,628 short tons reported in 1907, showing a decrease of 1,366,195 short tons. Of the output for the year 1908, Allegany county produced 3,774,303 tons, of which 3,540,897 tons were mined by pick work and 233,402 tons by machine. Garrett county, which is becoming a factor in the Maryland coal field, produced 392,138 tons, all mined by pick work. In Allegany county there are 39 machines in operation, as against 43 in 1907, a decrease of four. The total number of men employed in the mining industry in the state in 1908 was 5 996, of whom 4,372 were miners, 429 drivers, 523 inside laborers and 690 outside laborers.

The report says: "This deposit of bituminous coal is the finest steam making coal in the world and is geologically known as the Pittsburg or 'Big Vein' seam, with many smaller seams of various names. For more than half a century the 'Big Vein' seam has been worked and an enormous quantity of coal has been mined and shipped from the region to nearly all parts of the world.

"The general depression throughout the country during the year 1908, caused duller times in the Maryland coal field than the people depending on this industry experienced in many years. During the past year the miners had very poor work and this caused many hardships to the miners and others depending upon the coal industry. While there was poor work during the year, yet a great many new openings were made in the smaller coal veins in the region. Nearly all these veins are an excellent quality of bituminous coal and when the industrial conditions of the country become normal the Maryland coal field will be in condition to produce as much coal as in the past. In consequence of the dullness of the coal trade for the past year, a number of mines hitherto reported will not appear in this report as they were not working during the year."

Inspector Donahue says he visited a number of mines and found them idle. This caused him a loss of time that could have been devoted to mines that were working.

The inspector adds: "In many places I found that the law had not been complied with as to the distance between the brake side of the mine cars and the rib—two and one-half feet. In every instance of this kind I called the attention of the mine authorities to these defects and in most cases my requests were complied with at once. I found that the man-ways needed attention and nearly all of these are now in fair condition. It seems to me that some mine officials are not fully acquainted with the mining laws, and for this reason I will have printed with this report a copy of the laws. In most cases I found the managers making efforts to comply with the law to provide good air. Occasionally I found instances where the law was being evaded. In such crses I insisted upon compliance with the law and on my next visit found satisfactory improvement.

"During the year there were 25 accidents in Allegany county and 12 in Garrett county. Nine were fatal in Allegany and three in Garrett. The most distressing accident of the year, or I may say in the history of mining in the George's Creek Valley, occurred on the Franklin incline of the Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Company, resulting in the death of five, and injuries to nine others."

The inspector says he was called a number of times to test scales where there were strong suspicions of injustice in weighing coal, but he found the scales accurate in every instance. The report dwells on the hardships of the miner and the risks he takes, which "make the miner feel that he should receive full measure for every pound of coal he loads, and to which he is justly entitled."

The report concludes: "Many tears have been expressed and opinions offered on the early exhaustion of the 'Big Vein.' Of this there need be no alar . It is true during the early years of mining the 'Big Vein' there was always a 'rush' to fill the daily orders without regard to the economical removal of the coal and much of the seam was left behind. But in recent years with the improved methods in removing the coal, in ventilation, drainage, haulage and in careful management, there will be thousands of tons of this seam mined in Maryland for many years to come."

Dissolution Notice.

This is to give notice that the undersigned, trading and doing business under the name of the Friendsville Drug Company, carrying on a general drug business in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Dr. A. J. Mason.

The Friendsville Drug Co.
George D. Browning,
A. J. Mason.

June 7, 1909.

The Republican for Job Work.

UNKNOWN AND UNHUNG SCOUNDREL KILLS CATTLE

Five Have Fallen Before Blunt Instrument of Nocturnal Marauder.

Mr. Fred G. Cutter, a farmer residing in Garrett county near Lonaconing, has been made the victim of some unknown scoundrel by having his cattle killed, five head having been killed already.

The cattle were hit with a blunt instrument and while all were not instantly killed, fatal results followed in every case. Two head were killed in one night and the best portions carried away.

Mr. Cutter, while being convinced that he knows the party guilty of the outrage has no direct evidence and has offered a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the man.

He is being aided in his efforts to round the scoundrel up by his neighbors and all law abiding citizens in his neighborhood.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching 11 a. m.
Hutton—Preaching Thursday, July 1, at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday, July 4, are as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Fern Dale—Preaching at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Evening service will be held in St. Matthew's P. E. church, on Sunday next, July 4th at 8 o'clock.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Sheep and Lambs For Sale.

Forty-five head ewes, all young; thirty-five head lambs. W. McCulloh Brown, near Bayard, W. Va. 17tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Marvland, at the close of business, June 23, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$161,943 25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		104 04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		10,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		5,166 81
Bonds, securities, etc		13,634 57
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		723 25
Due from State Banks and Bankers		84 05
Due from approved reserve Agents		13,379 91
Checks and other cash items		172 03
Notes of other National Banks		1,745 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		188 28
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$12,744 65	
Legal-tender notes	12,744 65	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		2,500 00
Total		$315,383 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,796 08
National Bank notes outstanding	49,400 00
Due to other National Banks	2,335 39
Due Trust Companies and Savings Banks	1,221 36
Dividends unpaid	21 00
Individual deposits subject to check	56,499 01
Savings deposits	116,385 68
Time Certificates of Deposit	1,313 20
Cashier's checks outstanding	411 31
United States Deposits	10,000 00
Total	$315,353 03

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1909.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
D. M. DIXON,
E. H. SINCELL,
F. A. THAYER,
Directors.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant.
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant.
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant.
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer.
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH.
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

ellent place for a summer

12.—65 acres one-half mile Oakland; best place on these ins for a suburban home; a of pure water could be piped e home. No buildings but the land is cleared. Will $100 per acre

13.—154 acres in North good improvements; excel- il; 75 acres cleared and boiling spring of ice cold at house. This is a new ½ miles from the railroad aken soon may be had for

If nobb to y for ING

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letter of Aministration on the personal estate of

SARAH J. SCOTT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphan's Court for Garrett County.
No. 715 Administrations.
In the Matter of the Estate of David Livengood, deceased.

Ordered this 8th day of June in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Julius C. Renninger, Administrator c. t. a. be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of July, 1909; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of July, 1909.

The report states the amount of sale to be $6,030.

G. SEMMES HAMILL, JR., C. J. O. C.
HENRY KAMP, J. O. C.
J. THOMAS MOON, J. O. C.

True copy.

Test: E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Closing Out Sale

BEGINNING

MAY 24th, 1909,

I will close out my entire stock of

Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Groceries,

at less than actual cost. This sale will continue until my entire stock is sold.

Come early and get your choice. The goods are all new and up-to-date.

JAMES W. FRIEND,
Friendsville, Md.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables fresh Fruits and Vegetables of a kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,

and her favorable assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (*Chain Stitch*) Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the **New Home** is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, *President.*
G. S. HAMILL, *Vice President.*
S. T. JONES, *Cashier.*
G. A. FRALEY, *Assistant Cashier.*

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Will H. Scott, of New York, is in Oakland this week on business.

Thoroughbred Irish Setter pups for sale. Elmer Haulenbeek, Deer Park, Maryland.

Mr. Charles Hodel, of the Clarksburg News reportorial staff, is spending a few days in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Miller, of Grantsville, were in Oakland Tuesday when they made this office a pleasant visit.

Mrs. Samuel Brady and little daughter, of Parkersburg, West Va., are in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt.

Miss Florence Wagner, of Baltimore, who visited Miss Katherine Shirer at her home on Alder street over Sunday, left for home Monday morning.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS: My farm of two hundred acres near Mountain Lake Park. Address Robt. H. Gordon, Cumberland, Maryland. 5t

Rev. Nicola de Stefano, Italian minister of the M. E. church, will arrive in Oakland this afternoon from the east and remain here until after Sunday.

Mr. John Hauser, of Dobbin, W. Va., through the E. S. West real estate agency, has rented the Moore property south of Oakland for the summer season.

Mrs. L. F. Bullard, mother of Mrs. E. Z. Tower, was stricken with paralysis at the home of her daughter on Oak street last Monday evening and her condition is very critical.

Mr. C. K. West, general manager of the General Electric Company, with headquarters in Charleston, West Va., will arrive in Oakland Sunday with his family and will spend several weeks at the Bosley Hotel.

Messrs. Carl Brown and John B. Fay, Jr., star twirlers for the Cumberland base ballists, spent Sunday in Oakland with friends and relatives. Both these young men show excellent prospects for becoming expert professional pitchers.

Mrs J. W. Ramsey, of Baltimore, returned to Oakland yesterday from Fairmont, where she visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spedden and Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Watson, and is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer on Alder street.

Mrs. Ella Miller, assistant postmaster in the Oakland office, who has been suffering very severely for a number of months with a rheumatic affection, was forced to give her position up on Tuesday last and her place is being filled temporarily by Mr. George H. Rodeheaver.

Monday the transfers running between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park made their appearance and the familiar cry "Hack for the Park" was again heard. Yesterday about a dozen wagons were in service and by Sunday this number will be considerably augmented.

Mr. Getty Browning, son of Hon. and Mrs. R. T. Browning, came to Oakland Saturday night from a point in Baltimore county, Md., where he is engaged in the road engineering department of the State. After spending Sunday as the guest of his parents at Lake Brown he returned to his work Monday morning.

Mr. George F. Richardson, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who has been in Oakland for several weeks as the guest of relatives, expects to leave here on Tuesday for Chicago where he will join a party for a trip to Seattle, Wash., going via New Orleans and the Southern route, returning to Chicago at the end of three weeks.

Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, local superintendent of the Northern Natural Gas Company, has removed his household effects from Lonaconing, his former place of residence, to Oakland. His family is now on a visit to relatives and friends in Ohio and upon their return to Oakland they will occupy the Bullard property on Green street.

Prof. and Mrs. William J. King, of Annapolis, Md., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Sincell at their home on Second street. Prof. King is an instructor in mathematics in the United States Naval Academy. His wife, formerly Miss Ethel Feldmyer, is known by a number of Oakland people, she having spent the summer here a few years ago.

Miss Elizabeth Leary, one of the progressive public school teachers of the local school, underwent a serious surgical operation at the Home Sanitarium in Oakland Tuesday afternoon when a tumor of considerable size was removed from her side. Reports from the hospital this morning state that the patient spent a very comfortable night and that no danger as a result of the operation is anticipated.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

JULY WEATHER.

Oppressive Summer Heat Will Cause Mankind to Murmur.

Peter R. Smith, Kingwood's weather prophet, sends the following forecast for July.

Conditions will denote very extreme weather at times for July. What may be expected are intense oppressive summer heat; black, threatening clouds highly charged with electricity; hail will show up at many places; also local rains in very narrow belts, attended with much vigor; shortage of rain in many parts, and sudden and extreme drops of temperature. The above features will show the run of the weather for July generally.

A high temperature will prevail from the 1st to the 4th or 5th, causing a warm wave to pass over the country eastward on or about the 3rd and 4th. Many violent, blustering storms will visit a number of localities during the passage of the wave. Look for rain on the 4th or 5th. The western tangent of the wave will bring cool clearing weather for several days.

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th storms of a local character will be on passage. Phases of the causes attending the wave denote electric and also atmospheric agitation. Intense thundershowers and rain squalls in narrow belts will be likely to show up. A quick change to cooler temperature will follow on the 9th or 10th.

A storm period centers on the 14th and will be in progress to the 17th. The disturbing elements denote high summer heat within this period. This storm wave denotes more rainfall for the month than any of the other periods do. After the passage of the wave refreshing cool weather will prevail for several days.

A wave of a local character will develop storms on the 19th, 20th, and 21st. These storms will be spasmodic and scattering, attended by much thunder and lightning. This is a period when daily rains may be continued to the 26th, when they may take on renewed vigor and run to the 28th. Violent summer gusts, much thunder, lightning, and great heat are what will be experienced within this period.

Clearing weather will most likely come about the 28th or 29th, with fresh northwesterly winds.

It is bad enough that some of our men must be brought before the courts of justice and fined for selling liquor without license, but we consider it worse yet for an officer of the law, to whom every one looks for an example, to go to the county seat to bring others to justice, and there get so beastly drunk that they are discharged from their boarding houses and sent home. Men of this brand are entirely unfit to serve the public in any capacity and should at once be discharged from duty.—Grantsville Cor. Myersdale Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gnagey, of West Milton, Ohio, former residents of Accident, were in Oakland Tuesday as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Webster Ravenscroft. Mr. and Mrs. Gnagey had attended the conference of their church held in Virginia a week or two ago and on their way home stopped off in Garrett county to see many of their friends. They also visited at Meyersdale, Pa., and returned Tuesday afternoon from Oakland to Accident where a few more days will be spent before they return to their new home in Ohio.

It is said that one may go from Cumberland, Md., over the Western Maryland railroad through West Virginia to Huntingdon on the Ohio river, passing through Charleston and the only licensed saloon town in all that distance that he will pass through in West Virginia is the town of Thomas. It is said that after July 1st that he may step aboard the B. & O. at Martinsburg and go to Parkersburg and the only licensed saloon town which he will pass through in all that distance will be the town of Clarksburg, and that he may go to Benwood on the Ohio river from Martinsburg and that the only town which is licensed to sell liquor is the town of Mannington. A long distance between drinks.

Mineral County Will Be Dry.

The county court of Mineral county, W. Va., at the rehearing, granted saloonkeepers of Piedmont and Keyser Tuesday at Keyser, refused to rescind their former action and as a result no liquor license will be granted in Mineral county, which will be "dry" after June 30th. Commissioners Dayton and Bishoff voted "dry," and Commissioner Cross "wet."

Another Trip Over Braddock Road.

Prof. John K. Lacock, of Harvard College, and a party of students and educators, will start this morning over the historic Braddock road, in an effort to complete its re-location, a task which was far advanced last summer. All but one of the encampments of the army under Braddock and Washington were then located and it is his purpose to mark the one that he missed. On Monday, July 5, the party will be the guests of citizens of Uniontown, Pa., at the Independence Day celebration to be held there. Registered at the Queen City Hotel last night were: Mr. Lacock, E. K. Weller, Canonsburg, Va., and A. J. Waychoff, Waynesburg, Pa.—Cumberland New, of Monday.

BOY PAINFULLY INJURED.

Lester Geissman Thrown From Horse Sunday Afternoon and Hurt.

Sunday afternoon Lester, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. George Geissman, while riding a horse along Second street was thrown from the back of the animal to the paved street and was very seriously injured, his injuries being of such a nature that he laid unconscious for nearly two hours and was only brought to his senses through the efforts of the attending physician.

The lad's horse took fright at a passing automobile and whirling about suddenly unseated the boy and he was thrown with terrific force to the street, bruising his head, shoulder, arms and leg. After ridding itself of the boy, the horse also fell, but luckily in an opposite direction from that in which the boy fell. The animal was only slightly bruised. Young Geissman has been in bed since the accident, but will be able to be out in a day or two.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MARY IGNATIUS HART

Mary Ignatius, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hart, died at her home in Oakland last Sunday morning at 12:20 o'clock. The deceased was born January 15, 1885, and was aged 25 years, 6 months and 12 days. Miss Hart was an invalid for five years prior to her death, all the while uncomplaining and bearing her illness with true Christian fortitude. As a girl she was was exceedingly bright in her school work and after arriving at the age of maturity she was a favorite among the young people of the town, so that her death came to many as a sad reminder that in life we are near unto death. Her funeral took place from St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland on Tuesday morning, Rev. James E. Connell conducting the service. The pall bearers were Messrs. R. F. Bartlett, James Tracey, Ed. A. Shaffer, J. M. Stanton, W. R. Browning and A. B. Gonder. The bereaved parents and family of Miss Hart have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in Oakland and elsewhere.

WM. E PORTER

William E. Porter, uncle of Governor Crothers, of Maryland, and Mr. George Porter, of Oakland, died at his home in Cecil county, Md., Wednesday afternoon, aged 80 years. Mr. Porter was for years a resident of Oakland and will be remembered by many of our older citizens. In 1851 he was employed as superintendent of construction of the B. & O. railroad, and eight years later was made general assistant to the road master, and remained with the company until 1878 when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. In 1880 he was made general superintendent of construction of the West Virginia Central railroad at the time of its building, and remained with it until the work was completed in 1893. For several years he has lived a retired life at his home in Cecil county. Six children survive him.

MRR. MARY J. WELCH

Mrs. Mary J. Welch, widow of the late Joseph Welch, died at the home of Mr. John O. Thayer, on June 15th. She was born Feb. 4, 1834, in Grantsville, and was the daughter of the late John Wagner and his wife, Rachel, formerly a Miss Kemp. She joined the Methodist church when a child and continued in its communion until 1870 when she united with the U. B. church. She remained a consistent member of this church until her death. The christianity of Grandma Welch, as she was lovingly known, could not be measured by church membership alone. She lived it daily in the presence of all with whom she came in contact. As long as her strength and age permitted she was busy in the work of the church, but until the day of her death she was busy in good deeds. Everyone who knew her found in her a friend, and when God called her to go there were many tears shed because of her departure, for she left a place that is hard to fill. Her kind face and gentle thoughtfulness will abide as sweet memories in the minds of her friends. One brother, Mr. James Wagner, survives her. Of her children, Wm. A. Wilburn, a son by a former marriage, Mrs. John Thayer and Mrs. Buckner Mason are still living. She leaves twenty-one grand children and five great grand children. After the funeral services at the house, conducted by Rev. Johnson, her pastor, assisted by Rev. J. G. McIndoe and the writer. She was borne to her grave by her grandsons. There her body quietly rests until the resurrection day.

C. W. HUDSON.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

Subrbribe for The Republican.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $:50.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre

No. 13.—154 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; 75 acres cleared and fenced; boiling spring of ice cold water at house. This is a new farm, 4½ miles from the railroad and if taken soon may be had for $2,500.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger: best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

No. 17.—28 acres on Northwestern pike, nine miles south of Oakland; good house, barn and orchard. A good snap at $800. Owner has to sell.

No. 18.—255 acres adjoining No. 14, near Bittinger. Farm is almost level, free from stone, well watered; 70 acres cleared; $2,500 worth of saw timber; 700 sugar trees—just think of it. This farm must be sold quick and if you want a bargain you can get it for $3,500.

Am authorized to make a special price on Nos. 7 and 15. Must sell quick. Better thing it over and act before it is forever too late.

A number of desirable building lots in Oakland from $425 to $600. Buy these lots and lay a foundation for a fortune. These lots will double in value in a short time.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate man in Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

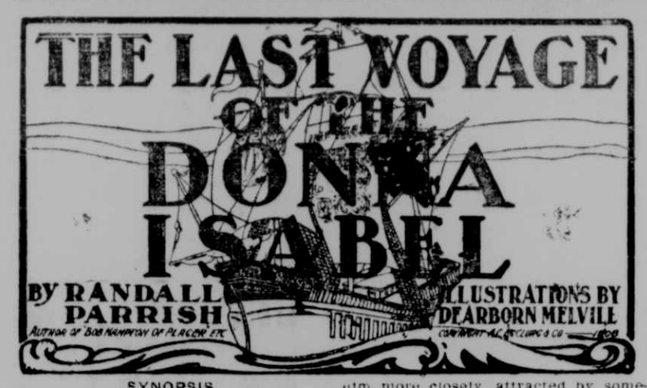
July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 3 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilsons Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. P. Parr's.
July 15 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 3.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12 Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytee's Store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Sprecht's Store, 9 to 3.
July 20 Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Ries.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 2 Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3; Keyser—Smearman's Store, 4 to 6.
July 26 Hutton—Carney's Store, 10 to 4.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 7 to 2; Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 6.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick's 2 to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings Hotel, 3 to 5.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office 9 to 4.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Kuhlhorn's Store.
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 3.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1902, being Chapter 556, Section 48, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe the tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



BY RANDALL PARRISH
Author of "Bob Hampton of Placer," etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man imprisoned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1752. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was taken ill.

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea, Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaking from sleep saw the ghost, supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

to do it. Whoever this man may be he will become desperate when cornered. Your very life will be in danger."

"And you really care?" my hand clasping hers, my eyes eagerly searching the gray depths.

"Yes, I care," making no effort to free herself; "why should I not? Think what our condition would be if you were not on board. Yet that is not all; I care because I value your life, your friendship. Little as I can do, let me, at least, be near you."

"You are near me," said I, utterly forgetful of circumstances in the sudden rush of passion, "always near me, because my thoughts are with you, my sole purpose in life to serve you."

The gray eyes fell instantly; the clasping hand was withdrawn and pressed to her forehead.

"I—I will try to do as you wish," she faltered, "but are you armed?"

"Not now, but I will get a revolver from my stateroom. First, let me help you to your cabin."

She permitted my guidance without a word of protest, only glancing once up into my face as she put a question.

"You will return here? you will let me know at once what you discover? Promise me this."

"I promise; and more, I will pledge myself to be cautious, so do not worry."

I procured my revolver, turned the light low once more in the main cabin, and then stole silently into the narrow passageway leading forward. There was no light in the pantry, but the faint reflection from the cabin enabled me to distinguish the more prominent outlines. A form lay outstretched on a locker, and I bent over it silently. It was Dade, curled up on his side and sound asleep. There was no doubt about the reality of his slumber; the fellow was not shamming, and I drew back, leaving him undisturbed. The alley-way leading forward was extremely narrow, yet of a height sufficient to afford comparatively easy passage had it only been lighted. Suddenly a faint glow appeared ahead, and a moment later I slipped cautiously through a small bulkhead door standing ajar, into a low, square room, containing six bunks arranged in tiers of two. A slush lamp swung from a blackened beam, and various articles of wearing apparel dangled from hooks. I peered into the bunks, discovering three occupied, the unconscious sleepers being Cooky, the smooth-faced Chilean, and the gunner, a Swede named Gustafson. None awoke under my scrutiny, although the Chilean was talking in his sleep and threshing his arms about as if in nightmare. I bent down, looking at him more closely, attracted by something oddly familiar in the upturned features. By all the gods, the fellow was Lieut. Juan Sanchez, his long mustaches shaven, and looking ten years younger! It was so odd a thing, this sudden renewal of a controversy originating thousands of leagues away, that I nearly laughed outright, forgetting for the instant the serious purpose bringing me there.

Yet this surprising discovery of Sanchez aboard seemed of comparatively little importance, and was as quickly dismissed. The narrow bulkhead door leading forward was tightly closed, and in that dim light I had to hunt for it, so perfectly was it fitted into place. When discovered, however, it proved to be unfastened, and I stepped forth into an emptied coal bunker, whence I could look straight forward along the glowing boilers into the engine room. I advanced carefully along the slight open space until I came upon the squad of firemen and big Bill Anderson. The latter shaded his eyes, staring at me as though he mistook me for another ghost, but I took the initiative.

"I have been investigating the arrangement of things below, Anderson," I said, in explanation; "rather odd way in which the yacht is cut up. Did you know there was a passage leading all the way aft?"

The boatswain shook his head, too surly naturally to answer.

"Well, possibly you know whether or not a similar passage leads forward into the forecastle?"

"There's a bulkhead door over there," he returned, indicating by a gesture a spot concealed by the donkey pump, "but I don't know where it goes, only it's dark as hell."

"It comes out under the forecastle, sir," broke in a coal heaver named Davis. "Leastwise there's a trap in the deck there, with a ladder leadin' down."

"I'll finish the trip through, then, for I like to know what is under my feet when I command a vessel. Where is the engineer, Anderson?"

He waved his big hairy hand in the direction of the boilers.

"Went to his bunk to lie down for an hour; he was about all in."

"Are you capable of standing watch alone in an engine room?"

The fellow grinned, his bulldog jaw protruding.

"Well, I've had to do it on this trip whether I'm capable or not. That fellow can't stand it in here night an' day without no rest. I know how to start an' stop her, an's watch the water gauge. If anything else goes wrong he's easy enough called."

So it was McKnight who was playing the antics of a ghost on board; McKnight who had discovered that unusual passageway through the bulkheads; McKnight who had conceived the idea that in this manner he could frighten us into turning back. Well, truly, I did not altogether blame the man, and, now that my own fear of the supernatural was allayed, did not feel any desire to punish him severely. Still, his masquerade must stop before he thoroughly demoralized the crew, frightening them beyond all my power of control.

I discovered the door concealed behind the donkey engine, left it slightly ajar behind me, and stepped forward into the black passage. I had groped along to the very foot of the ladder, feeling nothing but bare walls, and hearing no sound except the slush of bilge water, when suddenly an inarticulate cry sounded almost directly above; something, a hatch cover possibly, seemed to settle into place, and the ladder shook under my hand. I drew back a step, permitting the fellow to come down until he reached the floor. My eyes, accustomed to the gloom, enabled me to dimly perceive his shape. It was no more than a formless smudge he made, but I struck straight for what seemed to be the head, and landed with a force that dropped him like a log. In an instant I was on top, clasping the canvas sheet he wore tightly about his arms, and throttling him against the deck. He fought like a wild bull for a moment, thoroughly frightened and whimpering, dazed by the suddenness of attack, yet following the animal instinct of a struggle for life.

"Damn you, McKnight, lie still!" I panted. "I've got you, and you might just as well take your medicine, my man. Yes, that's a gun you feel, and I know how to use it. So you're the ghost of the Sea Queen, are you? I guess you know what this means if I turn you over to those fellows, don't you?"

He groaned, and I ventured to release my grip on his throat, flinging back the canvas from his head.

"Sit up. Well, I'll tell you, McKnight—you would probably go overboard to feed the fishes. Do you recognize me?"

"Yes, sir," managing to find his voice for the first time. "You're Mr. Stephens."

"Right you are, and you can bless your lucky stars that I am the one who caught you. What started you at this trick?"

"It was the Chilean, sir, Sanchez; he said we could scare the whole outfit."

"Did he do any of the ghost playing?"

"No, sir; he didn't have the nerve, but—but he rigged me up, and found out about these passageways."

What was I to do with the man? In truth there was little I dared to do under the circumstances.

"Now see here, McKnight," I said, soberly, "you quit this thing for good and all; if there is any more ghost walking done on the Sea Queen I'll turn you and Sanchez over to the men. Besides, there's no use resorting again to that sort of trick, for we're about at the end of our cruise."

"You mean we're going to turn north?"

"Yes. Now if I let you go will you behave yourself?"

He promised with an eager earnestness that went far toward convincing me I had not only conquered the man, but won his friendship as well.

"Then wait here, McKnight, until I can pass back alone through the engine room. In ten minutes you slip through, and let this end it. Shake hands, my man."

He gave me a grip I felt, and so I left him, a mere shadow in the black passage.

Lady Darlington stood within the door of her cabin waiting for me, her face brightening as I emerged through the pantry door.

"Who was it?"

"McKnight; I caught him in the very act, but shall keep it from the crew. There will be no repetition of this affair, I am sure, for now we are homeward bound."

How quickly her gray eyes lighted up, her hands instantly clasping mine.

"Homeward bound, Mr. Stephens! Have we already attained the spot sought in this sea? Was there nothing discovered there as a reward for all this long voyage?"

"No, we are not yet there, but I have determined upon turning back. I can not take you any farther into danger."

"But why? why? Is the peril so terribly desperate? How much farther south must we go?"

"With fair luck, the wind holding as it is, we might attain the position to-morrow. 'Tis not a long run; but, Lady Darlington, I am afraid to risk it. The slightest slant of wind will bring the ice crashing down upon us. We are under Damocles' sword, suspended by a hair. This is the beginning of winter in these latitudes—of fierce gales from the south sweeping across leagues of frozen waters. We have been wonderfully fortunate thus far, yet, a single day, ay, a single hour, might seal our fate, hemming us in beyond any possibility of escape. I might take the chance if we were all mere adventurers on board, but I dare not trifle any longer with your life."



"Damn You, McKnight, Lie Still!" I Panted.

She stood swaying slightly, her hands now grasping the top of the piano, her lips white and motionless. I could plainly distinguish her rapid breathing. Suddenly her expression of doubt changed.

"I—I am not that kind of a coward, Mr. Stephens. You—you owe it to those men to push on, now we are so near their goal. You have pledged them your word, and—and I want you to keep it."

The companion-door slid back, and a man came heavily down the steps. As he caught sight of us he pulled off his cap awkwardly.

"Mr. De Nova sent me to call you, sir," he said. "It's four bells."

CHAPTER XIX.

In Which We Attain 66° 17' South.

When morning arrived the Sea Queen was plunging through an angry sea, in the midst of a raging snow storm which effectually concealed all our immediate surroundings. With vivid remembrance of those vast ice fields lying off our starboard quarter, and the certainty that numerous bergs were drifting not far ahead, we were compelled to slow down our engines, feeling a way cautiously through the white fog. The ice-cakes buffeting our bows, and scraping along the sides, were a constant menace, requiring men to fend them off so as to keep rudder and screw uninjured; the mainsail had broken loose from its gaskets, and, frozen stiff as the heavy canvas was, proved difficult to secure; while the ice on our forward deck had accumulated to such a thickness as to be weighting us down by the head, and had to be chopped loose and flung overboard in great blocks.

It was not far from noon when the heavy snow-clouds broke and went scurrying away like a flock of birds, leaving the wide sweep of waters clear to our view, with a yellow sun hanging cold in the pale blue of the sky.

I hardly knew where we were, not feeling at all certain about the extent of our drift during the past 24 hours, and so hastily brought my instruments on deck and shot the sun, stepping into the chart house to figure out our position. The result sent a sudden thrill of exultation through me.

"We have attained the spot!" I exclaimed, as I glanced up, and saw her gazing in at me through the open door. "Now we will ascertain the truth of Tuttle's vision."

"The spot? Do you mean this is the point of sea we have been seeking?"

"Ay! and now, thank God! we can head the other way."

I sprang eagerly past her, clinging to a life-line so as to keep my feet on the deck, too thoroughly excited by my discovery to remain any longer in idleness.

"Johnson, run below, and call Mr. De Nova. Have him turn out at once."

I watched the fellow slide to the companion, and made my own way to the bridge, sweeping my glasses anxiously about the clearing horizon. Within a minute De Nova had joined me, his eyes still heavy from sleep.

"Mr. De Nova," I said, rapidly, my gloved hand sweeping a semicircle in our front, "I have just taken an observation, and this is latitude 66° 17' south and longitude 110° 30' west. Send your sharpest-eyed lookout to the foretopsail yard with these glasses. Then call all hands."

He went down the bridge stairs as though shot from a gun, and a moment later a young seaman named Symes was swiftly footing the rattlines, their coating of ice breaking under his tread and rattling on the deck below. The men swarmed out from the forecastle and up the main hatch, ranging themselves about the foot of the foremast, watching me eagerly, and occasionally peering up at Symes, now well above the cross-trees.

"Lads," I cried, bending over the rail of the bridge, and staring down into their upturned faces, "I've just figured out our position, and this is the spot we've been hunting after in these seas. I've sent Symes aloft to look out for Tuttle's island. If there's any land in sight, well and good; we'll have a try for looting the Donna Isabel of those Spanish pesos. But if not, then we'll call it a wild goose chase, and the Sea Queen points her nose north."

There was a faint, half-hearted attempt at a cheer, which ended in a muttering of oaths and a shuffling of feet on the icy planks. The glances of the fellows turned upward toward Symes, now securely posted on the foretopsail yard, the glasses to his eyes. One or two among them, including Anderson, clambered to the top of the forecastle where they could see ahead.

"How the hell," the latter yelled suddenly from that point of vantage, "do we know this is the place, and that you ain't foolin' us just to get back?"

The crowd turned their eyes on me, and I heard a growl of approval.

"Principally because I say so, Anderson. The chart, with our course pricked on it day by day, is yonder in the chart-house. And my figures are there also for this day's reckoning."

"But we don't any of us know anything about that!"

"True enough, but there happens to be one on board who can figure it out for you if you doubt my word. Lady Darlington can do it."

The rising medley of growling voices ceased almost instantly, and if I had felt any question as to what her ladyship would do it was immediately silenced. She slipped to the rail of the stairs, her hood thrown back, her hair blowing in the wind.

"I—I believe thoroughly in Mr. Stephens," she said, clearly, "but it is true that I know something of navigation, and if you really doubt his statement I will figure it out for you."

"Now you hear that, lads," my voice ringing out stern over the hubbub. "You'll believe this lady if her results are the same as mine. Now stop your growling."

I hollowed my hands for a hail aloft.

"What do you pick up, Symes?"

His words came back in a thread of sound as he looked down upon us from his bobbing perch.

"Not very much, sir, except water. There's a hell of a big field o' ice out yonder," pointing with one hand, the other gripping the spar, "but it's mostly flat, an' all glistenin' with snow. There's maybe a dozen bergs ahead an' off the port quarter, mostly medium size, but with the devil of a big fellow a point or so to the north."

"Any land?"

"Not a sign, sir, unless that's it I take for a big berg. The shadows look dark enough for rock."

"Ease her off two points, wheelman."

"Two points it is, sir."

We stood there, silent and motionless, waiting anxiously, the men ranged along the rail, with their eyes all turned forward. I rang for full speed, and the Sea Queen fairly leaped ahead through the icy smother, flinging clouds of white spray over the heedless figures. Within ten minutes we began to perceive the huge mass we were approaching from the deck, and never before had my eyes looked upon so gigantic and majestic a mountain of ice. It was one immense cliff towering into the upper air, being fully 300 feet high, and not less than 1,200 feet in length, with vast glittering pinnacles rising still farther into the sky, its entire front a sheer precipice, gleaming in cold blue, with hardly a darker shadow anywhere to yield relief to the eye. We rounded its eastern edge so closely one could have tossed a biscuit from the foreyard against its smooth front, the swell of its motion tossing the daring yacht like an eggshell. Symes clung to his perch aloft with the grip of a monkey, swinging back and forth to the wild swaying of the spar. Suddenly he yelled down:

"There's wind comin' from the sou'west, sir."

"Heavy?"

"Looks to be a stiff breeze, an' it's bringing more snow."

"Lay down from aloft."

I sprang over to consult the binnacle-card, and then cast one swift, comprehending glance at the thickening gloom in the southwest. Beyond doubt the change had come.

"Give her two more points north, wheelsman; keep her head nor'east by nor'—steady so. Mr. De Nova, send another man up here to the wheel. All hands now; stow everything; tail on to those gaskets lively, my lads; we're in for a blow, and a run for our lives."

To my amazement scarcely a man among them stirred, the eyes of the majority turning toward Anderson. Evidently there was an understanding between them; they intended to revolt and had chosen him their leader. He stood just in front of the forecastle, a lumping big figure in his heavy clothes, his coarse face and ugly jaw showing beneath a fur cap.

"What yer turnin' north for in such a hurry, Mr. Stephens?" he growled, hoarsely. "It's not by vote o' the crew, an' we're the ones that's got they say of it on this voyage. We're for keepin' along this line o' latitude for a day or so anyhow. Tuttle might 'a' got his figgers tangled an' missed a few leagues. Anyhow, we want the lady to give us her reckoning first."

I felt the hot blood leap to my face, and my teeth clenched as I leaned over the rail gazing down at him.

"Lads," I said, striving to master myself, "I've put you exactly where I promised I would; I've shown you all that was here. You can see for yourselves what will happen if we hold on any longer. The wind has swept around; it is going to bring that whole pack of ice down on us. We've got to run for it, or be crushed. Now what I want to know is, are you with me, or with Bill Anderson?"

They held off muttering, yet casting uneasy glances over the rail. Anderson stamped angrily on the deck.

"Oh, to hell with yer fine words," he said grimly. "What if the wind has changed a bit? Can't we beat off the floe under steam the same as we did before? We're sailor-men, and not afraid of a rough sea. For one, I'm damned if I leave that gold to rot here without huntin' for it."

Words were clearly useless, and I ripped back my heavy coat, dragging off my gloves, all patience exhausted.

"Come on, De Nova," I exclaimed, "you've got sense enough to realize what this means."

I was over the rail with a leap, fronting them on the deck. Almost to my surprise the creole landed beside me, and without a word we struck out at the heads in our front. It was a fierce mix-up for a minute, yet only a man or two stood with Anderson, the suddenness of our assault taking all the fight out of most of them. I struck Big Bill twice squarely in the face, driving him back against the steps leading to the forecastle deck; over these he fell sprawling, his head thumping the plank. The next instant I had De Nova's antagonists in the rear, and together we laid them out against the rail, and none too gently. The mate's smile had become ugly, and he would have leaped into the rest of the bunch, but I caught his arm.

"They've had enough," I said, breathing hard. "Go back on the bridge, De Nova. Now, you lads, get busy. If one of you soldiers, or talks back to me again, he'll go to his bunk for the rest of this voyage. Get up, Anderson, and stop that growling! You fellows may as well learn first as last that I am commanding the Sea Queen, and that we are homeward bound."

Within the space of five minutes I had the whole gang at it, a profane, shuffling crew enough, yet carrying out my orders after a fashion, and sufficiently cowed to be obedient. At last I dispatched the starboard watch below, and, leaving De Nova in charge of the bridge, started back to the companion. To my surprise Lady Darlington, muffled to the eyes, still stood, half protected, in the open door of the chart-house.

"What in the world are you doing here in all this snow and blow?" I questioned.

"Waiting for you," she explained, her eyes glowing. "I could not go to the cabin until I knew you had really won. Is it true that we are homeward bound?"

"Yes," I answered, not altogether happy over her evident pleasure. "The Sea Queen has attained her farthest southing. Are you glad?"

"Glad!" Her gloved hands sought mine. "In all my life I was never happier."

These impulsive words, natural as they were, nevertheless hurt me, and perhaps my face exhibited it. Her eyes fell.

"You cannot know how much I have suffered on this voyage," she said, regretfully. "Only a woman could. My heart cries out for relief, but it is not because I wish to lose any friendship formed on board."

"Yet that is what being homeward bound must inevitably mean."

Her long lashes were uplifted, disclosing the depths of those gray eyes.

"Not with me, Mr. Stephens; I am not a woman to forget."

TO BE CONTINUED

WANTED — Two girls for genera housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Paul's Second Missionary Journey

Sunday School Lesson for July 4, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 15:36-15:15. Memory verses 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Come over into Macedonia and help us."—Acts 16:9.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Paul's Second Great Missionary Campaign. The Patriotism of Missions.

Planning for the Second Missionary Campaign.—Acts 15:36-39. The lesson for to-day connects with the eighth lesson of our last quarter, which describes the epoch making gathering at Jerusalem to settle the disputed questions concerning the reception of the Gentiles into the church with the Jews.

New Work in Old Fields.—Acts 15:40; 16:1-10. Barnabas and Mark went to Cyprus where the family of Barnabas belonged (Acts 4:36), and where he went with Paul on the first missionary journey (Acts 13:4-12).

Paul started on his journey alone, but was joined by Silas at Lystra, as we learn from the pronouns "he" in vs. 1-3, but "they" in v. 4 and thereafter. At Lystra Paul also found a young man named Timothy to be his associate and helper in place of Mark. He was converted as the result of Paul's labors on his first journey (1 Tim. 1:2).

Journeyings Through Asia Minor.—In his former journey Paul went by sea. In this one he went by land. Wending his way northward from Antioch, he crossed through the "Cilician Gates," a long defile in the range of mountains which separated Syria from Cilicia. Gradually turning to the left around the Gulf of Issus he went in a southwest direction till he came to his native city and home at Tarsus.

What Paul and Silas Did on This Tour.—They confirmed the churches (Acts 15:41), making them strong, establishing them on a firmer basis. One means of doing this was by delivering to them the decrees lately ordained at Jerusalem concerning the Gentile Christians (v. 4). One result was a large increase of membership (v. 5).

"Were come to Mysia," the province in which the port Troas was situated. "Assayed," were planning, attempting, "to go into Bithynia," on the north, in which are modern mission stations south of the Black sea. "But the Spirit suffered them not." Every way but the one the Spirit wanted them to go was hedged in; and thus they learned the right way.

The Macedonian Call.—"And a vision appeared to Paul in the night" (v. 9), in order to guide him in the right way. The vision was of "a man of Macedonia," so recognized by his dress or by his words.

"Come over into Macedonia, and help us." Paul had heard before call to missionary work; now he hears the call to the place of work.

The Beginnings of Christianity in Europe.—Vs. 11-15. The four missionaries immediately sail "from Troas" in a straight course," 60 miles to the island of "Samothracia," the first day. "The next day" they sailed 75 miles to "Neapolis" (New City, Naples), the seaport of Philippi. "Thence" ten miles, by land or by the river, "to Philippi."

Lydia, the First European Christian.—13. "And on the Sabbath." Note how Paul spent his Sabbaths. "Went out of the city," there probably being no synagogue in the city, "by a river side where prayer was wont to be made." "A modern parallel, until quite recently, was the Protestant place of worship at Rome, which was compelled to be outside the city, beyond the Porta del Popolo." "And spake unto the woman which resorted thither."

The first of his converts was noted "woman named Lydia" (v. 14), a merchant, a dealer in purple-dyed fabrics and garments made in Thyatira, one of the seven cities of Asia to which messages in revelation were sent. She and her family became members of the church by baptism and she entertained the missionaries in her own home. Such guests are a blessing to any home, not "angels unawares" but by invitation. It may be said of Paul, "Where'er he met a stranger, there he left a friend."

Missions and Patriotism.—It being the Fourth of July, when every American boy is boiling over with some expression of the spirit of patriotism it may be well to remind him that giving to missions, working for missions, and consecrating himself to missions are among the most patriotic acts he can perform. For every feeling is strengthened and developed by being put into action.

These words of Dr. Nehemiah Boynton are striking and true: "'Our land is a country of prairies and muscle and Rocky mountains,' said Walt Whitman. But Sidney Lanier, the poet, in a burst of fine indignation, turned and said to Whitman: 'Whitman, you cannot make a republic out of muscle and prairies and Rocky mountains. Republics are made of spirit.'

Aye, "Republics are made of spirit," and if ours is to be indeed a Christian republic it must be made of a Christian spirit, and only one spirit can save us, and that is the Spirit of our Lord and Savious Jesus Christ. You cannot save America simply through your pulpits or the churches which you build. You must have also the Sunday school. And we must add that the Sunday school must be filled with the spirit of missions, which is also the spirit of patriotism. For true patriotism means self-sacrifice so does the support of missions call for the practice of self-denial.

The Porcelain Valentine.

By Clarissa Mackie.

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MISS LEAFY BEAN stared into the window of the stationer's shop, surveying the long lines of valentines that hung in festoons from end to end. There were all sorts of valentines from the humblest penny post card, with its crudely colored picture and amorous verse, to the huge affairs of satin and lace, with doves and cupids and bleeding hearts painted thereon.

Miss Leafy looked them over carefully. There was not one that would answer the purpose she had in mind. She entered the shop and asked in a firm, rasping voice for what she was seeking.

"Comic valentines?" repeated the clerk, with astonishment in his sheep-like eyes. "Yes, ma'am—of course, ma'am," and he drew a box from beneath the counter and displayed for Miss Leafy's inspection a varied assortment of hideous and coarsely colored caricatures. If he expected to see the little old lady shrink at the sight of the lurid pictures he was disappointed, for she put on a pair of steel bowed spectacles and surveyed each one critically—indeed, one might say with the eye of a connoisseur.

"I will take this one," she said finally, opening her slim purse.

Then she hurried toward the door. As she passed through she met another woman a little younger than herself. They exchanged stiff bows of recognition. Miss Leafy blushed a little and clutched the envelope containing the comic valentine within the folds of her skirt.

She stepped out along the quiet street toward the Old Ladies' home with primly stepping feet and a soft swing of her ample cashmere skirts. She wore a rusty velvet cape, with a high collar turned up around her withered chin, and she carried a large mink muff. Beneath the narrow brim of her small bonnet her nose shone very red with the cold, and the sting of the sharp wind brought the tears to her weak eyes.

When she reached the home, which was a fine, imposing structure set in handsome grounds, she turned into the flagged path with renewed energy and was soon snugly ensconced in her own half of the room she shared with Ellen Drake. It was a large room, with polished floor and several large windows, two on the front and two on the side. The apartment was divided by an imaginary line drawn diagonally from the door to the front corner, thus affording each occupant two windows and the use of the door. A rug placed in the center of each diagonal space, small iron beds, dressers, comfortable rockers and tables formed the furniture, while a large coal stove in the center of the room radiated warmth and cheer to every corner.



SHE SURVEYED EACH ONE CRITICALLY.

Miss Leafy removed her bonnet and cape and hung them, together with the mink muff, within her tiny closet. Then she seated herself at the table and drew out the comic valentine she had just purchased. She adjusted her spectacles again and looked long and curiously at the picture. She did not smile or otherwise exhibit any evidence of amusement. There was the light of an indomitable purpose in her eyes and in the set of her thin lips.

The picture portrayed a hideous woman, with mincing gait, wearing an enormous bonnet, from which hung multitudes of varicolored feathers and ribbons. Her dress was trimmed with buttons, buckles, fringes, bows and streamers, while about her shoulders was draped a lace shawl. She held a tiny parasol above her bedizened head. Beneath were lines of doggerel verse:

Hold up your head, you think you're so fine!
You are nothing but clothes; you haven't a mind!
Your silks are but cotton; your hat is a sham;
You're a smiling deceiver abroad in the land!

Miss Leafy nodded her head approvingly. "That's Ellen Drake to the life," she said slowly. "She thinks she's fine, and she expects every one else to think the same. She's a smiling deceiver, for she pretends to be pleasant to every one, and she treats me like the dirt beneath her feet. A-pretending that shawl is real lace! How comes it that Ellen Drake can wear lace shawls any more'n I can? I'll stick to it that mine is real lace too. I ain't going to take no back seat for Ellen Drake if her pa was a schoolteacher!"

Here Miss Leafy ended her soliloquy, and, folding her hideous valentine to fit a long envelope, she inclosed it and sealed the flap. Then with a scratchy pen dipped in rusty brown ink she printed the letters of Ellen Drake's name.

"There!" she ended triumphantly. "I'll just drop that in the letter box at the corner so she'll get it the first thing in the morning. After she learns what folks think of her mebbe she won't hold up her head quite so high!"

She affixed a stamp to the missive, and, throwing a knitted shawl about her thin shoulders, she hurried out to the corner of the street and posted the letter.

Ellen Drake was late. She did not return to the home until just as the occupants were sitting down to their evening meal in the long, cheerful dining room. She left her wraps in the hall and took her seat beside Miss Leafy with a grim nod that belied the pleasant twinkle in her mild blue eyes. She was a small, plump woman, with faded blond hair and a round, rosy face and smiling lips that disclosed rows of even white teeth. These teeth were at once the envy and despair of Miss Leafy Bean's heart. Her own had gone long ago, and she was now reduced to a toothless underjaw, while an ill fitting plate of obviously false teeth adorned the upper one.



THE VALENTINE.

"Cold out, Ellen?" asked old Mrs. Brown from across the table.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Drake, "it's dreadful cold. Looks like snow."

"Been buying valentines?" continued Mrs. Brown, with a snickering laugh that was echoed down the table in diminishing cachinnations.

"Some," returned Mrs. Drake spiritedly. "I always buy valentines. I believe in 'em!"

"Believe in 'em! Valentines are only for young folks a-courtin' and such," jeered Mrs. Brown.

"Valentines mean love," continued Ellen Drake soberly, "and old folks want love just as much as young ones do—and a sight more, I'm thinking. It don't make no difference if you're a hundred years old, if you get a valentine with hearts and posies on it and doves and flowers and a pretty verse to it it warms you all up, not quite the same as when you was sixteen, but almost!" She uttered a mellow laugh that warmed more than one of the feeble, discontented old women gathered there.

"That's so," assented Miss Piper in her shrill treble. "I remember my first valentine." And so each one told a story about some valentine she had received in the old days—some message of a love that came so readily and all unsought in the golden old days. And as they told their stories withered cheeks reddened, faded eyes brightened and fretful voices took on softer cadences until, when they rose, there was a warmer unanimity of feeling among them, and when they parted for the night they strayed off in groups of twos and threes, still telling of the old days, the golden old days, when love was everything, when love was king.

All save Miss Leafy. She had maintained a stony silence during the tender reminiscences that had arisen like a cloud of incense about her, a cloud that hovered about, but did not encompass her. She withdrew herself from it, just as she withdrew from their playful questioning, with a grim shrug. She went to her room alone and sat down on her side of the glowing heater, with her skirts turned back over her knees and her feet on the hearth; she stared through the crack of the stove door at the ruddy coals; in them she saw pictures of the past. There were old days, but never golden days. She remembered bitterly that she had always been small and lean and homely. She never had a valentine. She never had a lover. She never had married. She had cared for her parents, who had lived to a ripe old age, and when they died she had sold the place and with the proceeds had purchased lifelong comfort in the home. That had been her life—always lonely, with a heart hungering for love and kindness, which, when offered, she could not recognize, but fought off with shy suspicion.



"I'VE GOT ONE JUST LIKE THAT."

When Ellen Drake arrived and was assigned to share a room with Miss Leafy the newcomer had sought by every art known to her genial little soul to win Miss Leafy's regard. Perhaps she might have done so had not an unfortunate thing happened. Mrs. Drake in unpacking her garments displayed to Miss Bean's admiring eyes a black lace shawl. "It's real lace," said Ellen simply. "It belonged to my grandmother."

Leafy Bean bit her lip and looked with covetous eyes upon the real lace shawl. She fingered its filmy texture, and then she said carelessly:

"I've got one just like that, only mine's white. I'd show it to you, only it's in the bottom of my trunk. I'll get it out some day. Mine's real lace too."

"I'd admire to see it," said Ellen Drake heartily, and Leafy had crept away to bed with a resentful heart and a very guilty conscience, for Leafy Bean never had a lace shawl in her life.

All the year that followed Ellen Drake's arrival at the home Leafy Bean had maintained a frigid demeanor toward that lady. This was harder to understand, because the women occupied the same apartment and a more amicable relation would have resulted in much happiness to both of them. It is true that Ellen Drake strove for this, but after awhile she tired of repeated rebuffs, and so day after day the women would sit on opposite sides of the pleasant room in perfect silence. Sometimes one or the other would have visitors or they would meet in the living room downstairs, but there was generally silence between them, or, at best, a veiled hostility.

Because Ellen Drake dressed tastefully from the remnants of a once well stocked wardrobe Leafy Bean had nurtured a bitter jealousy which culminated in the purchase of the hideous valentine. And now Leafy was thinking how, the first thing in the morning, Ellen would receive the valentine. Perhaps she would not toss her head and flaunt her finery in the face of—

Just then the door opened, and Ellen Drake came in. She drew a rocking chair close to the stove and sat there for a few moments in silence; then, with a visible effort, she said in a conciliatory tone:

"Leafy Bean!"

"Well!" said Miss Bean sourly.

"I got a valentine today," pursued Ellen, with some hesitation.

Miss Leafy swallowed hard. "Already?" she uttered; then she bit her lip in vexation.

"Well," continued Mrs. Drake slowly, "it's this way, Leafy: It's not a regular valentine. It was a letter from a lawyer saying that my fourth cousin, old Abe Harmon, had died out west somewhere and left me $500. So I call it a valentine," she ended, with a quiet laugh.

Miss Leafy snorted bitterly. "You can buy lots of clothes with $500," she said, with firm emphasis.

"Oh, I ain't quite so dressy as that, Leafy," laughed Mrs. Drake good naturedly. "What I want to say is that I've got an idea"— She hesitated again as though in doubt as to the reception of her idea by her taciturn roommate.



"OF COURSE I MEAN IT."

That lady was lost in a painful reverie. It was only another evidence of the injustice of fate that Ellen Drake, the possessor of a real lace shawl, should become an heiress. Leafy was glad she had sent the valentine.

"I was thinking, Leafy," pursued Ellen Drake, "that maybe you'd like to get some teeth of that new dentist. He puts in porcelain teeth just like mine for $40, and I was thinking you might as well use some of my money and have the teeth now. I ain't got any particular use for the money, and you can pay it back from your knitting a little at a time."

There was silence. Mrs. Drake leaned back in her chair as if glad the announcement was out and prepared for a stormy reception of her proposal.

Miss Leafy stared hard through the crack in the stove door. The coals glowed redly, then they changed to a ruddy blur, and there was a sharp sting behind her little brown eyes.

Presently she spoke, and her sharp voice sunk to a quaver as she asked:

"Do you mean, Ellen Drake, that you're offering to lend me some of your $500 so I can have porcelain teeth like yours?"

"Of course I mean it," said Ellen heartily, "and, what's more, I'm going to use some of that $500 to have a good time with before I die. We'll go to concerts"—

"We?" murmured Miss Leafy, aghast.

"Of course, you and me, and perhaps we'll ask some of the others, too, and maybe we'll have doings in our room some evening. Oh, I'm going to take a sight of comfort with Cousin Abel's valentine!" And she laughed a cheery little laugh that seemed to open up some long choked spring in Miss Leafy's bosom, for she burst into bitter sobbing and flung her hands before her little homely face.

"Leafy Bean! I do declare! Whatever is the matter? Crying because you're going to have new teeth?"

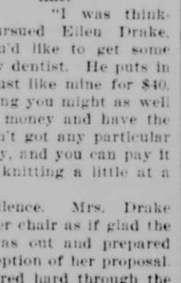
"Tain't so," sniffed Leafy. "I'm crying because I'm a liar!"

"A—a—what?" gasped Ellen Drake.

"I'm a liar—and much worse!" repeated Leafy, with stern emphasis. "Ellen Drake, when I said I had a lace shawl like yours I was lying. I never had one, and it wasn't real lace!"

"For the land's sake! Well—what of it? They're out of style anyway."

"I'm worse than a liar," repeated Leafy gloomily. "I sent you a funny valentine through the mail. Now, I guess, you won't offer me no teeth," she said, with a defiant smile.



"I GOT A PORCELAIN VALENTINE."

Ellen Drake stared. Then she threw back her head and laughed. "Oh, Leafy Bean, did you send me a funny valentine?" she chuckled. "I am glad," she continued merrily, "because, you see, it will make a lot of fun. They will all laugh, and it will do them a sight of good, and it won't hurt me a mite. Well, it's all right now, Leafy. And you'll go tomorrow and see the dentist about your teeth?"

Leafy Bean laughed shamefacedly. "I expect I got what you'd call a porcelain valentine," she said.

Japanese People Demand Social Equality.

By Dr. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS of New York, founder of the American System of Schools in Japan.

THE basis for the trouble with the Japanese in California is the CONGESTION OF THE RACE in that state. The whole matter can be happily solved if the Japanese and the Chinese will but SCATTER THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. The same problem exists in any part of the country where any foreign race gathers in large numbers. There are waste lands in the gulf region which no one but a Japanese can develop. He would have a flourishing rice field there within a year.

* * *

But do not misunderstand the attitude of the Japanese people. THEIR NATIONAL PRIDE IS EQUALED NOWHERE IN THE WORLD BUT BY OUR OWN. They will be LEADERS, and they will play no part nor will they enter into any treaty with any nation which gives them a subordinate position.

THEY INSIST WITH ALL THE DETERMINATION OF A REMARKABLE PEOPLE UPON SOCIAL EQUALITY WITH THE WORLD, AND TO GET IT THEY WILL FIGHT ANY NATION UNDER THE SUN.

They would cheerfully enter into a war with the United States at any time if that equality WERE DENIED THEM, and they OUGHT TO HAVE IT. And if the United States is willing to let California, the tail of the dog, wag the dog on this question it DESERVES TO FACE A CONFLICT.

Acting Together, Japan and America Can Hold Dominion Over Pacific.

By Governor JAMES N. GILLETT of California.

TODAY the relations between the United States and Japan are very friendly. Both are great powers among the nations of the world. Both stand in a position geographically to DOMINATE AND CONTROL THE COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

ACTING TOGETHER THEY CAN DICTATE THE POLICIES WHICH OTHER NATIONS MUST PURSUE IN THE FAR EAST AND CAN PRESERVE THE TRADE THERE. AS FRIENDLY ALLIES MANY BENEFITS WILL INURE TO BOTH NATIONS AND A GREAT COMMERCE CAN BE CARRIED ON BETWEEN THEM TO THE ADVANTAGE OF OUR PEOPLE, BUT AS ENEMIES THE COMMERCE OF BOTH CAN BE DRIVEN FROM THE OCEAN.

* * *

Every reason, therefore, exists why there should continue between Japan and our government the most friendly relations, and it is the expressed wish of each nation that this shall be so.



American College Students Have Too Much Liberty.

By Colonel HUGH L. SCOTT, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

COLLEGE students in this country have too much liberty.

The system is based largely on the German, WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE MORAL TRAINING of the student. This is going too far in the direction of liberality. The German student, as a rule, has had a military training earlier. There is no such training here. The freedom of the German system is for the man whose habits and character already have been formed.

* * *

The American boy, who has not had such formative training, should have the character FORMED FOR HIM and not left to his individual caprice.

THE NATION GREATLY NEEDS LARGER LEAVEN OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE, SUCH AS WEST POINT GIVES, TO INCREASE THE RESPECT FOR LAW AND FOR THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP, AND THE COLLEGES OUGHT TO FURNISH IT.

Marriage Is Nothing But Legalized Slavery.

By UPTON SINCLAIR, Socialist and Novelist.

MARRIAGE in this day is nothing but LEGALIZED SLAVERY. The AVERAGE MARRIED WOMAN IS BOUGHT just exactly as much as any horse or any dog is bought—this lovely blond for half a million, going at half price; this gorgeous brunette on the bargain counter today—$20,000 a year will buy her.

That's what it all means, this display and parade and music and feasting and flowers. Every woman with a daughter is a match-maker, and she is LOOKING FOR BARGAINS too.

WOMEN WILL NEVER MARRY FOR LOVE, AND FOR LOVE ALONE, UNTIL THEY BECOME ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT. THE MARRIAGE OF TODAY IS WORSE THAN A FARCE—IT IS A HIDEOUS TRAGEDY. ABOUT ONE MARRIED COUPLE IN TEN THOUSAND IS HAPPY.

Cities Will Soon Rule The Entire Nation.

By Rev. JOSIAH STRONG of New York.

THE time is coming when the CITIES WILL DOMINATE THE COUNTRY.

BY 1940 THERE WILL BE 21,000,000 MORE PEOPLE IN THE CITIES THAN IN ALL THE REST OF THE COUNTRY.

The cities will no longer go down on their knees to the legislatures, but will GATHER THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT IN THEIR OWN HANDS.



PROGRESS IN ONTARIO.

Work of Dominion Alliance an Example for United States Societies.



THE report of the executive committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion alliance, which has recently been issued, shows that encouraging progress has been made in the work of the organization throughout the year.

In the Dominion alliance, which dates from 1876, are affiliated all the religious and temperance organizations in Canada, actively engaged in the promotion of temperance. The dominion council of the alliance is the recognized agency in legislative quarters for the expression of public sentiment concerning the subjects of temperance and moral reform. While the majority rule and the prohibition object are the important features of the organization, the alliance unites many others of less radical sentiment, and has been chiefly instrumental in securing the advanced legislation on the liquor question which has taken place since its inauguration.

A steady campaign for the reduction of licenses has been carried on by the organization, the good results of which may be judged by the statement showing that in 1875 the number of licenses issued in Ontario was 6,185, while for the fiscal year 1906 this number had been reduced to 2,691. This reduction is notable in consideration of the fact that there has been a large increase in population in the province. Past efforts have also secured prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors and in further limiting the hours of the sale of liquors by retail dealers. A further increase in the territory under local option was noted in the year's report which shows 311 municipalities in the province in which the sale of liquor is prohibited. Special efforts are being directed toward the abolition of the treating system, drinking in clubs, and toward imposing on the general traffic such further restrictions as will effectively remedy its evil. There can be little doubt that the alliance represents an overwhelming public sentiment in regard to temperance reform, and is proving a powerful agency in eradicating the liquor evil by educational, moral and legislative means.

DRINKERS DISEASE VICTIMS.

Alcohol as Related to the Health of the Masses.

Recent statistics seem to show that the death-rate from tuberculosis among manual workers is from two to three times as high as among the mercantile, agricultural and professional classes, and the causes for this excessive mortality are being earnestly sought by intelligent students of social problems. There can be little doubt that one reason lies in the unhygienic surroundings of the home, while another undoubtedly lies in the unhygienic surroundings of the workshop. In New York, George F. Dugan, secretary of the Teamsters' union, and the Rev. Charles Stezle, of the State Charities association, are endeavoring to work on these lines, and in connection therewith they have undertaken to investigate the relation which the saloon holds to the ill-health and other ills of the working classes. Mr. Stezle has sent to every union in the city a circular containing 11 questions, covering the whole ground of the relationship between the saloon and the working people, and ascertaining the action taken in relation thereto by the said union. All previous evidence adduced in this relation contributes to the general opinion held by social reformers that the saloon as the "poor man's friend" is really one of his worst enemies.

Alaska In for Reform.

Alaska is clearing her title to a star in the flag. This month the last dance hall in the territory will close its doors, its license being about to expire and a new one being refused. Decency and order are the rule, even in the larger towns, and there are few left of the usual mining camp characteristics, unless it be the high prices which prevail. Though newspapers cost 20 cents apiece they have a big sale.

Victims of Alcohol.

Of nearly 250 private charitable organizations in Boston, 30 alone spent, in 1906, nearly $800,000 in efforts to relieve distress of various kinds. Using the most conservative estimates, not far from $300,000 of this money went to take care of the results of the use of alcohol, and of this amount, about $150,000 was used alone in caring for children made destitute or abused by drink.

Restriction on Milwaukee Saloons.

Milwaukee saloons are barred by law now from selling intoxicants to employes of the city except for an hour at noon. This relieves the majority of laborers of the opportunity to secure liquor while on duty.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

LONG JOHN CHANEY.

Well Known Garrett Countain in Want.

Lang John Chaney—"the man who never missed a circus"—is sick unto death at his home in Avilton. John writes a good friend of his in Lonaconing that he is in destitute circumstances, and reluctantly asks for aid. Long John is six feet six inches tall and was known to every circus man in the country in his younger days, and for many years was a privileged character with showmen. John and his numerous family was admitted free to every circus that came this way.

On one occasion, when Robinson's circus came to Cumberland, the proprietor came into the ring and called silence: "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "we are all ready for the performance, but we cannot go on till Long John Chaney arrives." Then up rose John, his head striking the top of the tent, and he shouted, "Let her go, Mr. Robinson; Long John has arrove."

Long John was born and has lived all his eighty years in Avilton. He reared a large family, and though somewhat eccentric, he is a good-natured giant. Evil days have fallen upon him and he is slowly dying of cancer. Long John has many friends and his wants will be supplied. The friend to whom he wrote in Lonaconing will see to that.—'Coney Cor. to Cumb. Times.

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The corn in this section is suffering for cultivation. On account of so much rain it can not be cultivated.

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Blaine Wilburn and family moved into our town again Wednesday. Glad to welcome them back.

Mrs. Belle Savage, who had been visiting at Cumberland, returned home Sunday, accompanied by her niece, Miss Lucy Savage, of Kingwood, W. Va.

Rev. Zimmerman, of Accident, was seen here Sunday evening.

BITTINGER.

Them fellers need not flount an for,
Because they has their booddle;
For petted curs am no more dog,
Than yander lank-jawed poodle.

C. E. Ellithorp spent a part of last week in Oakland attending a meeting of the School Commissioners.

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Mrs Boucher, of Rockwood, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp, of this village.

Paul Beachy made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Political prophets tell us that there will be "a shower of political candidates" this season, and if that be true, we may reasonably expect an unusual crop of that which we could name by omitting the "f" from f-lies.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1909 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1900, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills.

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. will be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of state and county are paid when same is made.

W. E. HOLLINGER, Treasurer.

SHERIFF SENTENCED TO PEN.

Official Convicted of Perjury Given 1 Year in Prison.

Sheriff William E. Hodel, of Allegany county, who was convicted of perjury, was sentenced Saturday to one year in the Maryland penitentiary. Sheriff Hodel's counsel served notice of an appeal, and a bond of $3,000 was given. The court directed Coroner Martz to take charge of the jail until the Governor appoints a successor.

The above is the outcome in brief of the conviction of Sheriff Hodel, who was twice tried on a charge of perjury growing out of affidavits made by the sheriff to his accounts for jail necessities, it being alleged at the time of the trial that Sheriff Hodel bought goods for his own use and had them charged on the jail accounts, the latter accounts being later changed under the sheriff's direction.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Jack Bowers, Mr. John Cupper, Miss Mary Drake, Mr. Chas. W. Henderson, Miss Mamie Jones, Miss Myrtle Nide, Miss Myrtle Shoemaker, Mrs. R. A. Shultz, Mr. Joseph Upole, Mrs. Edna Wolf.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Garrett National Bank,

AT OAKLAND,

In the state of Maryland, at the close of business, June 23, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$284,763 85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds		1,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		110,450 00
Banking house, Furniture, and Fixtures		14,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		342 67
Due from State Banks and Bankers		321 32
Due from approved Reserve Agents		61,569 48
Checks and other Cash Items		1,118 93
Notes of other National Banks		960 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents		179 70
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$19,836 70	
Legal-tender notes	7,380 00	27,216 70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		1,000 00
Total		$555,931 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	38,000 00
Undivided Profits less expenses and taxes paid	5,448 82
National Bank Notes outstanding	47,500 00
Due to other National Banks	2,714 03
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	44 13
Individual Deposits subject to check	187,636 42
Saving deposits	21,765 85
Time Certificates of deposit	202,608 74
Certified Checks	62 50
Cashier's Checks outstanding	151 19
Total	$555,931 68

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1909.

HARLAND L. JONES, Notary Public

Correct—Attest: D. E. OFFUTT,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, June 23, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$110,433 53
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		255 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		3,891 18
Due from State Banks and Bankers		8,000 69
Due from approved reserve agents		11,582 34
Checks and other cash items		258 22
Notes of other National Bn'ks		1,080 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		161 97
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 1,534 25	
Legal-tender notes	4,327 00	6,861 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$241,625 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	4,784 19
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,492 63
Individual deposits subject to check	58,827 56
Time certificates of deposit	100,521 22
Total	$241,625 60

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W. H. H. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1909

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be prefered to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barnum, W. Va.

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Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
Jennings, Md.

14-2m.pd,

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Nation's Birthday!

AT

Oakland, Md., Monday, July 5TH.

Mammoth Street Pageant and Trades Display of 75 Floats, interspersed with bands of Indians, Cowboys in Costume, Organizations in Uniform, including Costumed Degree Teams, Clowns, Freak Display, etc.

4 Bands of Music 4

Greasy Pig Race, Greasy Pole Climbing, Potato and Sack Races, and many other amusements too numerous to mention.

2 Games of Ball 2

Also Dancing at the Picnic Grounds.

Magnificent Display of Fireworks

in the evening at a cost of

$500.00 Five Hundred Dollars $500.00

This will be a special feature of the day, with a large assortment of wonderful set pieces lasting many minutes, such as have never been seen in this section before and which will be a spectacle well worth traveling many miles to see.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

Come, help us Celebrate the day.

EXCURSION RATES ON RAILROADS

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Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments

OF

Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1909

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

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District 14

James A. Delawder, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

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C. V. GUARD,
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Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
Jennings, Md.

14-2m.pd,

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Nation's Birthday!

AT

Oakland, Md., Monday, July 5TH.

Mammoth Street Pageant and Trades Display of 75 Floats, interspersed with bands of Indians, Cowboys in Costume, Organizations in Uniform, including Costumed Degree Teams, Clowns, Freak Display, etc.

4 Bands of Music 4

Greasy Pig Race, Greasy Pole Climbing, Potato and Sack Races, and many other amusements too numerous to mention.

2 Games of Ball 2

Also Dancing at the Picnic Grounds.

Magnificent Display of Fireworks

in the evening at a cost of

$500.00 Five Hundred Dollars $500.00

This will be a special feature of the day, with a large assortment of wonderful set pieces lasting many minutes, such as have never been seen in this section before and which will be a spectacle well worth traveling many miles to see.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

Come, help us Celebrate the day.

EXCURSION RATES ON RAILROADS

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909. NUMBER 19

CAMP MEETING IS IN PROGRESS AT MT. LAKE

Meeting Opened Tuesday Night With Large Attendance.

The annual camp meeting at Mountain Lake Park opened Tuesday night with Rev. E. L. Hyde in charge, Dr. Joseph H. Smith not having arrived.

As usual at the beginning of these annual gatherings the initial meeting was held in the Hall of Philosophy as a kind of "get-acquainted" social meeting. Tuesday night the Hall was literally packed and many were turned away owing to the lack of room within the building. Last night the scene changed to the old auditorium which was comfortably filled and an enthusiostic meeting was held, the workers being augmented by the addition of a number of ministers and others engaged in evangelistic work.

These meetings will include but one Sunday this year, the 11th inst., and will close on the night of Thursday, the 15th. As one Sunday only will occur during the days of the gathering a tremendous crowd is expected.

Married.

BLAMBLE—LILLER—At the home of David F. Liller, District No. 8, a very pretty home wedding was solemnized last Sunday morning, July 4th, when Mr. Charles L. Blamble and Miss Esther Ostella Liller were married by Rev. Isaac W. Abernathy in the presence of the family and a few invited friends. Immediately following the ceremony a delightful wedding breakfast was served. The couple will reside in Garrett county on a farm of the groom. They have the best wishes of many friends for a successful and happy married life.

RASCHE—WHITE—A wedding of more than passing interest to Oakland people occurred in Cumberland this morning when Mr. Henry A. Rasche, local Baltimore and Ohio agent, was married to Miss Mollie White, daughter of Mr. James W. White, acting treasurer of Garrett county, the ceremony being performed by Rev. George C. Shaw, a former rector of St. Matthews P. E. church of Oakland. Mr. Rasche went to Cumberland on train No. 4 last night and was there joined by his bride-to-be, who left here this morning on train No. 2, and upon her arrival there the ceremony was immediately performed. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Maine and other New England states. At Portland, Maine, the annual convention of railway agents is being held and to this gathering Mr. Rasche was elected a delegate. Mr. and Mrs. Rasche have the best wishes of their many friends in Oakland for a long, prosperous and happy married life.

DISTRICT E. L. CONVENTION

Proceedings of An Interesting Meeting of Christian Workers.

The eighteenth annual session of the Oakland District Epworth League Convention was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mountain Lake Park, June 21-25, 1909. Rev. J. B. Workman, district president, ably presided.

The key note of the convention was "Obedience Brings Power for Service."

The report of the President showed some growth in the district, but room for greater work. The great need throughout most of the District is consecrated leaders.

The program committee had planned to have the laymen take the principal part in the convention, but so many of them were absent, so the chairman drafted the preachers as substitutes, thereby carrying out the full program with but two exceptions. Too many of our Epworth Leagues depend too much upon the preachers and so fail to develop leadership among themselves.

Rev. R. B. Ward, D. D., added much to the convention by his presence and the able addresses which he made.

It is to be very much regretted that several of the pastors and delegates had to leave before the exercises by the Junior Leagues of Oakland and Mountain Lake. They were one of the most interesting, instructive and inspiring parts of the program. How we wish that all of our charges had such leaders and teachers as Oakland and Mountain Lake. However, we believe that these exercises will inspire others to take up the work.

The convention was highly favored with music by the ladies quartette of Mountain Lake Chapter and Professor Hillis of National fame.

The climax of all of the exercises of the convention was the matchless lecture by Rev. A. J. Hiatt, D. D., of Moundsville, W. Va., on "The Unique Galilean."

The lecture was unique from every point of view, and will linger long in the memory of all who heard it. It will not only help us to love and adore the Galilean better, but will make us think more of our fellow men.

The closing sermon was delivered by Rev. Nicolo di Stephano, superintendent of the Italian Mission of the Oakland district. He emphasized the work of the Holy Spirit by relating several thrilling incidents of his own experience.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. V. Leighton, Mountain Lake Park; 1st vice president, J. C. Federer, Newburg, W. Va.; 2nd vice president, John W. Davis, Oakland; 3rd vice president, Miss Ida Harvey, Gormania, W. Va.; 4th vice president, Charles Callis, Hoyes; Secretary, A. M. Crabtree, Aurora, W. Va.; Treasurer, Miss Nellie Workman, Oakland; Junior League Superintendent, Mrs. Cora Crabtree, Aurora, W. Va.

DIXON & KELSO

Will Offer at The Following Prices For Cash

Good Oats per Bushel	61 1-2c
Yellow Corn per Bushel	90
Cracked Corn and Meal per hundred	$1.90
Corn, Oats and Barley Chop per hundred	$1.75
Sucrene Chop per hund.	1.50
White Meddlin per hund.	1.75
Gold Medal Flour per Bbl.	7.25
Sleepy Eye Flour per Bbl.	7.25
Marvel Flour per Barrel	7.25
Flour any kind per sack	90c

We have a complete line of Grain Cradles, Scythe, Harvesting Oil and etc.

COME AND SEE

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

SKYROCKET KILLS BABE IN ITS MOTHER'S ARMS

Fireworks Display Fatal to Little Esther May Coddingfon.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch of Tuesday morning the following account of the death of little Esther May Coddington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Coddington, formerly of Friendsville, this county, is taken:

Esther May Coddington, aged three months, daughter of Warren M. Coddington, an electrician of 913 North Lang avenue, was killed in her mother's arms, at Belmar Hill, Homewood, by a sky rocket.

The Homewood board of trade was giving a fireworks display at the head of Homewood avenue, and thousands of residents of that section of the city were in attendance. With the father and two children, Mrs. Coddington was watching the pyrotechnics. In her arms she held her baby.

There was a screech and a flash; a rocket shot up into the air and exploded high above the crowd. Dazzled by the brilliancy, Mrs. Coddington stood looking into the sky. Suddenly her baby seemed to wrinkle up in her arms. She saw that its little head was dented. The stick of the rocket had struck the baby between the eyes. Its throat and nostrils were choked with blood and it was unconscious.

Hurrying to an adjoining house, Dr. J. A. Hageman, of 7300 Race street, and Dr. C. O. Anderson, of 7041 Frankstown avenue, were called, and the baby opened its eyes after treatment. Then the physicians ordered the child taken home. A stranger volunteered to carry the child as the mother was nearly prostrated. On the way home the child was very still and when the house was reached it was found that the baby was dead.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. MARY WHEELER BROCK.

Died, on last Friday evening, after an illness of several months, Mrs. Mary Wheeler Brock, wife of Capt. James Brock, of Oakland. The deceased lady was an English woman, having been born in Wiltshire, England, September 12th, 1849. She was married to Capt. Brock in Baltimore twenty-five years ago and later the couple removed from that city and located in Cumberland where her husband was engaged in the tailoring business. A few years ago they came to Oakland. Here they made and retained many friends. A son was born to the couple while they resided in Cumberland but he died while yet an infant. Mrs. Brock was devoted to her husband and he reciprocated this tender feeling at all times and under all circumstances—they were truly a devoted and happy pair, and when the summons came calling the deceased lady from this world to the one above it found her prepared. From infancy Mrs. Brock a member of the Protestant Episcopal church in which faith she was baptised while still of tender years. She was an exemplary christian lady and her death adds one to the great throng above. Besides her husband Mrs. Brock is mourned by two sisters, Mrs. Stitz, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Steuber, of Cumberland, both of whom were here at the funeral held on Sunday from St. Matthew's P. E. church, the services being conducted by Dr. J. E. Godwin. The interment took place in the church yard and the services both in the church and at the grave were attended by a large concourse of Capt. Brock's sympathetic friends.

ANDREW PYSELL.

Andrew Pysell, aged nearly eighty years, died at his home near Deer Park Monday afternoon after a long illness incident to extreme age. Mr. Pysell was a life-long resident of Garrett county and leaves besides his wife a number of children, all grown and married. His funeral took place yesterday, the services being conducted by Rev. E. Manges, of the Lutheran church, with interment on the Pysell farm north of McHenry.

Cut With Flying Glass.

Mrs. Elmer S. Green narrowly escaped serious injury last Friday at the bottling works of her husband on Second street extended. Both she and Mr. Green were engaged in bottling the product, when a bottle Mrs. Green was holding exploded owing to the high pressure of gas being forced into it from the drum. A piece of the flying glass entered Mrs. Green's arm just below the elbow and make a deep and extremely painful wound. Mr. Green escape with a slight abrasion of his face.

OAKLAND HAD A GREAT AND GLORIOUS CELEBRATION

Independance Day Observed Here Last Monday A Tremendous Crowd

Monday was the biggest day in the history of Oakland from the viewpoint of the number of strangers in town, their splendid conduct and general demeanor. The crowd present was variously estimated at from four to six thousand people. They came by the wagon load and train load from all points of the compass; they came to have a good time and we "reckon they had 'er." It was a sober, well behaved, intelligent crowd of folks—such as any town would be glad to entertain and Oakland did herself proud upon the occasion to make the visit of such numbers pleasant. If they want to return they have a standing invitation, individually and collectively. They may come any day and they will find the people of Oakland ready to receive and entertain them.

But returning to Monday's "doin's:" The parade formed on Third street about ten o'clock and half an hour later passed down Second street, up Alder and followed the route as laid down in the official program promulgated by the advertising committee. The parade was headed by Dr. Henry W. McComas, chief marshall, who had as his aids, all of them beautifully mounted, Lieut. E. S. West, of the U. S. Army, Messrs. R. S. Jamison, W. R. Browning, Claude Brown, W. G. Hinebaugh, Ralph Thayer, Roy Hammond, H. A. Loarditch, Wellington Crane and John Martin, followed by:

The Keyser Band.
Mayor and City Council in an open carriage.
Liberty—Miss Bella Browning, Columbia—Miss Grace Teats in Mr. S. T. Jones' automobile.
Ladies in Mr. D. E. Offutt's automobile.
School children in three floats.
Knights of Pythias float drawn by six horses.
The Mountain City Band.
Knights of the Golden Eagle.
D. E. Bolden, furniture display.
Lauer's Bakery float.
J. W. Leathers & Co., harness.
J. M. Davis & Sons, hardware.
H. C. Sincell, clothing.
Dixon & Kelso, groceries.
Offutts' Big Store.
L. J. Brown, farming implements and blacksmithing.
Horse Shoe Run Band.
A. D. Naylor, plumbing, farm implements, etc.
E. G. Naylor, blacksmithing.
Northern Natural Gas Co.
Maroney Bros., livery.
Castell's Dairy.

The route as laid down in the program for the parade to follow was carried out and it was disbanded at the hotel park where the literary part of the day's entertainment was concluded with the Declaration of Independence being read by Miss Anna Manges. At the conclusion Mr. U. G. Palmer read a patriotic selection in which he included Lincoln's memorable address on the battlefield at Gettysburg. The orator of the day, Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, followed Mr. Palmer in an address of some twenty minutes' duration. The speaker reviewed the great strides by this nation since its independence was declared and closed his remarks with an appeal to every one present to be patriotic, God-fearing citizens. His address was a masterful one and the speaker was very generously applauded.

In the afternoon two games of ball were played between the Oakland and Terra Alta nines, resulting in a draw, each nine winning one game. Dancing was also indulged in on a platform built in the hotel park for the purpose and at night a ball was given in hotel ball room.

The day's festivities closed with a most wonderful exhibition of fireworks which were set off from the top of Ferguson's hill south of Oakland and were viewed by hundreds who remained in town to witness the sight. Thus closed the best Fourth of July Oakland ever witnessed.

The question so often asked during the day was "what is beneath this great black blur on the program handed out by the committee?" The question can only be explained by going into details. The advertising committee having in charge the printing of the program secured the copy for the advertising matter to appear thereon, and after delivering it to the Journal, where the work was done, F. G. Hyde, saloon keeper, prepared a substitute advertisement and without the knowledge or consent of the committee the Journal had the substitute printed instead of the original. The language and insults cast at every church member or church goer by this outrageous buffoon and his cohorts were so vile and reeking that the committee refused to accept the programs as they were printed, hence the Journal blotted the disreputable language from the program but it will remain in the minds of the people for years to come. The author of the advertisement and the man who allowed it to be printed in his establishment stand upon the same moral level and one should receive the same consideration at the hands of decent, respectable people as the other.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,600,00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Elks En Route to Los Angeles.

Special cars attached to Baltimore and Ohio train No. 1 Sunday night, were occupied by Elks from Baltimore and Ohio eastern points with members of their families en route to Los Angeles, Cal., to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. E. The party occupied four or five Pullmans and one whole car was used as a buffet for the serving of refreshments. Mr. Uriah Stanton, of Grantsville, a member of Frostburg lodge, boarded the train at Cumberland.

Card of Thanks.

Capt. James Brock requests us to extend his thanks to the many friends who cared for his recently deceased wife during her late illness and who have since her funeral shown their kind consideration.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

WORK ON STATE HIGHWAY WILL BEGIN MONDAY

One Hundred Laborers To Arrive In Oakland Tomorrow Morning.

Next Monday morning the work of constructing the state highway, contracted for by the State Highway Commission with Mr. J. E. Francis, will begin.

Mr. Francis comes to Garrett county well prepared to perform the labor of building the road as five car loads of machinery have been shipped to this point. The machinery consists of traction engines, a roller of twenty tons, wagons, carts, plows and smaller tools.

As labor one hundred Italians will be employed, the men coming here from Philadelphia and will arrive tomorrow morning and will be housed in shacks along the roadway. These buildings are now being erected and will be completed in a day or two.

The actual work of construction will begin at or near Sand Flat at the north end of the section to be built this year, as at that end of the route the rock for the road is to be procured, limestone from the Thayer quarries being the material to be used. It is the contractor's intention to complete the road as he builds towards Oakland.

Annual Meeting of the Garrett County Teachers' Association.

The Garrett County Teachers' Association met in annual session at the close of the regular annual County Teachers' institute with Pres. H. A. Loracitch in the chair. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and also report of year's work were read by Miss Marion Leary and accepted by the Association. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President, H. A. Loraditch.
Vice President, L. F. Green.
Recording Secretary, Miss Marion Leary.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Orley V. Dunham.

The purpose of the Association is to aid the teachers by taking up the "Reading Circle" work in connection with local Teachers' Institutes. The dues paid by members of the Association are to be used to purchase books for at least one course of the "Reading Circle" work and such books are to be placed in various schools of the county, place to be determined later so that they will be accessible to all members of the Association, thus beginning teachers' libraries in various parts of the county.

The enrollment has increased very materially and every progressive teacher should become a member.

FOR A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Meeting of the Board to Be Held Next Monday Night.

"The opening of a public library in a most important event in any town. There is no way in which a community can more benefit itself than in an establishment of a library which shall be free to all citizens."—William McKinley.

The force of this statement may be seen if we are present at the opening days of a public library in a town or village. The teachers here find help in making their lessons more attractive, the children crowd the room after school hours all quiet and orderly finding new friends in books and fairy tales; the boy finds new ideas in mechanical devices and electrical apparatus that delight a boy's heart. The minister here is led into a new train of thought and brings fresh ideas to his congregations.

The womans finds suggestions for different forms of entertainment. To the working man is brought a wider knowledge of his work. The magazines bring to all the discussion of the topics of the day.

That Oakland may see such a library in the near future is the object of a public meeting called for next Monday evening at seven-thirty in the rooms of the Board of Trade, First National Bank building. All who are interested in the development of the city are cordially invited to attend.

Road Meeting.

A well attended meeting was held at the school house near Gortner last Saturday night with the object of having the State Road Commission take some action toward improving the West Union road leading south from Oakland toward Gortner. With this object in view a committee of residents of that section of the county was appointed to take the matter up with the road commission. A number of Oakland people attended the meeting, among them being Messrs. G. S. Hamill and Scott T. Jones.

Mountain Lake Park Summer Program For 1909.

Young Woman's Christian Association, East Central College Section.

JUNE 25TH–JULY 5TH.

Young Woman's Christian Association, East Central College section, under the auspices of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Association of United States of America.

Among the speakers will be the following: Rev. Floyd Tomkins, of Philadelphia; Rev. John Timothy Stone, of Chicago; Rev. William J. Hutchins, of Oberlin and Rev. G. O. Griffith, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Catharine Scott, of Baltimore; Miss Claris Crane, of Baltimore, and Rev. Albert Ehrgott, of Cleveland, will be the Mission Study Class Leaders.

There will be two Normal Classes, led by Miss Charlotte Adams, of New York, and Miss Belle C. Morrill, of Hartford, Conn. Rev. John McDowell, of Newark, will conduct a class for Secretaries.

For further particulars address

MISS REBECCA McKILLIP, Business Manager,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Maryland State Teachers' Association.

JUNE 29T H-JULY 2ND.

Among the principal speakers will be the following: Hon. Clayton Purnell, Hon. M. Bates Stephens, Miss Sarah E. Richmond, Dr. Geo. D. Strayer, Columbia University; Hon. Austin L. Crothers, Governor of Maryland, Prof. Jas. H. Sanders, of Virginia; Hon. M. P. Shawkey, of West Virginia, and Dr. D. B. Purinton, of West Virginia University, and many of the more prominent teachers of the state of Maryland. An interesting event of this convention will be the illustrated lecture on Palestine by Dr. T. H. Lewis of the Western Maryland College.

Interdenominational Camp Meeting.

JULY 6TH-JULY 15TH.

Under the leadership of Rev. Joseph H. Smith of Meridin, Mississippi, who is arranging for the meeting as closely as possible upon lines originally laid down by Brother John Thompson. This is lovalty, liberty, and love. Without censoriousness, without sectarianism, without fanaticism. A meeting for the honoring of the Holy Ghost, the spread of perfect love, and a revival of simple religion throughout the land.

Dr. Smith will have as his co-workers, Dr. G. F. Oliver, of Kentucky; Dr. C. J. Fowler, of Massachusetts; Dr. H. C. Morrison, of Kentucky; Rev. Ora Smith, of Indiana; Rev. E. L. Hyde, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Walter Malone, of Philadelphia, and other prominent workers.

Dr. H. L. Gilmour, of Philadelphia, Pa., long and well known by all lovers of Mountain Lake Park, will have charge of the music.

Mrs. Jean K. Smith will have charge of the work for women, young people and children.

Mr. William Pepper is secretary and treasurer. Rev. E. L. Hyde is treasurer of the Benevolent fund.

Home Mission and Church Extension Conference

Under the joint auspices of the Board of Home Mission and Church Extension and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Friday, July 16th, to Monday, July 19th.

Friday, July 16th:

9.30 A. M. Address, Dr. C. W. Baldwin followed by Conference.
3.00 P. M. Platform Meeting, theme, "My Home Town." Speakers to be announced later.
7.45 P. M. Song Service.
8.00 P. M. Address, Rev. Dr. Robert S. Forbes.

Saturday, July 17th:

9.30 P. M. Address, Mrs. D. L. Williams, "Our Training Schools." W. H. M. S., followed by open conference on Methods of Work.
10.45 A. M. Address, Dr. Robert S. Forbes.
3.00 P. M. Woman's Home Missionary Society, Address, Mrs. T. V. Chapman, Supt. Ritter Industrial Home, Athens, Tenn., "Work among the Mountain Whites."
7.45 P. M. Song Service.
8.00 P. M. Address, Mrs. I. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, Ohio, "Our Work in the City." (Chairman of Committee on Glenn Industrial Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

Sunday, July 18th:

10.00 A. M. Song Service.
10.30 A. M. Sermon, Dr. Robert S. Forbes.
3.00 P. M. General Platform Meeting.
7.30 P. M. Song Service.
8.00 P. M. Address, Mrs. D. L. Williams.

Monday, July 19th:

10.00 A. M. Meeting of Board of Managers of Thompson Rest Home, at the Home.
3.00 to 5.00 P. M. Annual Reception of the Woman's Home Missionary Society at Thompson Rest Home.

A Week of Moving Pictures.

JULY 19TH–24TH.

Pearce & Scheck, of Baltimore, will give an exhibition during the entire week of the finest Moving Pictures in the country. Among the numbers will be the "Passion Play," "Napoleon Bonaparte," "Napoleon and Josephine," and all the latest films on the platform. Great care has been taken to have only the best.

These pictures will be shown at 8 P. M. every day in the Large Auditorium. Admission fee of twenty-five cents and ten cents for children under twelve years of age.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Anniversary.

JULY 24TH–26TH.

Saturday, July 24th, 3:00 P. M.—Platform meeting in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with Miss Grace Todd, of China, and other prominent persons as speakers.

Sunday, July 25th, 10:30 A. M.—Annual Sermon by Dr. W. W. Davis. 7:00 P. M.—Missionary address by Miss Grace Todd, of China.

Monday, July 26th, 3:00 P. M.—Platform meeting.

All these services will be held in tne Old Auditorinm.

Maryland State Horticultural Society.

JULY 31ST–AUGUST 2ND.

Sunday, August 1st, 11:00 A. M.—Preaching in Old Auditorium. Program to be announced in the Press.

Joint Debate.

SATURDAY, JULY 31ST.

Resolved, That all Chinese Laborers should be excluded from the United States. Affirmative, Mr. Carl Richards. Negative, Mr. Ping-wen Kno, of Shanghai, China, the Famous Christian Chinese Orator.

Mr. Richards is a member of the Wooster University Debating Team.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2ND—8:00 P. M.

College Oratorical Contest, open to College Students. Hon. James S. Lakin will give a Gold Medal to the successful contestant.

It is our purpose to make this an annual feature of our Program.

MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA.

AUGUST 3RD–25TH.

See Detailed Program.

Inter-State Good Roads Conference.

AUGUST 28TH–30TH.

This Conference will convene under the joint call of Gov. Crothers, of Maryland, and Gov. Glasscock, of West Virginia. This Conference comes at a most opportune time, when Good Roads are in the atmosphere. Gov. Crothers, of Maryland, Gov. Glasscock, of West Virginia, Congressmen Pearre and Sturgiss, with Charles F. Light, Esquire, Commissioner of High Ways and others identified with Good Roads movement, will be speakers and take part in this Conference. The County Commissioners of Garrett County will extend a personal invitation to the other County Commissioners of the State and the nearby Counties of West Virginia to attend and take part in this Conference.

Archer Butler Hulbert, author of the "Red Men's Road," "The Old National Road," "Historic Highways of America" and other volumes, will be present as a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and make one or more addresses.

This Conference is held on Saturday and Monday, so that people in the Central part of the State and the Eastern Shore can take advantage of the $5.00 round trip ticket from Baltimore.

For further particulars concerning the Conference, address

DR. W. W. DAVIS, Sup't,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Chautauqua Department Work

Biblical and Devotional Hour.

For the thoughtful and devout, these nine o'clock hours in the Hall of Philosophy will be filled with inspiration and uplift. The Book of Books will be opened wide by those who have given their lives to its reverent study and who have been blessed of God in leading multitudes of men and women to high planes of living. At this service the key-note of the day will be stuck. The aim of the Mountain Chautauqua has always been to keep the thought of the spiritual at the very forefront.

Hall of Philosophy Hour.

The 4 o'clock hour in the Hall of Philosophy, has for several seasons, been given to lectures of high literary value. The experiment has more than justified the faith of the Superintendent of Instruction in the need and acceptability of such work. Last year the Hall was crowded daily with thoughtful people who gave unstinted approval to the work. This year the service has been arranged to take the place of the afternoon lecture which was formerly a part of the regular Chautauqua program, but for the sake of giving a little time for rest and recreation, the transfer was made to the Hall of Philosophy and the hour placed a little later in the cool of the day.

This year at the Hall of Philosophy, special courses covering a week each, will be given by prominent and successful lecturers and entertainers.

Reading Hours by Miss Cora Mel Patten and Mrs. W. E. Lewis, and lectures on economic questions by Prof. J. W. Crook.

Story Telling Hour.

In charge of MISS ANNA CHADWICK, who has achieved distinction in her line of work. She has high ideals in her story telling to children of all ages and is a charming companion for boys and girls. Her stories are not read or recited but are delivered in a dramatic and intelligent manner which never fails to leave the intended impression upon the minds of the hearers. As a means of education, development of the imagination, conversational ability the art of story-telling is recognized as of great value. She stays for a week and the boys and girls will greatly enjoy the hour with her in the Hall of Philosophy.

The work opens Tuesday, August 10, and continues through the week with Fairy Tales, Nature Stories, Myths, Folk-tales, Fables, closing on Saturday with miscellaneous stories.

C. L. S. C. Round Table.

This feature of the work will be given special prominence. The course of Chautauqua study will be fully explained. Literature bearing on the work will be freely distributed. Timely and interesting lectures and readings will fill the hour.

Physical Training.

Mr. and Mrs. C. RUCKER ADAMS, of Chicago, who conducted large and enthusiastic classes last year, will be present during the entire season and conduct the Scientific Health Work. This will be a splendid opportunity for all health seekers and every one interested in how to keep well, should take up this important study. Relaxation from the tension of business and thirty minutes devoted to applying nature's laws and acquiring a knowledge of how to properly care for the body, will convince the most skeptical person that their method is invaluable. Let nature's laws well directed and understood, be put into usage, and gain the harmonious development of all parts of the body and you will gain a renewed energy, activity and exhiliration scarcely dreamed of by any who have not studied. Mrs. Adams will conduct advanced work for those who studied last year as well as regular classes for women, children or teachers Mr. Adams conducts the classes with boys and men and special cases or conditions are given their special attention with special work.

Consult them early that you may be able to secure desired results ere their hours are so crowded, as last year.

Write them for further information at 5610 Emerald Ave., Chicago.

SPECIAL LECTURES—"Harmony," C. Rucker Adams.
"Growth Divine by Overcoming," C. Rucker Adams.
"Know Thyself," (ladies only) Mrs. C. Rucker Adams, with the daily topics for General Classes from the enclosed folder.

You want your Summer Home at Mt. Lake Park, Md. All lots 50x120. Inquire at Associatian Office for price, terms, etc.

Chautauqua Platform.

Brief Mention of the Rare Attractions Secured.

LECTURERS.

GOV. R. B. GLENN, (North Carolina), a man who has accomplished things, won national reputation and is one of the truly brilliant southern orators of the present time.



GOV. R. B. GLENN.

GEORGE LITTLE, the American crayon artist and chalk talker and magnetic speaker, who has a keen appreciation of humor and is one of the most skillful crayon and charcoal artists in America.

Dr. S. A. STEELE, great preacher and fascinating lecturer. His "Home Life in Dixie During the War" has not been excelled on the platform.

MME. LYDIA VON FINKELSTEIN-MOUNTFORD, Holyland messenger from Jerusalem and Palestine. Fascinating platform personality in her marvelous interpretations of Oriental life, bringing curios and costumes.

DR. HENRY C. RISNER, an orator of commanding power, who has everywhere been drawin great audiences.

JUDGE W. E. NORRIS, of the Department of Justice, who speaks with authority on "The United States in the Orient,"



RALPH PARLETTE.

DR. MASUJI MIYAKAWA, a prominent Japanese official who tells of the "Old and New Japan," with beautiful stereopticon views & Moving Pictures.

PROF. T. AUGUSTUS DWYER, a man of wide reputation and sterling worth. He has sprung into national prominence and greatly excels as a platform orator.

DR. WILLIAM SPURGEON: This gifted man, so well known and loved on both sides of the sea and brought over specially by Dr. Davidson for Chautauqua work, will conduct several of the Bible Hours.

CAPT. EVELYN BALDWIN, manager of the Zeigler-Baldwin Arctic Expedition in the first crossing of the Ocean He brings with him the most interesting collection of curios which have been secured in the frozen north and talks most entertainingly of his wonderful experiences. He also as a rare collection of stereopticon views which brings much important information as to the Arctic regions. We have never had anything more worthy on our platform.

DR. E. L. PARKS in a week of rare Biblical work.



Madame Lydia Von Finkelstein-Mountford.

CLAUD N. BENNETT, manager of the Congressional Information Bureau. Was in Panama with President Taft. Has all government resources at his command and gives a most interesting and informing lecture on the "Panama Canal Project" which the platform has heard.

RALPH PARLETTE, Editor of the Lyceumite and Talent and one of the truly great wits of platform.

O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Government Bureau of Statistics, in two beautiful lectures with Moving Pictures.

FRANKLIN W. COLLINS, of the Department of Justice, on "Our Boys," and "Alexander Hamilton."

DR ROBERT M. MOORE, one of the most brilliant talkers in the nation's capital, in a character study on "Jones."



DR. H. C. RISNER.

DR. GEO. S. HOLMES in a most unique presentation of "The Story of the Ages."

N. J. COREY, entrancing lectures with stereoptican views with auxetophone reproductions of the voices of the great singers.

REV. KEN C. HAYS, Prominent preacher and lecturer.

JOSEPH K. GRIFFIS thrilling life stories: "Tahan," the Red Man, in costume.

READERS.



MRS. W. E. LEWIS.

LADRU M. LAYTON in Dickens' famous "Christmas Carol" and miscellaneous programs.

MRS. W. E. LEWIS: The gaeatest creations of literature presented in faultless fashion at the afternoon reading hour.

MISS CORA MEL PATTEN, of the Marden School of Expression of Chicago, will at the reading hour in the Hall of Philosophy on five afternoons at the beginning of the Chautauqua, read in her faultless fashion, five of the great creations in literature. She is no stranger and will be warmly greeted. Her work is above criticism.

EDWARD P. ELLIOTT in recent great plays.

MISS MARGARET STAHL, one of the most gifted reader on the platform.

MUSIC.

A superb Bank is expected for a number of days for two concerts daily.

A magnificent Orchestra will be present during the last two weeks of the Chautauqua for daily concerts and for preludes.



WEBER MALE QUARTET.

E. HELLIER COLLENS, the famous violinist, will also be heard with delight.

LOTUS GLEE CLUB: One of the best on the platform, will be heard with the greatest pleasure.

WEBER MALE QUARTETTE of Boston, unsurpassed for harmony, will give a number of concerts.

MISS GRACE HALL RIHELDAFEER: An immensely popular Pittsburg soloist will be greatly enjoyed.

HIGH-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURANT, the famous magiaian, a man who is unexcelled in his line.

ROSANI, the world famed juggler and manipulater, in many things which are new and attractive.



ROSANI.

"JON," the well known humorist of the Detroit Free Press, will delight with his crayon sketches.

GEO. W. LITTLE the crayon artist & cartoonist who has won a great reputation will also be heard with great delight.

ALTON PACKARD: Easily the greatest cartoonist of the lecture platform has given conditional promise for his appearance and may confidently be expected.

THE AMERICAN VITAGRAPH with its wonderful Moving Pictures.

PROF. W. ROBERT GOSS with a series of matchless Moving Pictures running through a week. Many beautifully colored. Among them "Ben Hur," "The Sign of the Cross" and many others. He will also be assisted by MISS M. J. BARTELL of New York in beautiful illustrated songs.

HARRY C. WHITE, Humorous impersonator and lightning change artist.

Other additions will be made before the Chautauqua opens to this unusually strong and attractive program.

The Mountain Chautauqua.

August 3rd-25th, 1909.

Dr. W. L. DAVIDSON, Supt. of Instruction.

DETAILED PROGRAM.

This Program is subject to slight changes.

Tuesday, August 3rd.

2.30 p. m. Concert: Boy's High School Band, Fairmont, W. Va., 22 pieces.
7.30 p. m. Opening of the 27th Annual Session of the Mountain Chautauqua. Brief words of Welcome, Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Pres., Dr. W. L. Davidson, Supt., Dr. W. W. Davis, Dean of the Schools, and distinguished visitors. Music by the Band. Violin Solo, E. Hellier Collens. Solo, Mrs. Grace Hall Rhieldeffer.
8.00 p. m. Lecture: "The Panama Canal," Claud N. Bennett, manager of the Congressional Information Bureau, Washington, D. C. Illustrated by many new and original stereopticon views, bringing lots of intelligence on this great project.

Wednesday, August 4th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour:
11.00 a. m. Lecture: "Things I Saw and Did as a Savage," a thrilling life story, Jos. K. Griffis (Tahan). In Indian Costume.
2.00 p. m. Grand concert: Fairmont High School Band.
NOTE.—This happens daily at the same hour for one week.
4.00 p. m. Hall of Philosophy. Reading Hour: Miss Cora Mel Patten, Chicago.
6.30 p. m. Concert: Fairmont High School Band. This occurs daily at this hour for one week.
8.00 p. m. Musical Prelude: Violin Solo, E. Hellier Collens.
8.10 p. m. Lecture: "Japan of Today," Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, Japan. Series of beautiful stereopt views accompanied by marvelous and original Moving Pictures.

Thursday August 5th.

9.00 a. m. Biblical Hour:
11.00 a. m. Monologue Reading: "The Servant in the House," Miss Margaret Stahl, one of the most clever readers presenting the most talked of drama of recent times.
4.00 p. m. Reading Hour: "Mater," Miss Cora Mel Patten.
8.00 p. m. Musical Prelude: Solo, Mrs. Grace Hall Rhieldeffer.
8.10 p. m. "The Japan of Yesterday," Dr. Masuji Miyakawa. Striking colored stereopticon views and unique and wonderful Moving Pictures.
9.30 p. m. Informal Reception, Mountain Lake Hotel.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT)

COLORED LIGHT ON PLANTS.

An Interesting Study of the Effect on Their Growth.

The various effects of light of different colors on the growth of plants or of animals, their curative action in disease, etc., have been favorite subjects for experiment. Most experimenters have used colored glass, in which case the tints are obtained by subtraction from white light. The blue rays, for instance, obtained by passing ordinary light through blue glass, result from the fact that the glass absorbs all the other rays except the blue; there is no property in these blue rays that they did not possess before they passed through the glass. Hence if any color obtained in this way stimulates vegetation, it is because some hindrance due to the action of the other colors has been removed. The latest and most interesting experiments along this line are reported in an account contributed by Jacques Boyer to La Nature of some recent French agricultural experiments. Says Mr. Boyer:

"At the station of agricultural climatology at Juvisy, Mr. Camille Flammarion, with his assistant, Mr. Loisel, has been carrying on investigations, begun some time ago with the aid of Mr. George Mathieu, on the action of various kinds of radiation on plants.

"Every year he varies the subjects, and having observed sensitive plants, begonias, pansies and strawberries, he has now extended his experiments to oaks, ferns and beans, in four different houses entirely glazed on all sides, one with transparent white glass, one with red, the third with green, and the fourth with blue. The panes are almost perfectly monochromatic, having been carefully examined with the spectroscope, and, as it is impossible to find violet glass in commerce, the experimenters have selected a blue as near it as possible.

"The four greenhouses are situated side by side in identical meteorologic conditions and are kept automatically at the same temperature.

"The observations on oaks and ferns confirm, in a general way, the results already obtained; under the influence



Begonias Grown Under Light of Different Colors.

of red light vegetables grow with great rapidity, whereas in blue they scarcely grow at all. Oaks grown in red light acquire a height four times as great as those grown in green. Toward the end of February, 1907, the leaves of oaks planted on March 6 preceding, in the white greenhouse, had turned completely yellow; only a few leaves of the trees in the red greenhouse had turned this color, and those in the green and blue houses had still a foliage of a beautiful green.

"On the other hand, Messrs. Flammarion and Loisel have discovered several new facts regarding the movement of albuminoids in plants. They sowed beans in pots which they left in the open air until they sprouted, after which they distributed them in equal numbers among the various green houses. The same day they dug up some of the little shoots and analyzed them as follows: Total nitrogen, 4.5 per cent.; albuminoid nitrogen, 0.276 per cent.

"A month afterward they dug up other shoots, then completely developed, with the following results:

	White.	Red.	Green.	Blue.
Total nitrogen	5.11	6.06	6.32	6.82
Albuminoid	4.53	4.76	4.82	5.41

"These numbers force us to conclude that under all the colored glasses the proportion of nitrogen increases more than under the white glass, and that this increase is greater when the radiations are more fitted to act on the chlorophyl function. Besides, the production of beans was normal in the white and red houses (despite the yellowing of the leaves in the latter) and slight in the green and blue."

Another New Element?

A chemical element, believed to be previously unknown, has been found by Mr. Ogawa, a Japanese chemist, in thorianite, reinite and molybdenite. The name nipponium, with the symbol Np., has been proposed for it. It is a metal apparently allied to aluminum. It has an equivalent weight of about 50, and Mr. Ogawa thinks that in the periodic system it probably lies between molybdenum and ruthenium.

The Great Coming Comet.

Prof. H. C. Wilson shows that the conditions in which Halley's comet will make its appearance in 1910 are similar to those which existed in 1066, when it was an object of remarkable grandeur. The comet is expected to cross the orbit of Jupiter about March 1, 1909. Efforts will be made to discover it by photograph next winter

VISITS WITH UNCLE BY

The New Man.



"There's a new man come to town!"
Willie says it soft and low—
"He is big and round and fat
And I think his name is Snow.
Stobbie says his heart is cold,
But he's jolly as kin be!
He is gist outside time door
'Won't you please come out?' sez he.

"Ma come out and greet thee man
Who is standing in our lot.
You should see the pipe he smokes
And thee dandy hat he's got!
Aw, come on and take a look.
He is gist a-visitin'—
Maybe if you like him, too,
Pa will ask thee feller in!"

Then ma opens wide the door—
Mother always is polite!
Willie shouts and jumps around:
"Lookee! Lookee!" with delight.
"There a snow man on the lawn
Greets her at the open door.
Just a snow man big and tall—
Simply this and nothing more!

"We ist made him!" Willie shouts
"Stub and Fatty Brown and ME!
And I tooled you ma, I did!"
Chorties Willie in his glee.
But alas! When father comes
There is sorrow in the stood—
That was father's Sunday hat
On the snow man's soggy head!

* * *

Tickle Grass.

A curious cuss wonders if he will get any mince pie in heaven. Most of us would waive the pie if we knew absolutely that we would make the harbor.

☆ ☆ ☆



Old love letters may be classed as first aid to the breach-of-promise attorney. It is much safer to whisper it in her coral ear and get the end of your nose tickled by a beau-catcher.

☆ ☆ ☆

"One hundred thousand dollars a year is what it costs to clothe a certain New York woman," says an exchange. "What a pity someone cannot take it away from her and give it to the poor." What, all of it? Mercy, no.

☆ ☆ ☆

Occasionally we find a man who glories in the high and ascending price of turkeys. He believes, evidently, that the birds will soon go so high in value that he won't have to carve 'em any more!

☆ ☆ ☆

Did you ever try to make yourself laugh by tickling yourself. It's a great foolishness, of course, but it is better than trying to make yourself cry by sticking pins in your flesh. If we tried to laugh more and worry less, this would be a happier world.

☆ ☆ ☆

"A man who never does anything," says an exchange, "doesn't have to dodge the assessor." Oh, I don't know. I am acquainted with a fellow who never does anything, but he does everybody—and he goes on a vacation every time he hears the assessor making a noise like a property schedule.

* * *

The Mississippi.

An Iowa resident sends the following bit of poesy to his home newspaper for publication:

Flow on mighty river flow on
For thou art most stately and grand
Flow through the green corn fields
That border thy brod land
The red man has gon
From thy murmuring shore
His war cry is still no more his song
His labor is don his work is ore

Oh mighty river thou will flow on
Through this eden of the west
Though the red mans work is don
Thoug will still eden bless
An other race is on thy shore
He came with plow and gun and horse
He came with tragic deeds of wars
He came and laid this eden bare

The native grass and flower are dead
The whiteman he has set his bounds
Freedom for the beast and bird has fled
This eden is in lanes and farms and towns
Flow on mighty river flow on
For on thy bosum thou shall bare
The commerce of this eden fare
For no other river with the can compare

* * *

Terrible Shock.

The star boarder at a certain New York "tavern," who was reading his paper at breakfast, suddenly gave a low shriek and fell to the floor. The more curious among those present picked up the paper and saw what had shocked him. It was an item reading: "California will ship 60,000,000 pounds of prunes to the eastern markets this year."

Byron Williams

HAM AT ITS BEST

PROPER METHOD OF COOKING AND SERVING.

Delicacy Requires Some Skill in Its Preparation—Recipe for Aspic Jelly That Should Accompany the Dish.

Westphalian Ham a la Gelee.—Soak a well selected ham weighing about fifteen pounds; either a Westphalian or home-cured ham. Remove the bit of heavy string that is drawn through the shank end; lay the ham flesh side down in a large pan; cover it with sweet cider, and let it soak over night. In the morning drain it and scrape the surface of the ham carefully. The ham may be carefully boned and the cavity made by removing the bones filled with veal or chicken force meat. Make a stiff dough of flour and water—it will require two quarts of flour for a ham this size—roll out to half-inch thickness, then lay this sheet of dough over a dripping pan and place the ham in the center, inclose with dough, wetting the edges that they will cling together; see that there are no rents in the dough.



Place in a hot oven and let bake until dough is a dark rich brown; reduce the heat and bake slowly five hours. There is no basting in this process. The ham cooks in its own juices and is delicious. Remove the hard baked crust and skin and trim the ham neatly. Then prepare an aspic jelly as directed hereafter and place the ham in a vessel sufficiently large that the ham will be covered with the jelly. A layer of aspic is turned into this vessel to the depth of one inch, allowed to "set"—then the ham is placed on it flesh side down, add jelly slowly, letting it become firm.

The fat side of the ham may be attractively decorated and the jelly turned carefully over it that the decorations are not disturbed. Set the vessel in a cold place and allow it to stand for 48 hours. Then serve, slice cold, with whipped cream horseradish sauce.

Aspic Jelly.—Four tablespoons each carrot, onion and celery, cut in small cubes, four sprays parsley, four sprigs thyme, two sprigs marjoram, six cloves, one teaspoon pepper corns, one bay leaf, one and three-quarters cups white wine, two boxes gelatin, two quarts of chicken stock for vegetables and white meats, or two quarts brown stock for dark meats, the juice of two small lemons, whites of four eggs.

Process.—Put vegetables, seasoning, and wine (except one-fourth of a cup) into a large saucepan; cook ten minutes and strain, reserving the liquor. To the stock add gelatin and lemon juice. Heat to boiling point, add strained liquid, season to taste with salt and cayenne. Beat whites of eggs slightly and dilute with one-fourth cup white wine, add one cup of the hot liquid, stirring constantly. Add this mixture slowly to stock and continue stirring until boiling point is reached. Reduce heat and let stand 30 minutes. Place a fine sieve over a bowl, lay in it two thicknesses of cheesecloth previously wet in hot water, strain mixture through it or through a jelly bag.

The basis of aspic jelly is always meat stock. It is chiefly used in the preparation of elaborate entrees, where game, chicken, fish or vegetables are to be served molded in jelly. When preparing this jelly use as much liquid as the vessel which is to contain bird, ham, vegetables, etc., will hold.

A Dainty Pudding.

On a day when fresh fruit is not easily obtained the following pudding is a welcome dessert: To two well beaten eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of baking powder, a heaping cupful of flour and one-half cupful of raisins chopped very fine. Steam this for three-quarters of an hour and serve it hot with a sauce made as follows: After thoroughly beating the whites of two eggs, cream a cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of butter; beat this in slowly and flavor with vanilla.

Delicious Noodles.

Break four eggs into one quart of flour, salt, mix well, divide into four equal parts, and roll thin, and then let dry for an hour. Then make into rolls, take knife and cut into thin strips, and shake them loose. Then they are ready to put in the chicken or meat broth and bring to a boil, ready to serve. Use no water or milk; just mix as above.

Lemon Pudding.

One lemon sliced thin, one cup of sugar, one-half pint boiling water. Moisten three tablespoons of cornstarch with a little milk and stir in. Let it come to a boil, then simmer for five minutes. Slice two oranges and lay in a dish. Scatter on a little sugar. Pour over cornstarch when cold, and whip white of two eggs, add sugar.

Hermits.

One and one-half cups sugar, one cup lard, two eggs, one-half cup milk, one cup cleaned currants rolled in flour, little salt and cinnamon, clove and nutmeg and soda, one-half teaspoon of each. Four to roll.

Deviled Ham Loaf.

Mix one-quarter can of deviled ham with two cupfuls of bread crumbs and two cupfuls of milk. Add two eggs well beaten. Pour into a buttered pan and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. Serve cold. Cut in thin slices

FAVORITE DISH IN HUNGARY.

Ingredients That Go to Make Up the Succulent Goulash.

Flank steak, onions, tomatoes and potatoes go into the making of this popular Hungarian dish. Cut about two pounds of the meat into small cubes and place a layer on the bottom of a perfectly flat-bottomed kettle of good size. Over this put a layer of sliced onion, and so on until the kettle is as full as desired. Add enough cold water to cover the upper layer of meat.

Then put over the fire and let the contents come to a boil. Allow two cupfuls sliced or canned tomatoes to each quart of the onion and meat mixture, and after the onions and meat reach the boiling point (on no account before) pour the tomato over the mixture, but do not stir. Then push the kettle back on the stove or over the gas simmerer, where it will simply bubble on one side. Simmer two hours. Have ready some small potatoes of uniform size, peeled, and put into the kettle, pushing the meat and onions gently to one side to make room for them. The contents of the pot must not be disturbed more than is absolutely necessary. As soon as the potatoes are done, which should be in 20 or 25 minutes, serve.

MINCE MEAT FOR PIES.

How to Make the Filling That Is So Popular Just Now.

Two pounds of beef suet, two pounds and a half of chopped raisins, one pound and a half of cleaned currants, two pounds of chopped apples, two pounds of brown sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a pound of mixed peel, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, three lemons, four tablespoonfuls of chopped almonds, half a cupful of brandy and a half cupful of port or home-made wine. Clean the fruits and put them into a dry jar; add the suet, apples, peel and almonds chopped fine, sugar, salt, rind and strained juice of lemons, brandy and wine. Mix all thoroughly together and keep well covered.

Jellied Meat.

It is a wise thing to have plenty of cold meat on hand for "snacks" or luncheons. This is inexpensive and in winter can be kept in good condition for days. Get four pigs' feet with legs to first joint and a shank of beef sawed and cut. Boil beef and pork in separate kettles with unsalted water to cover until the bones fall out of the pigs' feet and the beef is very tender. Lift the meat from the liquors in which they were cooled and set both pots away to cool. The next morning skim each free from the fat which will have hardened on top. The beef liquor can now be utilized for a rich stock. The pork liquor should be returned to a kettle, together with the meat, both pork and beef cut in small pieces. Add salt, pepper and any other seasoning desired, heat, then pour into molds. Some of the molds may be varied by adding to them slices of hard boiled eggs.

Snowballs.

These are attractive in appearance and delicious to the taste. Beat the yolks of three eggs, add three teaspoons of sugar and beat again; then add two tablespoons of white wine, one-quarter teaspoon grated lemon rind, one-half teaspoon vanilla and two cups sifted flour. Orange juice and rind may be substituted for the wine and lemon rind if preferred. Knead the dough, then roll out quickly into a thin sheet and cut into circles with a biscuit cutter and fry at once in deep fat (using a wire basket if possible), until a delicate brown. Drain on paper and roll in powdered sugar.

As to Friends.

A friend may be often found and lost, but an old friend can never be found, and nature has provided that he cannot easily be lost.—Samuel Johnson.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., §5.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *6.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *6.33 p. m., *10.36 p. m. Arrive *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
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TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
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and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
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W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

PLAYING FAIR.

The President is shrewder than the party leaders in the Senate in foreseeing the political dangers involved in disappointing just popular expectations. No party can successfully live down a record of broken pledges. It may happen, as at present, that the opposition party is in great measure debarred from taking advantage of the majority party's apparent trifling with public sentiment. Yet that disability does not excuse the blunder of failing to make unrestricted pledges good and of casting aside an exceptional opportunity to strengthen and popularize Republican leadership. A competent handling of the tariff question in this Congress—the general acceptance, for instance, of the program of revision which the House of Representatives and the President support—would make the Republican party invincible in the nation, removing the only issue on which in recent years it has been successfully attacked. The Senate has done nothing to secure such a notable party advantage. The President's remark at New Haven suggests that the great weight of his personal and political authority will be used to repair the Senate's blunder. The country will gladly infer that he will do his best to enforce fair dealing with the public and a satisfactory fulfillment of party duty and party promises.

ADVERTISING AND PROGRESS.

The argument is frequently made that when business is good a concern does not need to advertise because it would only pile up necessary and worrying orders that could not be filled on time.

Now, the question is whether this is a good argument for a business man to make, and whether, when he makes it, the advertising man should try to convince him differently. If it is not good policy to advertise when business is good, why on the same theory, should a concern not take in its sign when business is good. Why should it bother about making showy window displays? Business being good, people would, under this theory crowd into the store and buy, regardless of any advertising methods.

Every case has its own conditions, but in general there is not much in this argument of the man too busy to advertise. The purpose of advertising is to sell goods, as the purpose of a man's sign is, and as the purpose of showy window displays is; but no concern is in business to sell goods alone for this year, and then go out of business, except the fly-by-night concern. The advertising and the business literature, and the more and more attractive goods; and the liberal policy and the courteous correspondence of a concern, should all be used, and are all used not only to sell goods today but next year and in the following year.

This is true of an individual concern and it is true of a community. The town that keeps its opportunities before the world, like the merchant who keeps the advantages of his store before the trading public, get results in an increase of new people and new capital. No one will claim that the newcomer who puts up a home in Oakland, and adds to the creation of new wealth and spends it here, is not a benefactor. Our city needs more new people, more new capital, more well, directed effort. A good way to get the attention of the people who are looking for new locations is to send them copies of the home papers, especially those containing matter relating to our resources. The time to act if whenever you have a chance.

1776—1909

The croakers claim that the Liberty Bell is cracked, the Constitution full of holes and the Ship of State is driving straight toward the rocks. They point to Roosevelt as a wrecker, Cannon as a tyrant, Aldrich as an unscrupulous boss, Rockefeller as a robber and Taft as a figurehead. They blink at the shining sun, but insist on magnifying every cloud in the sky.

But most Americans are optimists by nature, and have the most abiding faith in their country. They know that it has serious faults, but they believe these will be corrected. They know that it has serious problems, but they believe its people have the ability to solve them. They are confident that the American people have the strength and courage to uproot graft, cut out corruption and compel honesty in government. They believe that they can even curb predatory wealth and prevent the pillage of the poor.

In spite of all its troubles, trials and tribulations, the country can still celebrate its birthday with pride and enthusiasm. The "safe and sane" Fourth of July is yet very far away; for the youngsters do not want it made too "safe" to shoot fire crackers and Roman candles and unless they have blown off a finger or burned up something, they haven't had a very good time. Each year we sacrifice several hundred boys to the god of fire and send thousands to the arnica bottle and the hospital. But youth loves the noise, the dazzling shower of sparks, the smell of powder and the glare of red fire. It is a sort of mimic warfare and excites them as a battle does the soldier. They never stop to count the dead and wounded until after it is all over. It is not a sensible way in which to celebrate our country's natal day, and the time will come when the dangerous features will be generally omitted.

Viewed from a distance, the Fourth of July must look like a wild combination of fireworks, cannon, orations, parades, excursions and baseball games—a cross between a continental explosion and a national scream. The Goddess of Liberty may get her eyes scorched and her fingers mangled; she may get her dress burned and her hair singed; but she still stands proudly on her pedestal and declares she has had a glorious time. Above the smoke and the noise the flag still flutters and the country is safe.—Baltimore Sun.

PROTECTING THE TRUST.

The Senate has adopted the proposition of its finance committee fixing the tariff on news print paper at four dollars a ton. The report of the Mann committee of the last house showed conclusively that there is no rational ground for any protective tariff at all upon news print, that the actual cost of making paper is higher in Canadian mills than in the mills on this side of the line. Under the terms of the Chicago platform, paper is one of the manufactured products that should go on the free list.

The senators have preferred to base their action on ex parte statements made by the representatives of the International Paper company and the American Pulp and Paper association rather than on the official findings of a special committee of the house of representatives. The Payne bill rate of two dollars a ton on print was based on the committee report. It was fixed at two dollars as a matter of reasonable precaution against possible injustice toward an established industry. The Senate's action in raising the Payne bill rate one hundred per cent was based on no better ground than that the paper trust would like to be able to collect that much extra off the newspapers—a little matter of thirty dollars or so on every car load of news. The Mann report was the result of a careful and extended investigation. The evidence on which the Aldrich committe acted has been kindly furnished by the paper makers. Of course they showed conclusively that any reduction of the tariff would mean their ruin.

It is true that the Mann committee's report discredited the idea that the paper trust is an illegal combination in restraint of trade. No doubt a similar committee would find that there is no oil trust and no steel trust, but every business man knows that those trades are completely dominated by the big fellows. Every publisher who has tried to buy news print in quantity knows without the help of the Mann committee that there is a paper trust and that it practically fixes the price on the product at all times, that there is really no effective competition in the trade.

It is not altogether the few paltry dollars difference it makes in his business that angers a newspaper man, who is also a good protectionist, as the senatorial indifference to the facts. The senate's action in this case is typical. The real danger to our system of protection is this over-protection which enables the trusts to extort each its tribute more or less from other industries. The publishers can stand the senate's rate on news print better than the Republican party can stand the reproach that an overwhelming majority of its senatorial representatives are more concerned in protecting the exorbitant profits of the trusts than they are in the protection of American labor. The tempie of protection is in more danger of being pulled down by the blind efforts of Sampson Aldrich and his crew than by Cummins and LaFollette and all the rest of the progressive Philistines.

Dissolution Notice.

This is to give notice that the undersigned, trading and doing business under the name of the Friendsville Drug Company, carrying on a general drug business in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Dr. A. J. Mason.

The Friendsville Drug Co.
George D. Browning,
A. J. Mason.

June 7, 1909.

CHIEF JUDGE HAMILL HAS RESIGNED POSITION

Tendered His Resignation to Goverunor Crothers Last Thursday.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, of Oakland, who was appointed Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court by Governer Crothers to fill the position thus made vacant by the resignation of Judge Fitzwater early during the present year, tendered his resignation to the Governer last Thursday, the same being received at the Governor's office Friday morning, but up to this time no appointment has been made by the Chief Executive to fill Mr. Hamill's position.

As a judge of the Orphans' Court Mr. Hamill was prohibited under the constitution of the State from practicing before any court within the State and in order to resume his practice at the bar he tendered his resignation.

At the time Mr. Hamill was appointed by the Governer to the position other members of his party became somewhat perturbed at the Governor's action, thinking that other and older members of the party had a prior claim upon any plums that may be dangling from the tree. Dr. Bartlett, one of the aspirants had the endorsement of two members of the county committee, Mr. Hamill being the third member of that body. While Mr. Hamill's opponent was getting his forces at work the successful one went to Baltimore and had an interview with the Governor with the result that he came home with his appointment sealed and delivered. This brought some sore spots to the surface and they are still tender.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

James E Jacobs and Gertrude Artist, both of Grafton, W. Va.

George W. Keane, of Webster, W. Va., and Kate Anderson, of Wheeling, W. Va.

C. G. Mearns, of Buchannon, W. Va. and Wana Wilson, of Arlington, W. Va.

Ermon Moran, of New Milton, W. Va., and Minnie Greathouse, of Auburn, W. Va.

Arde E. Fearer and Pearl Freeland, both of Terra Alta, W. Va.

J. Wells, of Annos, W. Va., and Mabel Satterfield, of Barnesville, W. Va.

Calvin Parsons, of Parson, W. Va., and Laura Miller, of Aurora.

Charlie Radcliffe and Sadie Swisher, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

S. J. Hargis, of Deadwood, N. D., and Agnes Bullard, of Oakland.

Orval Friend, of Friendsville, and Nellie Thomas, of Asher Glade.

Taylor Male and Cora Donaldson, both of Deer Park.

John Luzier, of Kitzmiller, and Stella Bray, of near Swanton.

Emanuel Durst and Ida Bittinger, both of Grantsville.

Lark Roy, of Harmon, W. Va., and Alice Real, of Petersburg, W. Va.

N. M. Robinson and Evalina Priesse, both of Elkins, W. Va.

Charles Grose and Jessie Gall, both of Grafton, W. Va.

E. A. Linch and Ethel Heck, both of Rutherford, W. Va.

Leslie Swisher and Florence Trisler, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Edward Bridges and Mary Dunnington both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Albert Lytle, of Confluence, Pa., and Ida Morrison, of Ohiopyle, Pa.

Seven with request not to publish.

Chautauqua Program.

In this paper today is published the detailed program of the Mountain Chautauqua as officially published in the booklets recently printed at this office. In addition to the program our readers will find something of interest in perusing the other matter published therewith, such as the school and department work in connection with the Chautauqua.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of Oakland is called for next Monday evening at 7.30 in the Board of Trade rooms to discuss the possibility of opening a free public library for Oakland, with the school library as a nucleus. All interested in the intellectual development of the town are cordially invited to attend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Sudden Death of Dr. E. Z. Cole

Dr. E. Z. Cole, the well known physician and surgeon of Baltimore, and head of St. Luke's Hospital in that city, died suddenly last week. Dr. Cole's wife was visiting Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek at Unlands' Cottage, Deer Park, when the message was recieved announcing his illness. He died before Mrs. Cole was able to reach her home in Baltimore.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ROOSEVELT GIVES WARNING

Points Out that Control of Corporations Is Necessary—Laws Should Be Administered.

In an article entitled "The Thraldom of Names," in the current issue of The Outlook, former President Roosevelt warns against the danger of being deceived by the use of the words "liberty" and "order" by persons who have ulterior ends to serve. Tyranny whether by the rich or by the poor, by the people or by their rulers, should be guarded against. But in dealing with industrial and social problems, Mr. Roosevelt says care should be taken not to fall into the mistakes which have brought disaster on less fortnunately situated peoples.

"First and foremost, we must stand firmly on a basis of good sound ethics," he says. "We intend to do what is right, for ample and sufficient reasons that it is right. If business is hurt by the stern exposure of crookedness and the result of efforts to punish the crooked men, then business must be hurt, even though good men are involved in the hurting, until it so adjusts itself that it is possible to prosecute wrongdoing without stampeding the business community into a terror-struck defense of the wrongdoers and an angry assault upon those who have exposed them. On the other hand, we must beware, above all things, of being misled by wicked or foolish men who would condone homicide and violence, and apologize for the dynamiter and the assasin because, forsooth they choose to take the ground that crime is no crime if the wicked man happens also to have been a shiftless and unthrify or lazy man who has never amassed property. It is essential that we should wrest the control of the Government out of the hands of rich men who use it for unhealthy purposes, and should keep it out of their hands; and to this end the first requisite is to provide means adequately to deal with corporations, which are essential to modern business but which, under the decisions of the courts, and because of the short-sightedness of the public, have become chief factors in political and business debasement. But it would be just as bad to put the control of the Government into the hands of demagogues and visionaries who seek to pander to ignorance and prejudice by penalizing thrift and business enterprises, and ruining all men of means, with, as an attendant result, the ruin of the entire community.

"Those who advocate total lack of regulation, those who advocate lawlessness in the business world, themselves give the strongest impulse to what I believe would be the deadening movement towards state socialism. There must be law to control the big man, and therefore especially the big corporations, in the industrial world, in the interest of our industrial democracy of today. The law must be efficient, and therefore it must be administered by executive officers, and not by law suits in the courts. If this is not done, the agitation to increase out of all measure the snare of the Government in this work will receive an enormous impetus. The movement for Government control of the great business corporations is no more a movement to put a stop to violence is a movement against liberty. The huge irresponsive corporations which demand liberty from the supervision of Government agents stand on the same ground as the less dangerous criminal of the streets, who wishes liberty from police interference."

Mr. Roosevelt closes with a denunciation of newspapers which attack the wealthy and apoligize for the crimes of labor, as well as those which attack the laboring man and apologize for the crimes of the wealth.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The great camp meeting is on and the Park is rapidly filling up. The initial meeting was held in the hall of philosophy which proved inadequate to accommodate the crowd and many stood inside and outside the building during the meeting which lasted from 8.00 to 9.30 p. m. The meeting was in charge of Rev. E. L. Hyde and was one of deep interest and much feeling. Rev. Jos. H. Smith arrived yesterday morning and will have charge of the meetings assisted by Drs. Fowler, Morrison and Oliver and a host of preachers and evangelists, with Dr. Gilmore in charge of the singing and evangelist Andy Dolbow will again have charge of the early morning and outdoor evening meetings. As there will be but one Sunday service during the meeting, next Sunday will be a great day, when our people from many miles in every direction will be here to hear the great preachers who will occupy the pulpit that day.

Among the cottages occupied since our last report we note the following: The L. D. Yoder cottage near Mt. Lake Hotel by Mr. Yoder's family; the Pollock cottage on H street; the Rosebud cottage on E street; the Blake cottage on I street; the Allenhurst on H street; the Mrs. Garthright cottage on H street; the Miller cottage on Oakland avenue, and Mrs John Johns is occupying her large boarding house on H street.

Mr. S. L. Allen, daughter and granddaughter are here for a short stay.

Miss Ada Armstrong, her sister-in-law and servants, of Baltimore, opened the Armstrong cottage Tuesday evening and will remain during the season. Other members of the family will come later.

Mr. Guest, an old time friend of the Park, as again with us.

The annual community meeting will be held in Assembly Hall next Wednesday morning, for the election of officers for the coming year.

Relief for Cough.

To prevent a dry tickling cough when lying down, rub the nostrils well with vaseline or any pure grease. It will save the patient much annoyance and broken rest.

Sheep and Lambs For Sale.

Forty-five head ewes, all young; thirty-five head lambs. W. McCulloh Brown, near Bayard, W. Va. 17tf

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see

ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribe s of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN C. TEATS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

LILLIE B. TEATS,
Administratrix.
Cranesville, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SARAH J. SCOTT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

22222 The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant.
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant.
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant.
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer.
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH.
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER.

and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. James Swadley, of Keyser, spent Monday in Oakland.

Mr D. J. Bender, of Accident, was in Oakland yesterday.

Mr. James A. Enlow, of Cumberland, was in Oakland on business Monday.

Miss Bertie M. Berger was the guest of Miss Ora Bush a few days last week.

Mr. George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, spent Tuesday in Oakland on business.

Mr. D. Y. Morris and Mr. J. M. Cane both of Kingwood, were Oakland visitors Monday.

Dr. W. F. Dailey, of Terra Alta, was the guest on Monday of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Mr. Charles A. Wilt, of Elk Lick, Pa., was in Oakland a day or two this week on business.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, general manager of the gas company, spent Tuesday in Oakland on business.

Miss Irene Conwell, of Bradford, Pa., is the guest of Miss Teckla Johnson at her home on Green street.

Mr. Leo J. Rasche, editor of the Grafton Sentinel, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with his mother.

Messrs. Jacob V. Anderson and Isaac W. Abernathy, of District No. 8, were business visitors to Oakland yesterday.

Miss Mary Carscadon, of Cumberland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Willison at her home in Oakland.

Mrs. Samuel D. Brady, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who visited Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt in Oakland, has returned to her home.

Mr. Charles B. Cropp, of Richwood, after spending a few days in Oakland with his family, returned to Richwood Tuesday morning.

Mr. R. C. McClandlish, treasurer of the Inter-State Trust Company, has taken up his residence at LaVale.—Cumberland News.

Mrs. John O. Bosley and two children of Wilmington, Del., are here as the guests of Mr. Bosley's mother at her home on Oak street.

Mrs. Frank Clouse and son, and Mrs. Samuel Downs, all of Confluence, Pa., are in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Shank.

Miss Bessie Adair, of Terra Alta, and Mr. Lloyd Wortham, of Grafton, spent Monday in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Mrs. Sallie Parsons and brother, George Hocking, of Meyersdale, Pa., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sturgiss at their home in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Franklin and little child are in Oakland visiting Mrs. Franklin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mitchell, at their home on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, have gone to Preston, Minn., Mr. Ellithorp's old home, where they will spend the summer with relatives and friends.

Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association went to Baltimore Tuesday night on a business mission, returned to the Park this morning.

Mrs. Jessie Davis and daughter, Miss Marguerite, and Miss Edith Coombs, all of Morgantown, W. Va., are in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Davis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCroskey, of Baltimore, Mrs. T. L. Crawford and Mrs. H. C. Swomley and little son, of Ijamsville, Md., are in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Thomas, of Thornton, W. Va., and Mr. W. S. Jenkins, of Evansville, W. Va., were guests Sunday and Monday of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Thomas at their home on Third street.

Mr. Elijah Howell, of near Swanton, was in Oakland last Saturday when he at this office on business. While in the city he inspected the new court house and voiced his appreciation of the new building.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, requests us to state that no services will be held in his church Sunday, except Sunday school, on account of the camp meeting now in progress at Mountain Lake Park.

Miss Helen Chapin, of Brockwayville, Pa., was in Oakland a day or two last and this week as the guest of Miss Nettie Conneway at her home here. Miss Chapin is the niece of Mr. N. U. Bond and has been on an extended visit to her relative at Bond.

Subrbribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Dr. W. W. Grant, who recently graduated from the dental department, University of Maryland has opened offices in Oakland for the practice of his profession. He has well arranged rooms in the McComas building where he will be pleased to see his friends and others desiring his services.

Garthright is offering some most excellent bargains in suitings, waistings, shoes, hats, to close out summer goods, and will take fresh made, sweet butter and fresh eggs, will pay 22 cents for each and part cash, for immediate delivery. Will pay, 20 cents lb. for young chickens and 12 cents for fat hens, if brought in at once. 20-2t

Miss Catherine Manges entertained very charmingly a number of her friends last Saturday afternoon, three of whom were delegates of Irving College at the Mt. Lake Conference: the Misses Belva Crissman, Rela Miller and Bertie Burger; also Miss Alice Harman, delegate of State College (Pa.), and Miss Alma B. Scheir and Miss Ora Bush, of this city.

Mrs. W. L. Davidson and three interesting sons are at the Park for the summer. After spending several days this week with the family there Dr. Davidson will leave Sunday night for Northfield, Mass., expecting to be absent two weeks, returning to the Park during the latter part of the month to have charge of the Chautauqua when it opens on August 3rd.

In handing out the positions at the Oakland Hotel the editor of the Journal, either intentionally or otherwise, overlooked what would be to him the most important factotum in a hotel, namely, the bar tender. But the Journal may have had an eye on this position for himself. One may not be blacklisted at one's own bar, so drinks would be handy as well as cheap.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Regester and son Robert, of Baltimore, are at Uplands Cottage, Deer Park. The Regesters reside at 2715 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Mrs. Regester is a daughter of Hon. J. Sewell Thomas, Register of Baltimore. This is the first visit of Mr. and Mrs. Regester to the Alleghanies, and they have already derived benefit from their sojourn in Garrett county.

Thoroughbred Irish Setter pups for sale. Elmer Haulenbeek, Deer Park, Maryland.

Prof. and Mrs. H. A. Loraditch, of Oakland, accompanied by Miss Mary P. Farr, of Baltimore, representing the Maryland State Library Commission, and Mr. Joseph E. Harned, the local botanist, went to Grantsville yesterday morning, expecting to return to Oakland either this afternoon or tomorrow. While down in the county Bittinger, Hoyes, Accident and other points will be visited by the party.

Messrs. Harvey J. Speicher and William Miller, of Accident, who went to Europe several weeks ago, returned to their homes last Friday, having arrived in New York the day previous. While in Europe the Garrett countians visited many points of interest, among them being Brussels, Paris, London, Liverpool and other cities. Mr. Speicher, representing his firm, purchased a number of horses for breeding purposes, nine in all, all of which with the exception of three, were shipped to his home at Accident.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, District Superintendent of the Oakland District M. E. church, left Oakland last Friday night for Seattle, Washington, where he went as a delegate to the International Epworth League Convention in session there from the 7th to the 12th inst. As District Superintendent Dr. Ward will retire with the close of this year's work, and in testimony of the esteem in which he is held by the pastors of his districts they individually and collectively contributed sufficient funds to defray the expenses of the trip and give the superintendent a well deserved outing which will probably extend over three weeks.

Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumbeland, arrived at Deer Park Hotel last Saturday in company with Judge A. Hunter Boyd, where Judge Henderson will spend the greater part of the summer and where he will be joined this week by Mrs. Henderson. Judge Boyd remained at Deer Park a few days and then went to Old Point Comfort to attend a meeting of the State Bar Association. Judge Henderson's health has improved very much since his arrival on the mountains and he makes daily visits to Oakland in his automobile. His improvement in health is a source of gratification to his many friends in Oakland and elsewhere in the county.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS: My farm of two hundred acres near Mountain Lake Park. Address Robt. H. Gordon, Cumberland, Maryland. 5t

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

Subscribe for The Republican.

OWSER BUYS A BIRD

s Heart Beats With Sympathy For Forlorn Parrot and Owner.

LORIES IN VIRTUOUS DEED.

eath of Forlorn One, Bowser Asserts. Due to a Broken Heart and to Mrs. Bowser—Divorce and Alimony Spoken of Again.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

THERE was astonishment in the Bowser residence the other evening when Mr. Bowser came home from the office accompanied by a boy and a parrot, the latter in a cage. The boy was in a hurry to get away, and he had departed before Mrs. Bowser got breath enough to exclaim:

"You don't mean that you've gone and bought that thing?"

"That thing, as you call it," replied Mr. Bowser, "is a bird. As to its species, it's a parrot. Please refer to it as such hereafter."

"But what is it doing here?"

"It is here by my wishes. In fact, it is my property, and I warn you here and now that if you vent your spite on the bird there will be a settlement between us."

The cage was placed in the sitting room, and, with a farewell wave of his hand to Polly, Mr. Bowser led the way down to the dining room. When the meal had fairly begun he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, perhaps I owe you an explanation. I have brought home a parrot."

"Yes, I know, and I can't get over my amazement. More than a hundred times I have heard you say that you'd



"SAID THAT HE HAD EATEN NOTHING FOR TWO DAYS."

like to take a crowbar and knock the head off every poll parrot in the land."

"I may have made such a remark, but it was probably made unthinkingly and without reference to my heart."

"What has your heart got to do with bringing home a frouzy old bird like that? She's a perfect fright to look at, and I'll warrant that her temper is as bad as her looks."

"My heart has this to do with it, Mrs. Bowser. When I see even a bird hungering for food and a kind word my heart beats in sympathy. It was altogether a sympathetic move on my part."

"Oh, it was? I haven't seen any sympathy on your part when I hungered for gloves and handkerchiefs and hosiery."

His Heart Touched.

Mr. Bowser flushed up and glared across the table at her, and the remainder of the dinner was finished in silence. On reaching the sitting room he walked three or four times around the battered old cage holding Poll and then said:

"The circumstances were these: That boy came into the office as I was about ready to start for home and wanted to sell me the bird. He is an Italian boy. This has been his pet parrot and playmate for the past two years, but owing to the hard times he could no longer keep her. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he said that he had eaten nothing for two days."

"And the tears melted your heart?"

"They did. Besides being hungry, the

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
No preaching on account of camp meeting at the Park.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt. Lake Park—On account of camp meeting no service will be conducted in the church.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $15.50.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre

No. 13.—154 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; 75 acres cleared and fenced; boiling spring of ice cold water at house. This is a new Farm, 4½ miles from the railroad and if taken soon may be had for $2,500.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

No. 17.—28 acres on Northwestern pike, nine miles south of Oakland; good house, barn and orchard. A good snap at $800. Owner has to sell.

No. 18.—255 acres adjoining No. 14, near Bittinger. Farm is almost level, free from stone, well watered; 70 acres cleared; $2,500 worth of saw timber; 700 sugar trees—just think of it. This farm must be sold quick and if you want a bargain you can get it for $3,500.

Am authorized to make a special price on Nos. 7 and 15. Must sell quick. Better thing it over and act before it is forever too late.

A number of desirable building lots in Oakland from $425 to $600. Buy these lots and lay a foundation for a fortune. These lots will double in value in a short time.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate manin Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. F. Parr's.
July 15 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 3.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12; Sang Run—Coppett & Lytes's Store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Speicher's Store, 9 to 5.
July 20 Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Rice.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 2 Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 5; Keyser—Shearman's Store, 4 to 6.
July 26 Hutton—Carney's Store, 10 to 4.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 9 to 2; Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 5.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick's 2 to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 1 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings Hotel, 2 to 5.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office 9 to 4.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Speicher's Store, 9 to 5.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store.
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 5.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1890, being Chapter 366, Section 85, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe 1908 tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONA ISABEL



BY RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "Bob Hampton of Placer," etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILLE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man wanted by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a conspirator was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII.—Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured. Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Dona Isabel was lost in 1762. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was taken ill.

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea, Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaking from sleep saw the ghost, supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Upon advice of Lady Darlington, Stephens started to probe the ghost. He came upon Lieut. Sanchez, the drunken officer he had humbled in Chile. He found that at Sanchez' inspiration, Engineer McKnight played "ghost" to scare the men into giving up the quest.

CHAPTER XIX.—Stephens announced that the Sea Queen was at the spot where Tuttle's quest was supposed to be. The crew was anxious to go on in further search. De Nova and Stephens conquered them in a fist fight. Lady Darlington thanked him.

CHAPTER XX.

In Which the Yacht Meets Disaster.

I have been endeavoring to recall in sequence the occurrences of the three days and nights following our turning northward, but it is all chaos, vague, confused—an expanse of sleepless hours, raging seas, snow, sleet, and ice, in the midst of which we battled for life in as desperately terrific a fight as men ever waged against nature. I can see and feel it all clearly enough, yet the incidents are so commingled that the separate days and nights appear one continuous event, without beginning or end. I hear the ceaseless howl of the wind, the growl of grinding ice, the smiting of tons of water, the threshing of loosened canvas, the rattle of blocks aloft, the thousand noises emitted by the struggling fabric under foot. I see the swirl of snow; the crested seas, boiling in madness; the gleam of pursuing icefields; the towering pinnacles of giant bergs overhanging our mast-heads; the flying clouds, and the settling down about us of the ghostly frost fog. I feel the wild plunge down into the hollow; the sickening, staggering effort to climb up; the dizzy balancing upon the crest, and that awful drop again into the hell below!

No man on board will ever know how we made it; how we ever found passage through those wind-lashed channels; how we ever kept upright under the pounding of that sea; how the Sea Queen ever shook her trembling decks free from the tons of ice and water, and rose staggering to the crest. Once our engines broke, and for two hours we rolled helplessly, while McKnight and the Chilean tinkered at the damaged machinery, and the great waves buried us, and smashed the charthouse into fragments. Once the rudder-chains became fouled with ice, and we swung into the trough of the sea hurled over until our lower yards trailed in the water and half the yacht shivered beneath the smother, we hanging on for our lives, drenched and buffeted by the waves. The jib-boom snapped like a pipestem, and a huge, ugly hole was ripped out of the forward bulwarks. Up to the neck in icy water we chopped away the raffle, and flung it overboard. Gustafson, shrieking wildly for help, went with the litter, which his mates bore Symes below groaning from a broken leg.

Merciful heavens, how that ice came down, pursuing us like the very Fiend! Once it pressed so closely against our quarter that the sea, rebounding from it, off its front, boarded us, sweeping us in a vast wall. It caught Dade on the companion door, hurled him smothering backward and flooded the cabin a foot deep in icy water. Yet we held to it, our eyes aching, our limbs frozen, our oilskins stiff with ice, the exposed flesh of our faces one festering frostbite, bruised by the shocks, half dead from fatigue, ditch from the battle. But it was no seamanship which saved us; it was the merciful Providence, for at times the smother was so thick we ran into it blindly, not daring to broach to with all that ice after us, driven by the wind, and not knowing what was in the yards ahead, or ten yards behind.

During all that time I scarcely left the deck, although De Nova served in watch on the bridge in the flying spray. Dade fed me as best he could, and what brief snatches of sleep I caught were on the divan in the cabin, my ice clothes drying on my body. I saw nothing of the women; there was no time, no opportunity. I doubt if either could have kept upright amid the awful pitching of the yacht, for I was obliged myself to creep from one hand-grasp to another. So I saw nothing of the ladies, but Dade succeeded in taking them food—cold provender, for the galley was wave-lashed, the cook driven below—although how they had ever managed it is a mystery, as he reported that Celeste clung to her bunk, sick and frightened, but that Lady Darlington was about and dressed whenever he went in.

Some time during the third day the wind had blown itself out, or else we had been driven beyond the sweep of it. Anyhow, it died down into fair calms, but the sea remained heavy, the fog thickening as the gale ceased. This curtain, coupled with the sparse light there was, left the decks so dark that we attempted little clearing up, merely pointing the yacht's nose more directly northward at half-speed, trusting the Almighty to furnish us with clear water. Indeed, there was nothing else to do with that ice-pack back of us, and the fierce seas pouring our poop. Besides, I had come to the end of my endurance, and when De Nova came limping forward, hailing to the life-line, to take his watch, I crept below more dead than alive, and clawed my way across the cabin. Lady Darlington stood braced in the doorway, yet for the life of me I could not speak, although I tried—my head nodded on my shoulders, and I fell forward across my bunk, asleep before I even struck the mattress. Dade said she made him pull off my boots and loosen my muffler, standing over him until it was done.

It was not sleep—it was more like death, for I never stirred or knew anything. I lay exactly as I fell, utterly insensible to either noise or motion. It was Dade's vigorous shaking that finally aroused me, nor did he desist until he had me sitting up in the bunk, my eyes wide open.

"What time is it, Dade?"

"Two o'clock, sir."

"Morning?"

"No, sir, afternoon; but the fog is that thick outside you can't see your own nose."

"Then I've been asleep for six hours! Why didn't you call me earlier?"

"Mr. De Nova told me to let you be, sir; I guess the lady asked him to do it."

I had pulled on my boots, and was standing up, gazing out through the door into the cabin, where Dade still remained, watching to see that I did not go back to sleep again. Suddenly there came a tremendous shock which sent me sprawling forward, and flung Dade headlong against the wall. As I struck the deck a thunderous crash and roar sounded forward; the stern of the vessel seemed to spring upward into the air, sliding us both down against the front of the cabin. Instantly there followed two muffled reports, accompanied by a further uptilting of the stern. Everything loose came tumbling down upon us, and, as I pulled myself to my knees, I found the deck slanting upward like the steep side of a hill.

"Oh, Lord, sir, what's been done?"

"We've hit something hard; ice, likely. Jump, now, and help me get out the women."

The awful, sickening poise of the stricken boat, swinging stern-up to the motion of the waves, was enough to shatter the courage of any man, and I could read speechless terror in Dade's face. Yet the lad stayed with me, and together we clambered up the incline of the deck, gripping at the table to help us. The door of the after-cabin was either locked or had become stuck; I did not wait to learn which, but burst it open with a swift, heavy kick. The light streamed in upon a scene of chaos—overturned furniture and broken glass. Celeste lay in one corner screaming hysterically; Lady Darlington was upon her knees in the plunging hull, yet we had not taken half a dozen strokes before we were tossed roughly by a sudden convulsion of the sea.

"My God, she's gone!" shouted a voice forward.

All I could distinguish within the boat were the two women next me at the stern—Celeste, with her face buried in her arms, and my lady staring into the icy fog.

CHAPTER XXI.

In Which Love Speaks.

No one uttered a sound after that first wild cry. We sat there stunned into silence by the horror of the situation, every eye staring blindly into the mist, the long-boat tossing like a chip on the swell caused by the engulfing of the yacht. The crippled Sea Queen had evidently gone down like a shot. Twice I endeavored to speak, but something choked me, and my voice failed. I reached down into my pocket, held close to my eyes the small compass I always carried, and swung the boat's head northward. Even this slight effort at action gave me back some measure of self-control.

"You had better step the mast, Mr. De Nova, and get out what canvas you can spread. There is not much wind, but we'll make the best of what little there is."

They went at the task as though glad to have work given them, but I could see nothing but the dim outlines of their forms.

I bent down toward Lady Darlington; she glanced around and directly into my eyes.

"Are you warm enough?"

"Oh, yes; but—but I hardly know how I am. This has come so suddenly. I—I am not frightened, but dazed, horrified. Were all the others on board drowned?"

"They must have been. I will question the men in a moment. Only I beg of you do not permit your courage to give way."

She rested her hand upon my knee.

"You need not fear for me," she said firmly. "I will not fail you."

The mainsail bellied out, catching whatever breeze there was, the boom swinging free and the long-boat leaning well over, as it leaped forward into the fog. The swift motion brought new heart to all of us.

"Pass back the provisions, lads, and we'll stow them away here in the stern-lockers."

This task required only a few moments, and when it was completed I was able to discern the mate, seated next to Celeste.

"Now tell me just what occurred, Mr. De Nova," I said. "What was it we bumped into,—an iceberg?"

"Zat was it, monsieur. You saw how ze fog lay. By gar, I not see ze fo'c'stle from ze bridge for more as four hour. We run at half-speed w'en you went below. Sacre, w'at else was dare? I know you much tired, an' so I stand ze vatch for six hour. By gar, my eyes burn tryin' to see someseng. Zen I send down for you to be call. Pretty soon I leave Larsen on ze bridge, an' start aft to see w'y you not come more quick. I get most to ze companion, when bang! we hit ze iceberg! Zat all I know for ze nex' minute, only zare be hell for'ard, an' ze ship up on end."

"Is that all you can tell? Is there any one else here able to explain?"

"Well sir," said a deep rumbling voice forward, "I was just aft o' the main-hatch when the rumpus happened, a-hangin' on to a life-line. I couldn't see much, but I figure it out like this. We hit a big berg bows on; a lot o' ice carved off on us, an' smashed in the for'ard deck like it was paper, crushin' down everything as far aft as the engine-room. Both boilers blow up, an' then nothin' held the stern in the air but the after bulkhead. When that finally gave way the ol' hooker dropped to Davy Jones. There wasn't a man ahead o' the main-hatch that had a chance even to run for it."

I caught my breath, feeling a shiver shake me.

"I am unable to make out who are on board," I said at last. "Name yourselves, beginning at the bow."

"Jem Cole, sir." It was the voice of the negro.

"Next. Speak up, men!"

"Johnson."

"Kelly."

"McKnight."

"Dade."

"Sanchez."

There was a pause, the last voice sounding just abaft the mast-butt.

"Is that all?"

"That's all, sir."

"With De Nova, myself, and the two women it makes the count ten. Well, we sha'n't be crowded for room. This is going to be a hard cruise, lads, but we'll make a stiff fight for it. We're sailors, with a stanch boat under us, and a chance to win out."

There was a faint cheer, rumbling, as if it had caught in their throats, and the negro asked:

"How much of a run is it, boss?"

"I am unable to tell you, Cole," I answered, endeavoring to make my voice sound hopeful, "because I have not had any observation for three days. There is no use lying to you fellows. There is a mighty long stretch between us and any land worth trying after. We are out of the track of ships, and our only hope is to keep the long-boat right side up, and get out of her all the speed possible. Two of you stand by to watch the running gear; the others had better lie down and get some sleep while the wind is light. Turn in with them, De Nova; you will have to relieve me at the tiller later."

The breeze perceptibly freshened, but not sufficiently to require any reefing of canvas, and the fog began drifting away like a great white cloud, leaving revealed the vista of cold gray sea stretching about us. Lord, but it did look barren and desolate, that ceaselessly heaving expanse of water, amid which we were but the merest speck, scarcely more important than those floating cakes of ice, tossed by the waves through which we sought passage.

At six o'clock we took careful stock of our supply of provisions, and served out a small ration all around, afterward arranging the several watches for the night and distributing, as equally as possible, the blankets and extra clothing. The wind felt colder, the sea coming up a bit, and Dade and Kelly fixed up a piece of spare canvas at the stern to protect the steersman from the dash of icy spray. De Nova took the tiller, and seeing no signs of a bad night I lay down amidships, though not until I had compelled Lady Darlington to seek rest also. Whether she found it or not I can not say, but I was asleep instantly, and knew nothing until Johnson called me at midnight.

There was no great change in conditions as I stumbled sleepily aft to take the tiller. The boat was sailing free, but with a reef in the mainsail, owing to a marked stiffening of the wind. The intense loneliness of the scene cast an even stronger spell over me now,—those awful wastes of solitude above and below; the far-off steely glitter of stars; the near-by white crested waves; the little, insignificant dot of a boat in which we tossed. I thought upon those leagues upon leagues of barrenness stretching away to the north, east, west, south the vast fields of ice, the extent of storm-lashed seas, the seeming hopelessness of our efforts at escape, and choked in my throat, my lips pressed tight, my eyes staring blindly out into the smother.

Suddenly the blanket at my feet stirred, and Lady Darlington sat up, her back against the gunwale and face upturned to mine. The cold gleam of the moon revealed her features clear cut as a cameo, framed by the darkness of her hood. I could distinguish the delicate tracery of her lashes, and, beneath that light, the gray of her eyes appeared black.

"I have been studying your face, Mr. Stephens," she said quietly, "and have read there the helplessness of our situation."

I rallied instantly, endeavoring to speak lightly.

"You translate wrongly. That was only the depression of the scene yonder; the awful loneliness of sea and sky affected my spirits. You should not draw hasty conclusions."

"Nor have I. Even such a sea and sky never gave you that look of despair. I know you too well to believe that. You consider our situation desperate."

I looked at her closely, but it was not fear I saw in the uplifted face.

"It is certainly serious enough," I admitted, believing it useless to attempt any deceit, "but not hopeless. We have a stanch boat under us, sufficient food for all our probable needs, and a favorable wind. While there is life there is hope."

She made a little eloquent gesture of the hands.

"Please do not say that. Those words are always the last effort to bolster up courage. Keep them for the men, but trust me with the exact truth."

"Ask and I will answer."

"What chance have we of rescue?"

I turned my eyes away before venturing to reply, yet I dared not utter an untruth.

"Two: the being picked up by some passing vessel, or the attaining of inhabitable land."

"Are there any vessels in this sea at this season?"

"It is hardly probable there are, unless it should be some whaler blown from her course around the Horn."

"Then our only practical hope lies in reaching land by our own efforts?" She leaned forward, her hand touching mine as it grasped the tiller, her earnest eyes compelling me to look at her.

"Yes."

"How—how far away is this land?"

I hesitated, actually afraid myself to speak the answer, but her hand-clasp merely tightened.

"Please tell me. I—I wish to know the very worst. Such knowledge will be easier to bear than this awful doubt."

"But I hardly know myself," I confessed desperately. "I have had no observation for several days, and can only guess the rate of progress of the Sea Queen, or our drift during the storm. I will be perfectly honest with you, though, and give you my best judgment. I believe we must be between four and five hundred miles to the east and north of Dougherty island, and not yet beyond the limit of drift ice. There would be no use in our attempting to turn back for that point of land, as it is nothing but a rock, and we could never find it by the mere guidance of a compass. Our only chance is to bear away to the northeast toward land and the track of ships."

"How far? What land?"

"The western coast of South America; at least 1,500 miles."

I felt her shudder, and scarcely realizing that I did so, or the significance of the action, impelled by an impulse beyond all control, I drew her hand within both my own as though in pledge of protection.



"Please Tell Me. I—I Wish to Know the Very Worst."

"It can be done," I insisted. "Such boat voyages have been accomplished."

She made no effort to draw away, her eyes still upon mine.

"Not through such a sea as this; not at this season of the year."

I could not answer, my lips dry, my throat parched.

"You know the utter hopelessness of it," she went on, stimulated by my silence. "You know we can never survive the cold, the closing in of the ice, the certainty of storm. You are a sailor, and a brave man—trust me with the whole truth."

TO BE CONTINUED

CHIEF JUDGE HAMILL HAS RESIGNED POSITIO

Tendered His Resignation to Governu Crothers Last Thursday.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, of Oakland who was appointed Chief Judge of th Orphans' Court by Governer Crother to fill the position thus made vacant b the resignation of Judge Fitzwate early during the present year, tendere his resignation to the Governer las Thursday, the same being received a the Governor's office Friday morning but up to this time no appointment ha been made by the Chief Executive t fill Mr. Hamill's position.

As a judge of the Orphans' Court Mr Hamill was prohibited under the con stitution of the State from practicing before any court within the State and in order to resume his practice at the bar he tendered his resignation.

At the time Mr. Hamill was appointed by the Governer to the position other members of his party became somewhat perturbed at the Governor's action, thinking that other and older members of the party had a prior claim upon any plums that may be dangling from the tree. Dr. Bartlett, one of the aspirants had the endorsement of two members of the county committee. Mr. Hamill being the third member of that body. While Mr. Hamill's opponent was getting his forces at work the successful one went to Baltimore and had an interview with the Governor with the result that he came home with his appointment sealed and delivered. This brought some sore spots to the surface, and they are still tender.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

James E Jacobs and Gertrude Artist, both of Grafton, W. Va.

George W. Keane, of Webster, W. Va., and Kate Anderson, of Wheeling, W. Va.

C. G. Mearns, of Buchannon, W. Va. and Wana Wilson, of Arlington, W. Va.

Ermon Moran, of New Milton, W. Va., and Minnie Greathouse, of Auburn, W. Va.

Arcie E. Fearer and Pearl Freeland, both of Terra Alta, W. Va.

J. Wells, of Annos, W. Va., and Mabel Satterfield, of Barnesville, W. Va.

Calvin Parsons, of Parson, W. Va., and Laura Miller, of Aurora.

Charlie Radcliffe and Sadie Swisher, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

S. J. Hargis, of Deadwood, N. D., and Agnes Bullard, of Oakland.

Orval Friend, of Friendsville, and Nellie Thomas, of Asher Glade.

Taylor Male and Cora Donaldson, both of Deer Park.

John Luzier, of Kitzmiller, and Stella Bray, of near Swanton.

Emanuel Durst and Ida Bittinger, both of Grantsville.

Lark Roy, of Harmon, W. Va., and Alice Real, of Petersburg, W. Va.

N. M. Robinson and Evalina Priesse, both of Elkins, W. Va.

Charles Grose and Jessie Gall, both of Grafton, W. Va.

E. A. Linch and Ethel Heck, both of Rutherford, W. Va.

Leslie Swisher and Florence Trisler, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Edward Bridges and Mary Dunnington both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Albert Lytle, of Confluence, Pa., and Ida Morrison, of Ohiopyle, Pa.

Seven with request not to publish.

Chautauqua Program.

In this paper today is published the detailed program of the Mountain Chautauqua as officially published in the booklets recently printed at this office. In addition to the program our readers will find something of interest in perusing the other matter published therewith, such as the school and department work in connection with the Chautauqua.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of

The Philippian Jailer

Sunday School Lesson for July 11, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 16:16-40. Memory verses, 29-31.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts 16:31.

TIME.—About A. D. 50, 51. The same period as our last lesson.

PLACE.—At Philippi in Macedonia.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

I. The Story of the Frenzied Girl. Her Mental and Physical Trouble. Paul's Faith. Her Deliverence.—Vs. 16-18. The missionaries frequently went from Lydia's house within the city to the place of prayer beyond the walls by the river side. On several occasions they met in the streets "a . . . damsel possessed with a spirit of divination." This girl gave forth strange utterances and hysterical cries in her frenzied condition, which her masters interpreted as they wished.

"Cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God," etc. She seems to have been impelled to tell the truth, as some demoniacs were in Christ's time.

"But Paul, being grieved said to the spirit" as distinct from its victim, "To come out of her," and go away from her, not to return. "And he came out the same hour."

II. The Missionaries Thrust Into Prison; Their Faith; Their Deliverance.—Vs. 19-26. The masters, having lost their source of gain, like the makers of silver shrines in Ephesus, stirred up a mob in the city and dragged Paul and Silas before the magistrates. The charge presented was that of throwing the city into confusion and anarchy by trying to convert the Romans to a new religion.

The clothes of Paul and Silas were torn off and the men were "tied up to the triangles, and beaten with the flogging sticks" upon the naked body (see 2 Cor. 11: 25; 1 Thes. 2: 2), till their backs were torn by the merciless blows. Why did they not escape by means of their Roman citizenship, as they did the next morning? Probably the clamor of the mob gave them no opportunity to be heard, and if they protested, their protests would be disregarded by the excited people. Then, all mangled and bleeding as they were, they were thrust into the inner prison and their feet placed in the stocks.

Songs in the Night.—25. "Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises."

"And the prisoners heard them." This was the beginning of the furtherance of the gospel through the suffering of the missionaries.

26. "And suddenly there was a great earthquake." This was the Lord's answer to prayer, whether it came by miracle, or was timed by special providence. "All the doors were opened and every one's bands were loosed." Either by the action of the earthquake, or by the same supernatural power which produced the earthquake.

III. The Conversion of the Jailer, Deliverance from Sin and Death, Through the Faith of the Jailer.—Vs. 27-34. "The keeper . . . would have killed himself" because by Roman law he was responsible for the safety of the prisoners, and he would avoid by suicide the disgrace of an execution.

28. "Paul cried . . . we are all here." Thus saving the jailer's life, for there was no longer a reason for his committing suicide.

29. "Called for a light." The Greek is plural, lights, torches or lamps. "Fell down before Paul and Silas."

30. "Brought them out," of the inner prison, into the open court, or into his own house. What was the jailer's motive in asking, "What must I do to be saved?" The motive was a consciousness of sin, of danger, of need, and of the goodness produced in Paul and Silas by their religion.

31. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Saved from sin, from its punishment, and to holiness and heaven. "And thy house." By leading his family to the same faith.

IV. The Missionaries Released and Sent on Their Way.—Vs. 35-40. The next morning the magistrate, learning what had taken place, sent officers to quietly release Paul and Silas, as the easiest way to save trouble. But Paul knew a better way, and stood upon his rights, quite as much for the good of the young church as for himself. "They have beaten us openly, uncondemned," without trial, and legal decision that they were guilty according to Roman law. "Being Romans," and exempt from stripes and torture. "Let them come themselves and fetch us out."

38. "They feared, when they heard," etc. The crime was regarded as treason, and those who committed it were liable to degradation from office, confiscation of property, and perhaps death. As the result, the magistrates apologized, and requested them to leave the city, which they did with dignity, and for the peace and good of the infant Philippian church.

Had they remained, there might arise useless opposition; while by leaving Luke with the church (as we learn from the change of pronouns "we" to "they"), there was a peaceful but large growth of the Christian community. From a comparison with what follows it appears that Timothy went with Paul and Silas.

"Two words of Jesus in this lesson can mean everything to every one of us," Follow Me. What will your answer be to-day? He calls you now. Will you follow him trustfully into danger, into safety, into glorious service?

The B'ar's Den Ghost

By FRANK H. SWEET

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JONAS WARNER of Tannerytown, being an enterprising Yankee boy, cast about for some way to increase his cash capital, which amounted to $2. For this sum he bought from old Mr. Higgins the exclusive privilege of gathering nuts on the southwest side of Sixpence hill. This transaction occurred about the middle of October.

Next morning Jonas was on the road at sunrise with a bundle of grain sacks, gun, sledge hammer and tin lard pail, containing his noonday meal. An unusually severe frost the night before had burst the chestnut burs, and the trees rained a spattering fusillade upon the dead leaves.

"I'll hide my nuts in the b'ar's den," thought Jonas as he sat at the roots of a gnarled oak eating the piece of pie that had been put into his pail first that it might be eaten last. "I'll hide 'em in the b'ar's den, and when I get 'em all picked I can come after 'em with the old express wagon."

So when he ceased work that afternoon he shouldered his spoils and toiled up the steep hillside to the b'ar's den.

The b'ar's den is a cave situated on the southwest slope of Sixpence hill. Here the ledge crops out in many places, leaving sharp acclivities of gray and moss grown rock. The largest of these ledges stands out like a gigantic cut into the heart of the hill. A gnarled grapevine clings tenaciously to the corpse of a strangled moosewood near the verge and lowers itself in angular contortions far down along the face of the rock.

Under the ledge is the main entrance of the cave, shrouded by moss, birches, blackberry briers and an overhanging mass of rock. This opening is dark and uninviting as the shaft of a deserted mine.

The den itself is about twelve feet wide and twelve feet deep, but it is not high enough to allow a man to stand upright. Back of this recess is a passage large enough for a human being to squeeze through. If one did so he would find himself in a very narrow fissure, which soon becomes so high that its roof is invisible, even to one carrying a lighted torch or lantern.

This fissure turns around a corner and then becomes so narrow that its exploration is impracticable, except to raccoons or lesser creatures.

What lies beyond is not known. There is an opening at the top of the cave, and tradition says that this opening was the favorite entrance of the bear which gave the place its title.

Jonas Warner deposited his nuts as far back in the cave as he could crawl. He thought he had more than enough nuts to make up the sum he had invested in certain furs that Abijah Williams claimed. Abijah and Jonas were about the same age and had been great friends, but during the last six months they had had nothing to do with each other.

Their quarrel had been the result of Jonas' trading propensities. One day during the previous spring he had



A SMILE STOLE OVER THE FACE OF ABIJAH.

bought a package of furs from a French Canadian woodchopper at a great bargain. The Canadian left town quickly without explaining that he had found the furs on the public highway. They had been dropped there from the wagon in which Abijah Williams had been carrying them to sell in the village.

Abijah, who had trapped them during the preceding winter, took his loss much to heart. When he learned what had become of his missing property he sought redress of Jonas.

Jonas, however, had bought the furs honestly and on the French Canadian's assurance that he himself had trapped them. Therefore Jonas refused to give up the package unless Abijah would share the loss. As Abijah would not consent, they parted angrily. Jonas kept the skins, and Abijah threatened to replevin them. Meantime the pelts were being spoiled by moths in the back room of the Warner homestead.

Thus the matter stood when Abijah Williams discovered Jonas busy among the trees. With the patience of a born hunter Abijah watched his former chum until he learned where Jonas deposited his booty.

Then a smile of satisfaction stole over the freckled face of Abijah Williams. He had determined to appropriate the nuts on account of his lost furs.

Next night he left the house as if to go coon hunting.

It happened that Hiram Acton, Uncle Hosea Swale and Joe Chute sallied out the same evening to hunt coons on Sixpence hill. Chute was a French Canadian. They had a lantern, a gun and two dogs. By 9 o'clock they had started a coon.

Suddenly the barking of one of their hounds seemed high above them. It rang out full and musical. When the dog ceased the echoes went calling to and fro among the ledges and faintly falling away till silence again ruled the night. The three coon hunters stopped running and began to talk.

"Fellers," said Hiram, wiping the perspiration from his brow with the back of his hand, "we've lost him."

"What makes you think so?" panted Uncle Hosea.

"Think so? Why, I'm tellin' on ye I know it. The razin' beast o' prey has took sanctuary in the b'ar's den. Ye might jest as well try to ketch a pond shiner in a steel trap as expect to find a coon that gits into the b'ar's den."

"I told ye, didn't I," snarled Uncle Hosea, "'twa'n't no use in comin' off here arter coons? They allers manage to git into that pesky hole. Let's go hum."

"Waal, I ain't goin' back now," said Chute resolutely. "I got my mout' mad' up for dat coon, 'n' I tell my woman I fetch one coon home to him. My woman—she's de bes' cook!"

"She won't cook no coon that ain't ketched, I guess," said Acton.

"I tole you," exclaimed Chute, "up in Canaday I smoke out coons in place lak dat. Take some dead leaf 'n' strike a match, 'n' dat coon she come out pooty mighty quick, ya-as!"

"Chute, ye might jest as well try to drive a coon out o' Hoosac tunnel by lightin' a match at one end on't," said Acton.

But Uncle Hosea Swale seemed to think the plan worth trying, and presently Chute was sent to light a fire at the upper opening, while the others stayed at the nearer entrance with the dogs. Chute was instructed to smother the fire with leaves and brush, so that its draft would be downward and through the cave and out of the lower entrance.

His companions heard the crackling of the brush as Chute went through it. Then all was silent save the moaning of wind in the treetops overhead. The solemnity of the night became almost oppressive.

"It's kinder fun'ral-like here, ain't it, Acton?" said Uncle Hosea in a low tone.

"Kinder. I wisht that Frenchman 'd hurry up."

"I don't s'pose," Uncle Hosea went on, "that anybody ever explored this here cave?"

"What'd anybody want to explore it for?"

"Waal, curiosity, maybe. Ye remember ole Sam Ma'sh, don't ye?"

"Him that bruk his leg loggin' for Henry Brasset? He said he heerd it crack in three places. He was so scared that he insisted on bein' brung home on an ox sled. When they got him halfway home he jumped off'n the sled an' went back after his dinner pail. Yes, I remember ole Sam Ma'sh."

"Waal, he was a curi's sort of a critter. He'd tell the most sing'lar stories. He uster tell sometimes 'bout explorin' this here b'ar's den. He skart hisself so tellin' it one night over to Bennett's huskin' that he didn't darse to go hum alone."

"What did he see in there?" asked Acton, lighting his pipe and leaning back against a bowlder.

At this point Chute came back to report that the smudge was burning finely. He sat down, and Uncle Hosea went on with his story:

"Waal, nigh's I kin rec'lect it, ole Ma'sh said he got here 'n' crawled in with a knife in his teeth, leavin' his gun outside. He follered a kinder circooltus crack for nigh forty feet 'n' then come to a place so small 't he couldn't git through it. So he held his lantern front of him 'n' looked in.

"'N', b' golly, he see a big chamber like hollered out'n the stun, 'n' in the middle on't, on the floor, sot a human skull grinnin' at him with a shin bone between the teeth.

"Ole Ma'sh said the skull kinder taffied and most scared the life out of him, and he didn't know how quick he come away."

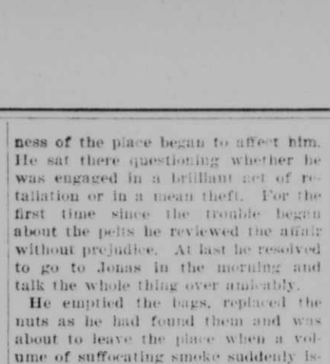
Hiram laughed nervously. Chute turned up the wick of the lantern without laughing at all. The three huddled together before the great black hole and talked fearfully of spooks and apparitions.

Their reminiscences were of old tales handed down in New England households from ancestors who lived in a wilderness peopled with a thousand terrors. No one but Chute owned to a belief in evil spirits, but the Canadian's superstition was contagious.

Half an hour after Uncle Hosea's story of "Sam Ma'sh" the three men were in such a quivering condition that a weird sound would have been enough to send them flying through the woods.

All this time the b'ar's den had another occupant besides the raccoon. Abijah Williams was there, filling his sacks with Jonas Warner's chestnuts. It was impossible for those outside to see his lantern light. And as stillness reigned inside the cave Abijah was unaware of the proximity of the coon hunters.

After he had filled his bags the still



A WHITE FACE APPEARED AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASSAGE.

the color of birch bark as he pointed to the hole leading into the edge from the b'ar's den.

The three men stood gazing with dropped jaws, bursting eyes and hair erect where two human hands stretched from the black hole and moved as if in dumb appeal.

Next instant the hands drew back convulsively, and a shriek so sharp, so piercing and unearthly rang from the b'ar's den that the echoes flung it back like a chorus of fiends. It was repeated as a white face, distorted by fear beyond recognition, appeared at the mouth of the passage.

The raccoon was trying to crawl over Abijah's back, and he believed that some fearful thing was upon him.

The Canadian started with a yell that might have been heard a mile. He leaped five feet into the air and sped away in the darkness, crashing through the bushes.

Uncle Hosea shrieked, "Land o' the livin'!" in a shrill falsetto and flew after Chute.

Hiram Acton gave no cry, for his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth and refused to utter a sound. For a few hundred yards his track was visible by the receding light of his lantern that rose and fell like some singular kind of fireworks. Soon, however, the lantern smashed against an oak with a crash that showered the ground with shivered glass. But when Hiram stopped three miles from Sixpence hill he was still clinging to the wire bail, which was all that was left of the lantern.

Uncle Hosea was bedridden for several days. Joe Chute borrowed a team on the following Sunday and drove twenty miles to church for the first time in two years. Hiram Acton told a wonderful story of what he had seen after the flight of his two companions. According to this veracious narrative, Hiram had conversed coolly with a ghost "up'ards of nine feet high." But what the apparition had told him Hiram dared not tell.

The affair created a great stir in Tannerytown, and from that time forward Sixpence hill ceased to allure coon hunters.

Only two persons knew the facts of the case. On the day following his exploit Abijah told James Warner all about it, though he did not dwell on the fright he underwent when the coon crawled over him. The two boys kept the affair to themselves after shaking hands in renewed friendship.

As to the skins, they were found to have become entirely worthless pending the settlement of the dispute. But Jonas afterward fully compensated Abijah for his loss, as he was in duty bound to do.

The Way It Goes.

"Who is that man who looks so consequential over there?"

"Oh, he's the whole show."

"And who is that sharp looking woman standing next to him?"

"She bosses the show."—Baltimore American.

Honors Easy.

"He acts so stuck up."

"What is it all about?"

"He had a brother in the legislature once."

"Huh! I had a brother in ja'l."

BOWSER BUYS A BIRD

His Heart Beats With Sympathy For Forlorn Parrot and Owner.

GLORIES IN VIRTUOUS DEED.

Death of Forlorn One, Bowser Asserts, Due to a Broken Heart and to Mrs. Bowser—Divorce and Alimony Spoken of Again.

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THERE was astonishment in the Bowser residence the other evening when Mr. Bowser came home from the office accompanied by a boy and a parrot, the latter in a cage. The boy was in a hurry to get away, and he had departed before Mrs. Bowser got breath enough to exclaim:

"You don't mean that you've gone and bought that thing?"

"That thing, as you call it," replied Mr. Bowser, "is a bird. As to its species, it's a parrot. Please refer to it as such hereafter."

"But what is it doing here?"

"It is here by my wishes. In fact, it is my property, and I warn you here and now that if you vent your spite on the bird there will be a settlement between us."

The cage was placed in the sitting room, and, with a farewell wave of his hand to Polly, Mr. Bowser led the way down to the dining room. When the meal had fairly begun he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, perhaps I owe you an explanation. I have brought home a parrot."

"Yes, I know, and I can't get over my amazement. More than a hundred times I have heard you say that you'd



"SAID THAT HE HAD EATEN NOTHING FOR TWO DAYS."

like to take a crowbar and knock the head off every poll parrot in the land."

"I may have made such a remark, but it was probably made unthinkingly and without reference to my heart."

"What has your heart got to do with bringing home a frouzy old bird like that? She's a perfect fright to look at, and I'll warrant that her temper is as bad as her looks."

"My heart has this to do with it, Mrs. Bowser. When I see even a bird hungering for food and a kind word my heart beats in sympathy. It was altogether a sympathetic move on my part."

"Oh, it was? I haven't seen any sympathy on your part when I hungered for gloves and handkerchiefs and hosiery."

His Heart Touched.

Mr. Bowser flushed up and glared across the table at her, and the remainder of the dinner was finished in silence. On reaching the sitting room he walked three or four times around the battered old cage holding Poll and then said:

"The circumstances were these: That boy came into the office as I was about ready to start for home and wanted to sell me the bird. He is an Italian boy. This has been his pet parrot and playmate for the past two years, but owing to the hard times he could no longer keep her. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he said that he had eaten nothing for two days."

"And the tears melted your heart?"

"They did. Besides being hungry, the boy was heartbroken at the idea that his pet bird must go to a stranger, perhaps to some one who would take an ax to her instead of speaking kindly. Then the bird herself looked at me with a sorrowful appeal in her eyes, and I could no longer resist."

"I see how it was with you," replied Mrs. Bowser. "You bought a new milk cow once because you thought she switched her tail in a sorrowful manner."

"If it pleases you to assume the attitude you do, go ahead, but I know my duty and shall do it. This case has called out my fullest sympathy. Immediately on purchasing Polly I sent out and procured food for her and the boy as well. A hearty meal has made a wonderful change in her. She is now feeling that life may still hold something for her and that there is at least one human being on earth that cares whether she lives or dies."

"She doesn't look as if she had a feeling of any kind."

Mr. Bowser had to mentally admit the fact. The ragged and dusty old bird sat on the perch with hanging head and closed eyes and seemed utterly oblivious of her surroundings. Even the family cat was disgusted at sight of her.

"The house is strange to her," exclaimed Mr. Bowser, "and there cannot be the least doubt that she feels you are inimical to her. She fails to catch a sympathetic note in your voice—a heartiness in your welcome. The result is that she is placed in an embarrassing position."

"It's news to me that an old parrot can be embarrassed."

"Perhaps so. I had no hope from the first that you would make her welcome or have any sympathy for the poor boy that had to part with her. He had to hasten from the door to keep you from seeing the tears in his eyes. Another moment and he would have burst into sobs."

"Another moment, if he had seen a policeman coming, he'd have jumped off the stoop and over the fence. He no doubt stole bird and cage somewhere. How much did your sympathetic heart dictate that you should pay for the outfit?"

Mr. Bowser treated the question with the contempt it deserved, and there was a long interval of silence before he said:

"I can realize the feelings of this bird. She doesn't wish to be under any obligations to you. I positively forbid you to give her food or drink. I will attend to those things myself. And in the same breath I warn you against any malevolence. If I come home any evening and find her with a broken leg or lying dead, there will be a cataclysm around here. I shall be able to lay my hand on the murderer without trouble."

Mrs. Bowser made no reply to that, but went down to the kitchen to tell the cook about breakfast. Left alone and his heart still melting with sympathy, Mr. Bowser reached into the cage to take Poll off her roost and tell her how welcome she was to the house. She didn't come off the perch. On the contrary, she hung there and gave him such a bite on the wrist that he went dancing about the room and using bad words. His sympathetic heart got a bad jar, but he had to conceal the fact from Mrs. Bowser, who had no sooner returned than she asked:

"What were you cavorting around the room for just now?"

"I wasn't cavorting."

"And who were you talking to?"

"No one."

She seemed to doubt him, but nothing more was said, and after smoking a cigar and glancing over the evening paper Poll was carefully covered up, the cat locked in the kitchen, and the Bowser family went upstairs to bed. Sleep had not yet come when there was a wild, weird shriek from below, and Mr. Bowser bounced up with the exclamation:

"What on earth ails the cat?"

Midnight Disturbance.

"Nothing. It's that old parrot of yours."

"But it can't be. No parrot on earth"—

There was a succession of gurgles, screams and shrieks, and Mr. Bowser ran to the head of the stairs. After listening a moment he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, if that yaller eyed old cat of yours has murdered my parrot I will have blood in repayment!"

"You know the cat is locked up," she answered. "It's that bird. There she goes again. She's lonesome for you, or else she's trying to swallow her own feet. Why don't you go down and see? If she keeps that noise up much longer, we'll have the police in here."

"Where—where is my revolver?"

"Nobody knows, and you don't need it anyway. Go right down and tell poor Polly how your heart beats for her and how mine doesn't, and she may shut up. If she doesn't you will have to sit up with her all night."

Several further shrieks sent Mr. Bowser down the stairs, and as he lighted the gas and advanced to the cage the bird uttered one terrific shriek and fell off the perch and kicked its last.

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Bowser from the top of the stairs.

Mr. Bowser did not answer. He reached into the cage and gave the dead body a cuff, and then, taking the cage to the door, he gave it a heave into a snowdrift alongside the fence.

"What was it?" repeated Mrs. Bowser as he came upstairs with shivers chasing up and down his spine.

"What was it? What was it?" he shouted. "It was that you broke that poor bird's heart, and she is dead of grief, and tomorrow morning you can take the train for your mother's and stay there while the lawyers arrange the divorce and alimony."

M. QUAD.

Too Much.

"Do you think that Miss Kidder was having fun with me?" asked Chawley.

"Well, old chap, give me the details," was Awthur's response.

"You see, I had my bull terrier with me. And I said to her, 'That dog knows as much as I do.' And she said, 'Don't you think $4.50 was too much to pay for him?'"—Cleveland Leader.

Hide and Seek In the Desert.



—Harper's Weekly.

A Different Kind.

"The couple who are going to take a wedding trip in the groom's aeroplane will have a nice little reception room fitted up on the airship."

"Indeed! That will be a regular sky parlor."—Minneapolis Journal.

CRUISE OF THE "ALICE WALL"

As the Alice Wall arose majestically on her man-made wings for her initial flight from Snohomish to Hoboken, bearing the mails, a mighty cheer ascended with her. There were no passengers except two supernumeraries shipped to fill the places of any sailors who should inadvertently desert while leaning over the rail. Kabhau, the noted aeronaut, was in command, but Prof. Thayer had been commissioned by a western university to observe, in the interest of science, the psychological effect of high altitudes upon sea urchins—or the glass vessel containing them.

As the ship rapidly gained elevation, though it seemed not to make much horizontal progress, the crew became alarmed at a rumor that Kabhau had forgotten which way to turn the things that kept her from going too high. She was said to be unmanageable, and in that case would go up, up, interminably; nothing would induce her to turn her nose toward the now-distant netherness. Utter panic, alone, deterred the crew from instant mutiny.

Ten hours out, the barometer turned upside down and tried to work that way. The mercury fell, and summer clothing became mere mosquito netting, became spider web, cut decollete, cut peek-a-boo, dwindled into puerile inadequacy.

The two substitute sailors, shivering at the taffrail, passed downward through the rent in the clouds made by the ship's passage, and grumbled. The colossal mistake was dimly visible, though diminished by distance to a petty faux pas.

"'Tis a pitiful cinder from the devil's own furnace," Tim remarked; "but there's nothing I want so much as to be upon that cinder."

"True for ye," Mike rejoined. "'Tis no more than three ions of rarefied radio-activity energetically diluted wid a pint of rectified ether; but I'd give a quarter for it. Why didn't they tie a sthring to it, so whin we wanted it we could trawl it up?"

"I was thinking of me fireside," said Tim, "and I want to go home. I've got cold feet, a condition superinduced be the state of the atmosphere, with referince to its relative timperature. All me life I've wanted a sled that would slide up hill, but 'tis glad I am I niver had wan. What is life, annyhow? A mere misstep into a trap-shooting machine, and up ye go down to Absolute Zero! Sure, this trip makes me wish I'd met wid a fatal illness when me grandmother was a baby."

"Yis," wailed Tim; "I don't expect to live to tell the folks at home of me sad death in mid-air on the ship that niver returned, and I'm thinking I'll write a farewell letther."

"Ah!" said the professor, "speaking of letters reminds me that we must drop the mails, to be forwarded by rail to Hoboken, as we are not making any progress in that direction."

"Is Hoboken in Mars?" Mike inquired.

"No, it's 3,000 miles out, from Snohomish. York state, they call it, or Jersey; but the mails are important."

The professor procured a cork and dropped it overboard. It floated slowly downward.

"Gravity is still working," he observed.

"Bedad, thin, 'tis working backward," said Mike; "we're falling up."

Kabhau and the mail clerk brought out the pouches, and the former looked downward through a pair of binoculars. The clerk held a pouch over the rail, prepared to drop it at a word. Tim gazed wistfully at the "cinder," far, far below.

"'Tis a foine shot if they hit it," he murmured.

"Before you drop the mails," suggested Prof. Thayer, "I should like to look through the glass, Mr. Kabhau. My technical training may enable me to tell you exactly or approximately where Hoboken should be, with relation to our own position, if we are straight up from Hoboken."

"Certainly," said the aeronaut, impressed; "take it, and look in at the little end."

"Ah!" said the professor, after a scrutinizing glance; "it is as I anticipated. Owing to the rotation of the earth we have passed Hoboken backward. We shall have to wait till she turns over again, when we can deliver the mail as well at its original destination."

At that moment Kabhau placed his hand to his forehead, while a beatific expression stole over his countenance.

"I have just thought of a little expedient," he said. "We have been unable to control our elevation because we have forgotten which way to turn the little lever that pulls altitude up or down; but as the lever is so devised as to move in only one direction it now occurs to me to try that way for luck."

A touch, and the ship started home.

Five minutes later the hum of a city was distinctly audible, and it became obvious that Prof. Thayer had erred, for a score of newsboys were shouting:

"Hoboken evening papers! Extry! All-about-the-safe-arrival-packet - Alice Wall!"

Mike was rather confused by the excitement of arrival at a foreign city.

"There do be a rumor, Tim," he murmured, "that the Alice Wall have arrived."

In a moment, there was a flash and a concussion. Mike lay sprawling upon the deck, gazing upward.

And there was Hoboken away up above.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mr. J. H. Miller has his new house ready for the plasterers.

Mr. Bert Swauger has the lumber on the ground and the excavations made for his new building.

Mr. William Tressier has put down a new boardwalk in front of his property.

Mr. Harry Leatham, ex-postmaster, merchant and poet, of Keyser's Ridge, was in town one day last week. He says he moved out in the country that he might raise his own fish worms.

Prof. Lacock and three students from Harvard college passed through here one day last week over the old Braddock road to verify and correct the work done last summer on the same road.

Mr. Menno Miller returned from Pittsburg last week bringing with him an automobile capable of carrying seven passengers.

Mr. Josiah Durst took a trip in an automobile last week to Winchester, Va.

Mrs. Norman Brown and children, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Geo. Charles, of Cumberland, are the guests of Mrs. Maggie Brown.

Mr. Daniel Gnagey, of Indiana, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Uriah M. Stanton left here last Saturday to visit his brother, Frank, in California, and will also go to the exposition at Seattle, Wash. Mr. Arthur Jordan will have charge of his business during his absence.

Messrs. John L. Englehart and Lewis Georgie and Miss Carrie Diefenbaugh attended the Lutheran Sunday school convention held at Garrett, Pa., last week. They made the trip in Mr. Diefenbaugh's new automobile.

Communion service will be held in the Lutheran church Sunday, July 11th.

BITTINGER.

A cold wave swept over this section beginning on July 3rd and continuing until the 5th. On the morning of the 4th the mercury stood at forty.

Attorney Hendrickson, of Cumberland, spent last Monday and Tuesday in this village.

M. K. Malone, of Elizabeth, Pa., has arrived here for his usual summer vacation and is entertained at the home of Ira Durst, some four miles from this village.

We learn that the residence of Jacob Bittinger, Jr., located on Bear Hill near this place, was destroyed by fire on Friday of last week, but have no report of the probable amount of loss.

C. E. Ellithorp and wife, of this place, left last Thursday for an extended visit among relatives and friends in Minnesota and other western states.

Mrs. Virginia Morgan, wife of Rev. Morgan of High Point, N. C., with her two children, are spending the summer with Mrs. Morgan's sister, Mrs. O. C. Buckle, in this village.

Thomas B. Wiley returned last Saturday from a limited tour of Florida, and reports a very pleasant and interesting trip.

Patterson Engle is reported among the sick in our neighborhood this week, and we hope for his speedy recovery.

Some excellent clover hay is being made on the farms in this neighborhood this week.

District Road Supervisor Jacob Brenneman has laid off his gang of workmen, stacked his tools in a fence corner and is busy building a selfrocking cradle for the little daughter that came to his home a few days ago, and if any one wants to see a real soul stirring, heart touching smile just behold that daddy-like grin Jake carries about with him since last Thursday.

ASHER GLADE.

The weather at this time is hot, with plenty of rain.

The teachers from this section have all returned from Oakland. They report a pleasant and profitable time.

On the night of June 29, the store of S. Thomas & Son was entered by burglars and an attempt made to blow open the safe. This failed as they were discovered too soon. All they got was $8.42, which was taken from the postoffice and some telephone money. Fred Thomas sent to Fairmont, W. Va., for some English bloodhounds. They came and took up the trail which they followed by way of Sommerfield to a house in Listonburg, Pa., but as the owner of the hounds had no authority to arrest, he had to wait until they could get an officer. The next morning the deputy sheriff and about fifty people accompanied the dogs and their owner but when they returned to the house where the burglars had been trailed, they had escaped. They were trailed to Confluence, where it was learned that they had boarded a freight train. No arrests have yet been made.

Mr. L. K. Fike attended the picnic at Cove last Saturday.

Over 3300 pieces of mail was carried over our mail route last month.

The Republican for Job Work.

GORTNER.

Charles Shaffer, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his old home near this place.

David Gnagey and wife, of Hauser, spent Sunday at the home of D. J. Slabach.

Mr. and Mrs. James Tyce, who were calling on their many friends here last week, returned to their home at Meyersdale, Pa., Monday.

Artie Dodge spent Saturday and Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Artie Wolf, of Cranesville, W. Va.

A. T. Baker, who is employed by the Kendall Lumber Co., near Lead Mine, W. Va., spent Sunday at his home here.

A largely attended meeting in the interest of the good roads was held at the Gortner school house last Saturday evening. The speakers were G. S. Hamill, S. T. Jones and A. T. Matthews, all of Oakland. P. P. Gortner was elected chairman and A. T. Matthews, secretary. A comittee as follows was selected to wait on the State Road Commission at Baltimore this fall: Henry Smouse, Jonas Yutzy, David Gnagey, G. S. Hamill and McCulloh Brown. The subject being fully discussed by those present the meeting closed, deciding to meet again in the fall.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Harriett Broadwater, Master Donovan House (2), Miss Felda House (2), The Oakland Hotel (2), Miss Daisy Summers, Mess. Willey & Willey, Miss Adeline Wolfe.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the funds of the Corporation of Loch Lynn Heights, Md., from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 1st, 1908	$ 66 21	
From Licenses	50 00	
From County levy	100 00	
From County on bridge	125 00	
From H. Z. Gibson, Clerk, taxes collected	387 07	$721 28

1908 DISBURSEMENTS.

May 4	E. C. Cuppett, bailiff fees, 1907	$ 27 50	
	Wm. Smith, 1907 account	5 63	
	C. P. Martin, 1907 account	15 53	
	Garrett W. Moon, 1907 account	5 70	
	C. M. Rathbun & Son, 1907 account	10 11	
	Lester C. Yutzy, 1907 account	4 50	
	L. Callis	1 00	
	Floyd White	1 00	
	B. F. Crane	1 00	
	G. W. Moon	1 00	
	Z. C. Gibson	1 00	
July 9	Cuppett-Leighton	24 43	
	C. P. Martin	30 20	
	L. Callis, 1907 account	8 45	
	P. L. Lish	7 69	
	James Louchery	1 80	
	Will Friend	1 00	
	Alton Friend	1 50	
	Bud Lish	3 00	
	John Baker	1 50	
	Mt. Lake Park Associatisn	28 50	
Aug 15	Jas. R. Maroney	9 30	
" 20	F. White	5 00	
	E. E. Kesner	5 00	
	Mt. Lake Park Association	47 50	
	Levi Hewitt	1 95	
Sep 9	C. A. Friend	15 00	
" 14	Wm. Sebold	14 40	
	J. H. Louchery	6 60	
	John White	2 95	
	Cuppett Leighton	17 20	
Oct 16	Mt. Lake Park Association	80 00	
Dec 7	C. A. Friend	20 00	
	H. Z. Gibson	3 50	
	Cuppett Leighton	10 03	
	Z. C. Gibson	13 80	
8	E. L. Rathbun	1 00	
	P. T. Garthright	22 18	
	J. H. Louchery	3 97	
1909			
Jan 7	Levi Hewitt	90	
	John Baker	2 48	
	H. Z. Gibson	24 35	
30	U. S. Ford, tax Col. (W. D. Dunn 1905 account)	31 04	
Feb 4	C. A. Friend	10 00	
Mar 3	Wm. Friend	4 10	
	C. A. Friend	5 00	
	U. G. Ford, int. on W. D. Dunn claim 1905	3 87	
Apr 19	Levi Hewitt	3 85	
	H. V. Leighton	2 00	
	John Baker	2 85	
	J. H. Louchery	1 87	
	H. Z. Gibson	2 00	
	Rent for Council Rooms for years 1906, 1907, 1908	36 00	
	Tax Collector's percentage	20 00	
	Revising assessments and making out tax bills	13 87	
		$626 10	
Less unpaid vouchers		171 44	454 66
Balance on hand, May 1, 1909			$266 62

ASSETS.

Balance on hand, May 1, 1909	$266 62	
Uncollected taxes (1906)	44 03	
" " (1907)	54 64	
" " (1908)	109 31	
Real estate (Lockup)	50 00	
Tools	5 00	$529 60

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Vouchers	$171 44	171 44
Assets over Liabilities		$358 16

Z. C. GIBSON, Mayor.

Test—
H. Z. GIBSON, Clerk.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1909

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and postoffice address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be prefered to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barnum, W. Va.

John A. Wright, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

Taylor Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Elisha B. Durst, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bond.

J. H. Price, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

Adam J. Richter, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Conrad Spiker, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Wm. G. Mattingly, Democrat, Judge and Register, Hoyes.

Nathan H. Casteel, Republican, Judge and Register, Hoyes.

District No. 7.

W. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

P. T. Lipscomb, Republican, Judge and Register, Mt. Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Guy Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9.

Floyd Crowe, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10.

Sebastian Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

Benj. F. Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Peter F. Michaels, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton.

Wm. H. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing.

District No. 12.

J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Simon Brenneman, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

Daniel Fichtner, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District 14

James A. Delawder, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Summer Program—Continued.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN)

Friday August 6th.

"Fraternal Day"—Odd-Fellows Excursion Day.

SPECIAL TRAINS—LOW RATES.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour:
11.00 a. m.	Monologue Reading: "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," Miss Margaret Stahl. A sweet, beautiful story, wonderfully told.
1.00 p. m.	Auditorium: Mass-meeting under auspices of the Odd-Fellows, whom we gladly welcome. Attractive program. Admission tickets will be demanded.
3.00 p. m.	Lecture: "A Hunted Wanderer," Jos. K. Griffis (Tahan) in Indian Costume presenting a thrilling life story.
4.00 p. m.	Base Ball, Athletic Field.
8.00 p. m.	Grand Concert: The Fairmont High School Band with added soloists. Violin Solos, E. Hellier Collens. Vocal Solo, Mrs. Grace Hall Rhieldeffer. Trains leave after all is over.

Saturday, August 7th.

8.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: "The United States in the Orient," Judge W. E. Norris, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
4.00 p. m.	Reading Hour: "Life is a Dream," Miss Cora Mel Patten.
8.00 p. m.	Musical Prelude, Mrs. Rhieldeffer and Mr. Collens.
8.15 p. m.	Lecture: "Home Life in Dixie During the War," Dr. S. A. Steele, Brownwood, Texas. The most brilliant and witty account of old times in the South which the platform has known.

Sunday, August 8th.

9.30 a. m.	Biblical Hour.
11.00 a. m.	Sermon: Dr. S. A. Steele, Brownwood, Texas, with special responsive service and music.
2.30 p. m.	Assembly Sunday School in M. E. church.
5.00 p. m.	Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service, Hall of Philosophy, Dr. W. L. Davidson.
7.00 p. m.	Eventide Concert. Special Music. Brief address with stereopticon views.

Monday, August 9th.

NOTE.—This being recreation day with opportunities for excursions to the mountain resorts, no services will be held until the evening hour.

8.00 p. m.	Musical Prelude: E. Hellier Collens and Violin. Vocal Solo, Miss Grace Hall-Rhieldeffer
8.15 p. m.	Lecture: "The University of Hard Knocks," Ralph Parlette, one of the truly great wits of the platform.

Tuesday, August 10th.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour.
10.00 a. m.	Children's Story Telling Hour: "A Flower Myth," "Jenny Wren," "The Almond Blossom," Miss Anna Chadwick, Los Angeles, Cal.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: "Pockets and Paradises," Ralph Parlette.
4.00 p. m.	Reading Hour: "The Servant in the House," Miss Cora Mel Patten.
8.00 p. m.	Evening of Magic and Mystery: Eugene Laurant, the famous magician with expert assistant in feats of legerdemain.

Wednesday, August 11th.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: Dr. Wm. Spurgeon, England.
10.00 a. m.	Children's Story Telling Hour. "A Moon Myth," "Charlie's Garden," "Little Daylight," "The Burning of Rice Fields," Miss Chadwick.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: Our Boys," Mr. Frederick W. Collins.
4.00 p. m.	Reading Hour: "An Hour of Short Stories," Mrs. W. E. Lewis, Cincinnati, O.
8.00 p. m.	"A Calabrian Love Tragedy," profusely illustrated with stereopticon views and vocal selections on the auxetophone by famous opera singers of the present day, Prof. N. J. Corey, Detroit, Mich.

Thursday, August 12th.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: Dr. Wm. Spurgeon.
10.00 a. m.	Children's Story Telling Hour: "A Rainbow Myth," "The Story of Wylie," "The Fountains of the Deep," Miss Chadwick.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: "Alexander Hamilton," Mr. Frederick W. Collins.
4.00 p. m.	Reading Hour: "King Rene's Daughter," Mrs. W. E. Lewis.
7.30 p. m.	First Orchestral Concert: To be given at this hour every evening.
8.00 p. m.	Lecture: "The Appeal of the People's Song," illustrated with stereopticon views and vocal selections faultlessly rendered on the great auxetophone reproducing the voices of the great singers of the present time, Prof. N. J. Corey.

Friday August 13th.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: Dr. Wm. Spurgeon.
10.00 a. m.	Children's Story Telling Hour: "A Fire Myth," "The Fire Bringer," Indian legend: "Answered by Fire," Miss Chadwick.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: "The Message of the Life of Longfellow," Prof. T. Augustin Dwyer.
4.00 p. m.	Reading Hour: "The Man Without a Country," (Edward Everett Hale), Mrs. W. E. Lewis.
7.30 p. m.	Promenade Concert: The Famous Orchestra.
8.00 p. m.	Lecture: "Jerusalem, My Happy Home." Mdme. Lydia von Finklestein Mountford, Holy Land messenger from Jerusalem, Palestine, with curios and costumes.
9.30 p. m.	Informal Reception, Mountain Lake Hotel.

Saturday, August 14th.

"Annual Tournament Day."

00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: Rev Ken C. Hayes.
00 a. m.	Children's Story Telling Hour: "A Cloud Myth," "The Wise Old Horse," "The Sailor Man," Reading, "The Angel and the Shepherds," Miss Chadwick.
11.00 a. m.	"The Life of Jacob," Mdme. Lydia von Finklestein Mountford with curios and costumes. The entire afternoon will be given over to the exercises of the Annual Tournament under the direction of Col. J. M. Burns in behalf of the Ladies' Civic Club of Mountain Lake Park.
7.30. p. m.	Orchestral Concert.
8.00 p. m.	Lecture: "Thirty Days in the Desert of Sahara" magnificently illustrated with stereopticon views, Prof. T. Augustin Dwyer.

Sunday, August 15th.

9.30 a. m.	Biblical Hour: Prof. T. Augustin Dwyer.
11.00 a. m.	Morning Sermon. "The King of the Shepherds," Mme. Lydia von Finklestein Mountford. Special Music.
2.30 p. m.	Assembly Sunday School, M. E. Church.
5.00 p. m.	Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Services, Hall of Philosophy, Dr. W. L. Davidson.
7.00 p. m.	Eventide Song Service, with brief address, Rev. Ken C. Hayes.

Monday, August 16th.

This is recreation day with excursions to nearby resorts. No exercises held until the afternoon hour.

2.30 p. m.	Monologue Reading: "The Man from Home," one of the most popular of recent plays, Mr. Edward P. Elliott, Sandwich, Mass.
7.45 p. m.	Prelude, Orchestra. First appearance of Miss Myrtle Shaw, Soprano.
8.15 p. m.	Lecture: "An American Citizen at the Court of Spain," profusely illustrated with magnificent stereopticon views, Prof. T. Augustin Dwyer.

Tuesday, August 17th.

"Gov. Glenn Day"—National and Denominational Day.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: Prof. T. Augustin Dwyer.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: An hour with crayon and caricature work. Multitudes of rapidly drawn pictures, "Jon," the famous cartoonist of the Detroit News.
1.00 p. m.	Auditorium: Annual Lutheran Reunion. Delightful program to be later announced. Admission tickets demanded for this service.
2.45 p. m.	Musical Prelude: The famous Weber Male Quartette of Boston.
3.00 p. m.	Lecture: "The South, It's Possibilities and Problems," Gov. Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina. The most brilliant Southerner on the platform.
4.30 p. m.	Base Ball, Athletic Field.
4.30 p. m.	Reading Hour: "Much Ado About Nothing," Mrs. W. E. Lewis.
8.00 p. m.	Grand Concert and Novelty Entertainment: The famous Weber Male Quartette, Miss Myrtle Shaw, Soprano, and Rosani the phenomenal juggler and manipulator. His only appearance. Also the Famous Orchestra. Trains leave after all is over.

Wednesday, August 18th.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The Method of the King as Teacher," Dr. E. L. Parks.
11.00 a. m.	"An Hour with Shakespeare," Prof. T. Augustin Dwyer.
2.30 p. m.	Mid-week added treat. Grand Concert by the Weber Male Quartette, assisted by the Famous Orchestra and Miss Myrtle Shaw.
7.45 p. m.	Thirty minutes of caricature and crayon sketches. Jon, of the Detroit News.
8.15 p. m.	Lecture: "Queer Transportation Methods," Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Magnificent stereopticon views and wonderful Moving Pictures.

Thursday, August 19th.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The Formative Idea of the Kingdom, God Man's Father," Dr. E. L. Parks.
11.00 a. m.	Monologue Reading: "Dicken's Christmas Carol," Mr. Ladru M. Layton
4.00 p. m.	Reading: "Tom Grogan," Mrs. W. E. Lewis.
7.30 a. m.	Musical Prelude: Orchestra. Mr. Hobart Smock in Baritone Solos, Miss Myrtle Shaw, Soprano.
8.00 p. m.	Lecture: "Cathedrals, Mosques and Temples of the Old World," Mr. O. P. Austin. Rare stereopticon views and beautiful Moving Pictures.
9.30 p. m.	Informal Reception, Mountain Lake Hotel.

Friday August 20th.

"Recognition Day."

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The Life of the Kingdom, Man Child of God, Brother of Fellowman," Dr. E. L. Parks.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: "Jones," an impersonal character study, Dr. Robert M. Moore, Washington, D. C.
2.00 p. m.	March of Chautauquans from Hall of Philosophy—passing under the arches and through the Golden Gate of the Class of 1909. Responsive Service. Brief address and presentation of Diplomas. Music by Orchestra.
4.30 p. m.	C. L. S. C. Round Table and Reunion.
8.00 p. m.	Full evening of matchless colored Moving Pictures by W. Robert Goss of New York City. Illustrated songs by Miss M. J. Bartell, including the wonderful new colored picture "Cinderella" and the story in color of "Rip Van Winkle."

Saturday, August 21st.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The Nature of the Kingdom," Dr. E. L. Parks.
11.00 a. m.	An hour with George Little, the crayon artist and chalk talker. Many pictures drawn in the presence of the audience.
4.00 p. m.	Base Ball: Athletic Field.
8.00 p. m.	Grand Week-end Entertainment. The Famous Orchestra in special selections. Readings, Ladru M. Layton with the most elaborate display of Colored Moving Pictures ever shown at Mt. Lake Park, W. Robert Goss. Baritone Solo, Mr. Hobart Smock. Soprano Solos, Miss Myrtle Shaw. Illustrated Songs by Miss M. J. Bartell.

Sunday, August 22nd.

9.30 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The King and His Work," Dr. E. L. Parks.
11.00 a. m.	Morning Sermon: "The Immortality of a Transfer," Dr. Henry C. Risner, Tyler, Texas. Special music by the Orchestra and Soloists.
2.30 p. m.	Assembly Sunday School, M. E. Church.
5.00 p. m.	Closing Sunday Chautauqua Vesper Service, Hall of Philosophy, Dr. W. L. Davidson.
7.00 p. m.	Eventide Song Service. Orchestra and Soloists, with a matchless series of colored stereopticon views illustrating the "Life of Christ." W. Robert Goss. Illustrated Sacred Songs, Miss M. J. Bartell.

Monday, August 23rd.

The great wealth of attractions present during these latter days render it impossible to make this a recreation day. The hours will be filled with strong offerings that you cannot afford to miss.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The Method of Founding the Kingdom," Dr. E. L. Parks.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: "An Eagle Feather," Dr. Henry C. Risner.
4.00 p. m.	Lecture: "Socialism," Hall of Philosophy, Dr. J. W. Crook, Amherst College.
7.50 p. m.	Musical Prelude, Baritone Solo, Mr. Hobart Smock.
8.00 p. m.	"Ben Hur," Gen. Lew Wallace's Immortal Story told by means of colored stereopticon views and many attractive Moving Pictures. The wonderful Moving Picture of the "Chariot Race," W. Robert Goss. Illustrated Songs by Miss M. J. Bartell.

Tuesday, August 24th.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The Method of Perpetuating the Kingdom," Dr. E. L. Park.
11.00 a. m.	Lecture: "The Story of the Ages," Rev. Dr. Geo. S. Holmes, one of the most unique and informing lectures.
4.00 p. m.	Lecture: "The Cry of the Children in Our Factories," Prof. J. W. Crook, Hall of Philosophy.
7.30 p. m.	Thirty minutes of impersonations and lightning changes, Mr. Harry White, New York City. Baritone Solo, Mr. Hobart Smock.
8.00 p. m.	Grand Concert: The famous Lotus Glee Club of New York City. Matchless Male Quartette as well as superb soloists. Followed by a series of colored Moving Pictures and Illustrated Songs, W. Robert Goss and Miss M. J. Bartell.

Wednesday, August 25th.

"Musical Festival Day."

EXCURSION TRAINS WITH LOW RATES.

9.00 a. m.	Biblical Hour: "The Great Laws of the Kingdom," Dr. E. L. Parks.
11.00 a. m.	Entertainment Extraordinary: Harry White, the famous impersonator and lightning change artist. Assisted by the Lotus Club.
2.00 p. m.	Orchestral Concert.
2.30 p. m.	"The Great White World," Captain Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, manager of the Zeigler-Baldwin Arctic Expedition. Presenting with his lecture the most elaborate collections of curios which has ever been brought from the far frozen north. A display you cannot afford to miss. Lecture full of thrilling experiences.
4.00 p. m.	Ball Game: Athletic Field.
4.30 p. m.	Lecture: "Bulls and Bears of Wall Street," Prof. J. W. Crook, Hall of Philosophy.
7.00 p. m.	Grand Closing Entertainment. The renowned Lotus Glee Club. Impersonations and lightning changes, Harry White. The Famous Orchestra. Baritone Solos, Mr. Hobart Smock. Brief Lecture: "The First Time Across the Arctic Ocean," Capt. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, with a series of remarkable stereopticon views. Double display of Moving Pictures. The popular Fred Held and W. Robert Goss. Illuminated Songs by Miss M. J. Bartell.
9.30 p. m.	Brilliant display of Fireworks just as the excursion trains depart after a glorious day. No stronger day's program has ever been offered at Mountain Lake Park.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909. NUMBER 20

ROAD WORK MAY BE COMPLETED IN FOUR MONTHS

So Mr. J. E. Francis Hopes. Who Has the State Road Contract.

The first shovel full of earth to be moved on the new State road now being built under the terms of the State Highway Law, and under the supervision of the State Highways Commission, was taken out Tuesday by the men employed by the contractor, Mr. J. E. Francis, who has now about forty men in all employed, thirty of whom are Italians who arrived here Monday morning and were immediately taken to the scene of operations, five and a-half miles north of Oakland, where the work was begun under favorable circumstances, but lacking the help which Mr. Francis had hopes of placing at work Tuesday.

His commissary, Nicholas Dennis, of Philadelphia, who secures Italian labor for employers, started from Philadelphia Sunday night with about seventy men but on the way here more than half deserted and went to work for another contractor near Washington, D. C. In the meanwhile Mr. Francis has prospects of securing other and better men from another point and these are likely to arrive here within the next few days, so that the work will not be delayed owing to lack of labor.

Mr. Francis is well equipped for the work in hand as he is provided with the requisite machinery, consisting of road scoops, plows, twenty-six dump wagons, sprinklers, two rollers, a traction engine of thirty horse power and capable of hauling some fifteen or twenty tons of rock at a time. The machinery and equipment is in the pink of condition and the contractor expects to have the work completed within four months, conditioned, however, upon the state of weather in the meantime.

Two Fish Hogs.

"Still Wearing The Belt. Merchant Thos. Little and the editor have been making some excellent records as lately, but on last Friday exceeded their record and bagged nearly of the speckled beauties. They bagged in one week nearly 200 trout and spent less than two days in doing so."

The foregoing is from the Garrett Journal, of Oakland. We are glad to learn that "the editor" and Mr. Little are wearing the belt, though we should prefer to see them wearing rings in their noses, for they are as fine a pair of fish hogs as we have lately read about. As scarce as trout have come to be in this country, we should think that fifty a day were overdoing the gentle play of angling. And we should like to ask the editor how he caught 'em.—Preston Republican.

The Republican for Job Work.

JUDGE BOYD PRAISES GARRETT

Tells of Rapid Progress Being Made by Maryland's Youngest County.

"Without disparaging any of the other counties in this good commonwealth, I believe that Garrett is making perhaps the most rapid and substantial progress of any of its sisters," remarked that urbane and learned jurist, Chief Justice A. Hunter Boyd, of the Court of Appeals, at the Rennert, while waiting the other day to take the boat for Old Point Comfort to attend the session of the state bar association.

"There is hardly a better test of the intelligence, morality and public spirit of a community than the character of its public buildings, and by this standard Garrett county is in the foremost ranks. It has a newly completed court house that, outside the one in Baltimore, is superior to any in the state, and in which the people take a pardonable pride. It is a very handsome structure and embodies some novel and excellent features. One striking and sensible departure is the arrangement of having the jury, witnesses and counsel occupy a pit, whereby they are isolated and protected from outside interference and contact with those who have no direct interest in a trial. It is the best plan I ever saw.

"The grand jury room, the library and the apartments of the various officials are splendidly adapted to the end sought. There is an innovation in the shape of a county room, where the rural resident who has business at the courthouse may spend the entire day with members of his family without having to undergo the expense of putting up at a hotel. The commission that authorized the construction of the courthouse did a wise thing in limiting the size of the room where cases are tried. A very large chamber is not desirable, and so the seating capacity was purposely made small. Whenever cases of a scandalous or sensational character are being heard there is a morbid curiosity that attracts a multitude of people, and if the chamber be spacious crowds pour in to hear details of a sort that tends to demoralize and degrade. For that reason the new $80,000 courthouse of Garrett county has been given an auditorium of very moderate dimensions."

Chief Justice Boyd, spoken of above, is not a native Marylander, but is a son of the Old Dominion. He went to Allegany county from Winchester shortly after his graduation at Washington and Lee University, in 1871, and speedily won the respect and confidence of the people of Cumberland. When he first went on the bench, 16 years ago, he had built up a large and lucrative law practice, which was constantly expanding. Though a Democrat, he has never engaged in politics in any partisan way, and many of the strongest Republicans of that section are his staunch supporters. It is conceded that Judge Boyd will be the unanimous choice of his party when the Democrats meet to name a ticket. Should he be successful at the polls he would serve but 10 of the 15 year term, as by the end of a decade he would have reached 70 years, the age of obligatory retirement.—Baltimore American.

DIXON & KELSO

Will Offer at The Following Prices For Cash

Good Oats per Bushel	61 1-2c
Yellow Corn per Bushel	90
Cracked Corn and Meal per hundred	$1.90
Corn, Oats and Barley Chop per hundred	$1.75
Sucrene Chop per hund.	1.50
White Meddlin per hund.	1.75
Gold Medal Flour per Bbl.	7.25
Sleepy Eye Flour per Bbl.	7.25
Marvel Flour per Barrel	7.25
Flour any kind per sack	90c

We have a complete line of Grain Cradles, Scythe, Harvesting Oil and etc.

COME AND SEE

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK'S SEASON IS NOW ON

Camp-Meeting Conducted by Clergyman from Mississippi.

With a summer program consisting of a camp-meeting, an interesting good roads conference, missionary conferences, a week of moving pictures, Chautauqua lectures and courses of study in photography, art, kindergarten and physical training, the season at Mountain Lake Park is in full swing. The camp-meeting is now in progress, with Rev. Joseph Smith, of Meridian, Miss., in charge. It closes tonight.

"Tomorrow a conference on home missions and church extension will start under the joint auspices of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Rev. Dr. Robert S. Forbes, Home Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, will be the principal speaker.

Moving pictures, including the passion play, Napoleon Bonoparte, Napoleon and Josephine, will be exhibited every night of the week of July 19 to 24.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold its anniversary at the Park on July 24, 25 and 26. A feature of this meeting will be an international debate between Carl Richards and Pingwen Kno, of Shanghai, China, on the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States. The Celestial will argue for their admission.

From August 3 to 25 the Chautauqua will be in progress. There will be lectures by such speakers as former Gov. Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina; Dr. S. A. Steele, Mme. Lydia von Finkelstein-Mountford, Judge W. E. Norris, of the Department of Justice; Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, a Japanese official; Prof. T. Augustus Dwyer, Dr. William Spurgeon, Claude N. Bennet, manager of the Congressional information Bureau; Ralph Parlette, editor of the Lyceumite and Talent; O. P. Austin, Chief of the Government Bureau of Statistics; Franklin W. Collins, of the Department of Justice; Dr. Robert M. Moore, Dr. George S. Holmes, Capt. Evelyn Baldwin, manager of the Zeigler-Baldwin Arctic expedition; N. J. Corey, Rev. Ken C. Hays and Joseph K. Griffis.

The season will wind up with a great interstate good roads conference, for which a joint call has been issued by Governo Crothers, of Maryland, and Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia. Addresses will be made by the two Governors, neither saying what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, Mountain Lake Park being strictly temperance.

Other speakers will be Congressmen Pearre and Sturgiss, Commissioner of Highways Charles P. Light and Archer Butler Tulbert, author of "The Red Men's Road," "The Old National Road" and "Historic Highways of America," who will represent the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bender, formerly of Grantsville, but now residing in Meyersdale, Pa., are spending a few days here taking in and enjoying the camp meeting and other gatherings in connection with it.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rafter, of Kitzmiller, annual visitors to the camp meeting, are here for a few days' visit. Their coming to the Park every year is only another indication that this place is growing in favor with our county residents as it has been for years past a favorite with the residents of cities far and near.

Among the county residents who spent Sunday at the Park attending the camp meeting were noticed Mr. Harvey W. Speicher, of Accident; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ashby, of Deer Park; Mr. M. A. Browning, of Kitzmiller, and his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Smith, of Blaine; Dr. and Mrs. James W. Laughlin, of Deer Park, and hosts of others whose names cannot now be recalled. The day was perfect and an ideal one for the great crowd present that day.

Sunday morning on the excursion train to Cumberland, a hundred or more excursionists left the train at Oakland and came down here in carriages and other means of transportation, where they spent the day, returning to their homes via Oakland Sunday afternoon upon the return of the excursion train. We know the visitors enjoyed the day and the outing better than they would have done had they continued the journey to Cumberland, for reports from that city Monday indicated that the weather was intensely hot.

This has been a most successful camp meeting both in numbers and results. All the money needed was obtained without begging and without taking up much time. The meetings from the beginning were characterized by an earnestness and zeal that will always bring results. The most marked day of the meeting was Tuesday last, when in all the sessions the tide was at the flood. The meeting will close with tonight's session which will doubtless be a great occasion.

The annual election of officers for the Community of Mountain Lake Park took place Wednesday when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Col. J. M. Burns; secretary, Rev. L. A. Rudisill; members of the annual committee, Rev. J. P McKee and M. M. Schrock; treasurer, E. E. Friend; street supervisor, J. L. Echard; policeman, Thomas Harris. The annual committee was authorized to meet representatives of the natural gas company to agree upon terms of franchise in Mountain Lake Park.

The cottages are nearly all occupied and many more small cottages could have been rented.

Among well known ministers in attendance at camp meeting we note Revs. S. W. Davis, E. W. Westfall, E. P. Idleman, J. B. Workman, J. O. Bolton and many others.

Services in the M. E. church Sunday as follows: Class meeting, 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, 2.30 p. m.; preaching, 8.00 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Hayden and daughter Nancy, of Westernport, were in the Park a few hours yesterday.

Mr. C. J. Rathbun and family are occupying the Rathbun cottage on Oakland avenue.

Come to Garrett for Sound Health and Long Life.

Mr. Abraham I. Wilson last Sunday, July 11th, 1909, in his comfortable home at Wilson's store on the B. & O. R. R., in Garrett county, Maryland, celebrated the 93rd year of his age. Among the many who were there not one may be destined do reach so distant a mile stone upon the highway of mortality. Barring rheumatic visitations of recent years to the feet with increased deafness he is in mind and body a marvelously preserved man of robust frame and healthful vitalities, lively in spirit and buoyant with life. He was born within speaking distance of the house in which he now resides and has always resided. The life of this aged man has been exceptionally temperate, indulging the use of neither intoxicants nor tobacco. The chronicler herein an intimate acquaintance of more than thirty-three years, never heard him utter an oath nor abusively assail another.

Mr. Wilson never married but lived in the family of his brother Jonathan, and after the latter's death became the head of the household and exercised salutary and parental direction in its affairs. Indeed it can be said, this stout oak has survived generations in the human forest and continues to stand after the fellows of its early bud have dropped as autumn leaves from the stem of life. Just think of it, he was born during the administration of President Madison and has been permitted to see the administration of twenty-three presidents of the United States—in that day Madison, Jefferson, Adams, Henry, Marshall and other revolutionary patriots were still living beacons along the first pathway of the Republic.

Mr. Wilson sprang from a numerous family of eighteen children, all now gone except this brother with two younger sisters.

Last Sunday's anniversary was made no less delightful than memorable. A generous hospitality for which the Wilson home is noted was convincingly apparent in the bountiful dinner to which we all gathered with one accord. At such a repast the above mentioned chronicler felt superior to any challenge, but, just opposite him sat two lawyers who, as usual, beat all competitors with their mouths. In the happy throng of that happy meeting were Mrs. Florence Davis and Misses Hetty, Nellie and Bessie Davis and Nannie Hepburn, all of Piedmont, ex-Judge and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, Mr. James Harvey, Mrs. John Rafter, Messrs. E. R. Browning, Stanley Bender, Charles M. Wilson and son, Osmond Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miller; Mrs. A. I. Wilson, son and daughter, of Davis, W. Va.; Mrs. Bessie Holeman and daughter, of Ridgeville, W. Va.; Mr. James Wilson, of Brier, Md.; Attorneys Edward H. Sincell and Gilmor S. Hamill, Miss Jessie Conneway, Mr. John Baker, Mrs. Stella Feely, Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, Miss Ada Miller and others with mine host, Mr. Abraham I. Wilson.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College. Cumberland, Md. 20-6t

MARYLAND SCHOOL HAS SEEN FOUR CENTURIES

Venerable College at Annapolis was Founded Nearly 325 Years Ago.

Mr. William C. Devecmon, of the Cumberland bar, contributed the following to the Baltimore Sunday Sun, July 4.

In point of time, I believe, there were two colleges established on this continent before old St. John's at Annapolis, but by their charters or by the terms and limitations of their foundation, the scope of their usefulness was limited either by religious or financial or other restrictions.

On the other hand, education at King William's school, which was the old name for St. John's college, was free—free from religious restrictions and free from financial obligations, the first free public school upon the Western Hemisphere. It can, with justice, claim to be the mother of the public free school system of all the states of this Union.

Upon its reorganization under the name of St. John's College, the first class was graduated in 1793, and, during the 13 years that elapsed until 1806, when, on account of the withdrawal of the legislative appropriation, the functions of the college were suspended, a historian of the college has stated that among the sons of St. John's were "four Governors of Maryland, one United States Senator, five members of the House of Representatives, four judges of the courts, one Attorney General, one United States District Attorney, six state Senators, fifteen Representatives, besides officers of the Army and Navy, leading lawyers, divines and men of note in other walks of life."

The lack of an endowment or other permanent source of sure income has been the only limitation upon St. John's scope of influence; but within the boundaries which were apparently fixed by her founders, she has worthily fulfilled their fondest expectations.

It was declared that King William's School was founded "for the propagation of the Gospel and the education of the youth of the province in good letters and manners."

At least this is the language of the Act of 1696, a re-enactment of the Act of 1694, which I believe is no longer extant; and in the charter of St. John's College, granted in 1784, that institution is said to be established "for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue, knowledge and useful literature."

At that time a liberal education was not supposed to occupy itself with the material aspects of life, its aim was to be a gentleman rather than a man of affairs. During the present generation this view has changed, and the chief aim of the college education today is supposed to be to endow the student with mental equipment which will best qualify him for a struggle in life to amass property and wealth. Then, the refinments of polite intercourse were more highly thought of; today the master minds of the world are occupied with stupendous problems of production and transportation.

It is but natural that systems of education should change to conform with current ideas of usefulness to society. St. John's College, on account of the lack of money, has always been ill equipped to compete with the great colleges of the North in giving her students a thorough knowledge of chemistry, electricity and mechanics. But after all the greatest among the modern captains of commerce, production, transdortation and invention have not received their education in the colleges, and I am inclined to think that a preliminary training in general culture and morals would not have detracted from their chances of success.

The students of this old institution have come from all walks of life; but when they pass out from these halls they have one feature in common—the alumnus of St. John's college is in character a gentleman.

Of all the names connected with the college that of William Pinkney must unqestionably be regarded the greatest.

Originally destined for the medical profession, he soon perceived that a profession, the knowledge in regard to which was at that time so crude that the most skilled practitioners could be regarded as little better than quacks, was not suited to his genius nor to the genius of his times.

In Pinkney's age the zeitgeist was the development of the science of government and its twin brother—the law. Pinkney became a statesman and a lawyer.

The branches of the profession then of chief importance were real estate and special pleading. He acquired an accurate and profound knowledge. Eloquence then had an importance which we in this age of dry fact can with difficulty estimate or realize. William Pinkney cultivated eloquence, and became the most eloquent man of this age.

In the War of 1812 he was an officer in the American army. Always throughout his life he was one of the most laborious of men.

A genius, a supremely great man, is the embodiment of the spirit of the times in which he lives. Such was Pericles, such was Shakespeare, such was Napoleon, and such was Pinkney.

Would you understand the real spirit of the times in any period of the world's history? Study the biography and the acts and works of that period's great men.

A new word has recently found its way into the English Language, though I believe not yet in the dictionaries—the word "superman". In nearly every period of the world's history you will find certain supermen whose lives comprise the life of their nation, and sometimes of the world, while they lived.

Though as a soldier Pinkney never won a great battle or planned a great campaign; though as a statesman he did nothing to permanently shape his country's destiny; though as a lawyer no great principle of the law owes its origin to him—yet, take him all in all, he had no contemporary who better represented the character of the times.

It has been said of Shakespeare that he was the soul of his age. I say of William Pinkney that he was the embodiment of the spirit of his times.

Free Public Library.

The library meeting held at the call of Miss Mary P. Farr, the field secretary of the State Library Commission, last Monday evening in the rooms of the Board of Trade, was a small but a representative one. That Oakland has need of a good public library was recognized by all present. The success of such a library depends upon the attractiveness of the room in which it is located and upon the personality of the librarian. The rent, heat and light of the former and the salary of the latter require that a fund shall be available for the support of the library.

With the present school library as a nucleus and with the interest that has always been shown in the same it is felt that funds for new books will always be available. It was suggested that a library association be organized, the membership dues of which shall support a library for the free use of all. A committee, consisting of Mr. Joseph E. Harned, Mrs. Lou Waters and Mr. R. E. Sliger, was appointed to look at rooms and to formulate a plan for such organization to report at a subsequent meeting to be called in the early fall.

Miss Farr has visited and established traveling libraries in nearly all the towns and villages in Garrett county. Last week she visited McHenry, Hoyes, Friendsville, Accident, The Cove, Keyser's Ridge, Grantsville, Jennings and Bittinger and established a library in Selbysport by telephone. Thus far this week she has gone to Swanton, Crellin and Hutton. Today she goes to Sunnyside, and tomorrow to Deer Park, Loch Lynn and Mountain Lake Park. The towns near the eastern boundary she will visit during her sojourn in Allegany county. In all her trips Miss Farr has been accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Loraditch, both of whom have been of the greatest service to her in introducing her and her cause to the people.

Home Mission and Church Extension Conference.

The Home Mission and Church Extension Conferance under the joint auspices of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Woman's Home Mission Society, will be held at Mountain Lake Park, beginning Friday morning, July 16th, and closing Monday, July 19th, with the annual reception of the Woman's Home Missionery Society at Thompson Rest Home, from three to five P. M.

Among the speakers will be Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Dr. Robert S. Forbes, secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; Mrs. D. L. Williams, of Deleware, Ohio, President of the National Woman's Home Missionary Society; Mrs. T. V. Chapman, Superintendent of the Ritter Industrail Home, Athens, Tenn., and Mrs. I. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Forbes will be the speaker Sunday morning, Mrs. Chapman Sunday afternoon and Mrs. William Sunday evening.

This is a very important conferance and our readers will do well to atteud its sessions.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. A. M. Ambrose, C. F. Cakes, James Coll, T. M. Healey, Miss Nora Hall, Miss Mamie Jones, Charles Mohler, Geo. Myers, Mrs. Simon Richardson, John C. Sanders, George H. Winegar.

With the Help of Neighbors

By Olive Hyde Foster.

(Copyright, by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Murray Hill was, in its way, quite exclusive. The dozen families living in the neighborhood had resided there for years, and were close friends. None were rich, yet all owned their own homes, and were happy in the small pleasures of every-day living and doing what they could for each other.

If Mrs. Bender was to entertain the Afternoon Card club, Mrs. Gray, next door, would bring in all her silver, while Mrs. Douglas, around the corner, would ask to be allowed to send her maid to assist in serving the refreshments, and Mrs. Thompson would run over herself to help decorate the house.

So it was not surprising that when the news spread that Marion Day, but lately returned from college, expected a young man from the city to come up Friday and stay over Sunday, the neighbors took a vital interest in the affair. He was known to be the son of wealthy people, and all Murray Hill took a personal interest in the success of his visit. They felt great pride in their pretty locality, and wanted every guest to its hospitable homes to enjoy himself to the fullest extent. Consequently, when preparations for Johnston Willis were under way, each vied with the other in doing everything possible.

At four o'clock Friday afternoon, when Marion was ready to go to the station, she glanced around with pride. Her home had never looked so attractive. Hilda, in a black dress, with cap and apron, was moving noiselessly about, removing the last traces of dust, and putting everything in place. The carriage stood at the door, with James in his brown livery



"But, Miss Marion, the Flowers Were—"

—the one touch of style the Hill boasted.

At supper that night Marion caught herself in time to check the question that arose to her lips. She had been disappointed over the chocolate cake she had baked the last thing before going out, and had been dreading to see it come to the table, but now appeared a delicious white mountain cake, a credit to any cook.

"I knew at once that Mrs. Gray had sent it," she said to her mother, afterward. "No one makes that as well as she does, and she knows how much I like it. Did you notice Mr. Willis was helped twice? He probably thought I made it, for I once told him I baked all the cakes."

With two maids, of course, everything went like clock-work. Hilda was competent, and could go ahead without instructions, so Marion was relieved of all responsibility, and could give her whole time to her guest. Katie was a good cook, but she always grew excited when there was company and could never be counted on for help outside the kitchen. Now she could work undisturbed, and every meal was a culinary success.

Mr. Willis had a delightful time those three days. He thought he had never been in a house where everything moved so smoothly, and he could not help admiring Marion's ease and grace in her own home. He had been attracted before, but now he saw her in a new light. The touch of daintiness everywhere showed true artistic taste, and he wondered how it would be if she had plenty of means to gratify all her desires. As the time grew near for him to depart he began to realize how interested he really was. If a few well-chosen plants could add so much, what decorative possibilities might not be developed with a good conservatory to draw on? If one carefully selected rug could give character to a whole room, what might not be expected in an establishment to be furnished from the best stores in the city? And if two maids and one man could be made to serve a family so comfortably, how perfectly managed would a well-equipped household be, with plenty of servants at command?

The problem grew more and more interesting as he thought about it, and he finally decided that he must settle it before he left. One of her friends had given a party in his honor Saturday night, at which she plainly was the general favorite; and he was very much afraid of one young man in particular, whose attentions had been most favorably received. He therefore decided to speak at the first opportunity. This, however, did not arrive until Monday noon, on the way to the station. The cart had come a little early, in order to take them for a certain short, pretty drive together before train time. As they started out, he spoke.

"Miss Marion, this is one of the most enjoyable visits I ever made, and I hope I am going to be able to remember it as one of the most important in my life."

Marion looked at him a little surprised. The truth was that she had been wondering if she could get the horse and cart back before Mrs. Douglas needed them, and she did not grasp the significance of his words.

"Oh, yes!" She nodded her head thoughtfully. Then she quickly remembered what he had said and continued somewhat out of breath. "I mean—I want you to remember it, of course, but it isn't so very important, you know."

"It is to me—I have been having such a real good time, such pleasant—"

"Oh, yes! It is a lovely neighborhood."

"I have enjoyed knowing your friends—"

"They are so cordial to strangers."

"Indeed they are, but then that wasn't all I enjoyed."

"No? They are—"

"I know how delightful they are, but it is your own well-managed home that made the deepest impression on me."

"It isn't half—bad—that is, I mean it is nice."

"Nice! Indeed it is, and it is easy to see what makes it so."

She gulped: "Yes!"

"You are the moving spirit behind it all."

"But you do not know how much is due the neighbors."

"Environment and association counts, sure enough; but you are a perfect mistress of household affairs."

"But—now, I can't let you go away thinking I baked that cake. Mrs. Gray sent it in because she knows I am particularly fond of that kind, in appreciation of some fancied favor I had done her."

"But, Miss Marion, the flowers were—"

"Yes, they were—"

"They were arranged so artistically, and the selections pleased me a whole lot."

"But they are not mine. We are only keeping them for Mrs. James, who is away for a few days. She appreciated so much a few cut flowers I had sent her from our garden, and knew I would take good care of hers."

Her face was burning, and the inherited rectitude from Puritan forefathers was fast becoming uncomfortable.

"That was kind of her, I am sure, and she made a wise choice in the caretaker. One could see at a glance almost at the servants how much care and training—"

Marion buried her face in her hands. "Oh, oh, you don't know—" She hesitated, and for a moment or two there was absolute silence.

"Of course, I don't mean," he began again, apologetically, "that you had to school them, they simply—"

Something in her manner made him pause abruptly.

Her pretty castles were tumbling about her, but above all else Marion Day was honorable. She had not meant to be deceitful, and she could not let him go believing—Oh, what could he believe? With a spasmodic gasp, she turned, and, looking him full in the face, with quivering lips she said:

"Oh, Mr. Willis! Even those are not our own. Hilda came over with the plants, and Mrs. Douglas sent James, with the horses, because she was sick and could not use them herself."

Johnston Willis was a man never turned aside by trifles. He spoke again.

"I can only say, Miss Marion, that a girl capable of attracting such devoted friends is the kind of a girl I want for my wife. May I have her?"

An Eccentric Russian Doctor.

The famous Russian, Dr. Zaharin who has died in Moscow and left over £200,000, was noted for his eccentric methods. When summoned to attend Czar Alexander III. in his last illness, Dr. Zaharin required the same preparation for his visit to the palace as to any of his patients' houses. That is to say, all dogs had to be kept out of the way, all clocks stopped and every door thrown wide open. He left his furs in the hall, his overcoat in the next room, his goloshes in the third, and continuing, arrived at the bedside in ordinary indoor costume. He sat down after walking every few yards, and every eight steps in going upstairs. From the patient's relatives and every one else in the house he required absolute silence until he spoke to them, when his questions had to be answered by "Yes" or "No," and nothing more.

Dance Derived from the Saxons.

The "egg dance" is a very old English dance, which was probably derived from the Saxons. Eggs were placed at certain intervals on the floor, and the dancer took his position and was blindfolded. The music used was the hornpipe, and to it the performer danced back and forth between the eggs without touching them. The position of the eggs and the figures danced seem always to have been the same. A similar feat was popular in Holland in the seventeenth century and the Valencians in Spain have much the same sort of dance at the present time.

VISITS WITH UNCLE BY

Chickens That Come Home.

"I hope," said Mrs. Higginson, pointing her thin finger impressively at the woman who had just moved in next door, "that you will weigh carefully your selection of friends before placing yourself on record. There are a lot of nice people in this town, just as in any place, you know, but there are also a number, I am sorry to say, who fall some short of fulfilling their duties as desirable residents.



"Now, there is the White family just across the street from you. They say he drinks terribly, like a fish, in fact, and Mr.—er, I won't mention any names—told a friend of my husband that he gambles, but of course I don't know. It's only what they say, you know.

"And you have noticed the little white cottage just around the corner—the one with the morning glories on the fence. Well, the Hixtons live there and Mr. Hixton is such a nice man—but they say that his wife—I'm almost ashamed to tell it—they say," whispering, "that she takes cocaine. Isn't that a shame?

"You know you just can't tell who to respect any more. Now, there was Will Addison, your next-door neighbor on the right going down the street. Well, he was one of the mainstays in the church and—and—he broke up somebody's home, almost, and there was a terrible scene, they say, and his wife threatened to get a divorce and—oh, certainly, I'll excuse you. I must be going myself, anyhow. Now don't breathe a word of what I say, will you, Mrs. Anderson, for of course it may be just talk after all," and Mrs. Higginson bowed herself out just in time to escape the book agent who had twelve volumes and a tea set for sale.

"What's this?" queried Anderson a few nights later, as he read the evening paper. "Isn't there a family of the name of Higginson living across the street?"

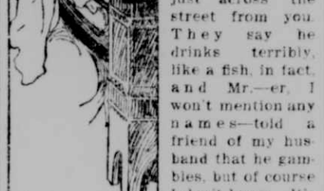
"Yes, dear. Why?"

"Oh, nothing, except here is a column article about Mrs. Higginson's daughter running away with a married man—er, named Will Addison. Racy, too! Reads like—"

"I am sincerely sorry," interrupted Mrs. Anderson, "but I see that Mrs. Higginson's chickens have come home to roost!"

○ ○ ○

Excitement in Glen Ellyn.



The ringing of the fire bell on Monday evening caused quite a little excitement among the citizens of our town, but upon investigation it was learned to be nothing serious, only fire practice.—Uncle By's Weekly Tribune.

○ ○ ○

The Editor.

Who is it always whoops 'er up
To make the village grow,
And never lets a chance slip by
His civic horn to blow?
The editor!

He brags in every weekly sheet
About the town we love
And even scouts St. Peter's place
He's heard of up above.
The editor!

Our town is far the nicest place
Upon this mundane sphere,
And when it comes to settlin' down
The place to squat is here!
The editor!

From morn 'til night, year in year out,
He lauds us to the skies
And then, some day, he takes a cold
And lays him down and dies—
The editor!

They bury him out in the grass
"Old Squires" has passed away—
"He never seemed to get along,"
Is what the people say!
The editor.

And as he sleeps the sleep of death
The natives, as of yore,
Send all their printing out of town
Just as they did before!
The editor!

○ ○ ○

Side Remarks.

George Washington was never much of a fisherman. He could not tell a lie.

☆ ☆ ☆

No man is so great but that he would trade it all for some unattainable thing in the past.

☆ ☆ ☆

Jud. Lewis suggests as a motto for a fireman's tombstone: "Gone to his last fire." And there should be that other line, "Peace to his ashes!"

Bryon Williams

BABIES.

I DON'T know where it started,
But I think it's time for me
To rise up and kill a rumor
That is gaining currency,
A rumor that is spreading—
Everywhere you'll hear it told—
The babe's not interesting
Until it's five months old.

Some bachelor, I'll warrant,
Was the author of that tale,
Some crusty, gay old rounder
Who should serve a term in jail
For a slander so malicious
Or be judged a common scold.
What! A babe uninteresting
Until it's five months old?

Why, its first "a-lah" is thrilling
To the daddy's waiting ear,
And its feeble cry is music
That is mighty sweet and clear.
There is sunshine fairly dancing
In those little eyes of blue,
And a charm that is entrancing
Seems to grip right hold of you.

Then you note a smile and wonder
If she's waiting for a frolic,
But the nurse corrects your blunder
And explains that is the colic.
Then you feed her catnip, maybe,
While a lilting song you croon,
Then you marvel that your baby
Drinks so nicely from a spoon.

As the days go by you're noting
Something different, something new,
Something quaint, to set you doting
That you thought she couldn't do.
Perhaps when you are nearing
She will turn her head to see
And you'll say in manner cheering,
"Ah, she recognizes me!"

Where babe is, every minute
There is always something doing,
And I want to be right in it
If it's just to hear her cooing.
So I raise my voice in protest;
I deny what oft we're told—
That a babe's uninteresting
Until it's five months old.

—Detroit Free Press.

The Reason.



"I wonder why sailors are always dry?"

"Bein' called 'salt' so much makes them thirsty, I s'pose."—St. Louis Republic.

His Business Ability.

In the Adirondacks lives a man too lazy to work, but evidently of great business ability. One winter when he was sitting around smoking his family came so near starvation that some of his neighbors, who could ill afford to help him, took up a collection and bought for the suffering family a barrel of flour, a barrel of pork and a load of wood. They were not considerate enough to cut the wood, but the business man knew how to manage. He hired some of the neighbors who had not contributed to his donation to cut the wood and paid them with half the pork and half the flour.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Long Wait.

"It took you over an hour to serve that order of frogs' legs," grumbled the impatient guest.

"But there are so many orders ahead, monsieur," apologized the garcon.

"Indeed! Well, the next time I'll order tadpoles and perhaps they will be frogs when they get here."—Pittsburg Post.

Dusty Explains.

"You clumsy man!" blurted the irate housewife. "What do you mean by falling against the stone dog in the yard and breaking off his tail?"

"Indeed, I didn't do dat, mum," responded Dusty Dennis. "De canine was so glad to see me he wagged his tail, and it snapped."—Chicago News.

A Poser.

"You take a great deal of interest in the weather probabilities for inauguration."

"Yes," answered the statesman. "That's one of the great problems which we can neither settle for ourselves nor leave to posterity."—Washington Star.

The Kind.

"Are you familiar with 'The Man Without a Country?'" asked the student of English literature.

"No," replied the pretty summer girl, "but I am familiar with the country without a man."—New York Life.

His Genius.

"Why do people think he's a genius? Nobody can understand what he's talking about."

"No, but he can make people believe that he does."—Cleveland Leader.

Feeble Optimism.

All things must change. Though the snow-drifts pile
In heaps where germs their prey entice,
Be patient. In a little while
They will be changed to slush or ice.
—Washington Star.

Why Not?

"I understand Smythe is having a great deal of trouble these days. What is it? His eyesight?"

"No. I think it is his ear hearing."—New York Herald.

You Know Him.

"What kind of contractor is Bluffey anyway?"

"Debt contractor."—Kansas City Times.

KICKER BOOK REVIEWS

Opinions on Latest Output of Some Enterprising Publishers.

"BESSIE WHARTON'S HEART."

What Caused Her Father to Die of a Broken Heart—A Book to Read For Dinner Dishwashers—How Hannah's Lover Made Out.

[Copyright, 1909, by T. C. McClure.]

THE publishers have kindly sent us a new book entitled "Won at Last." The hero is not a chap who hung to the game of poker until he finally raked in a pot, as the title might lead one to believe, but he spent fifteen years tagging a girl around and renewing his offers of marriage every few weeks, and he finally wore her out and won her. The moral seems to be to stick to the trail when you get after a woman.

"Bessie Wharton's Heart."

After glancing through "Bessie Wharton's Heart" we laid the book down with a sigh. Her heart proves to be like any other girl's heart. Her father, who runs a country store, is in



PRECIPITATES HERSELF INTO THE ARMS OF WILLIAM OX, A FARMER'S HIRED MAN.

debt to a New York merchant in the sum of $166.21. His creditor presses him, and he sees bankruptcy staring him in the back of the neck. Along comes a French count, who is in this country in hopes to find out why the Long Island potato beats the Connecticut tuber all holler, and he sees Bessie and offers to pay her father's debts if she will become the Countess D'Charny. It's the way out her dad is looking for, but she creeps out of bed at midnight, walks three miles in her bare feet and precipitates herself into the arms of William Ox, a farmer's hired man, and asks him to save her. He harnesses the old horse and drives to the nearest justice, and the thing is done. Bessie Wharton's heart doesn't tunk a tunk faster next day when she learns that her father is dead of a broken heart and that her mother has been taken to a maniac asylum on a hand sled.

A person in despondent mood and looking for something to cheer him up can find it in a little volume entitled "The Catacombs of Paris." There is a mingling of skulls and jokes that is really restful. The fun of the whole thing is that none of the skeletons know who they were, but Smith may be Jones, and Jones may be Brown. We have for the moment forgotten the name of the author, but he is deserving of thanks just the same. He might have called it a book of solemn thoughts and thus deceived the public.

We predict popularity for a work entitled "Hannah's Lover." Hannah is the daughter of the president of the cabbage trust, and Moses, the lover, is one of her father's cabbage raisers. The couple fall in love, and notwithstanding the efforts of the old man Moses escapes assassination, state prison and three or four other things and comes out all O. K. and is forgiven in the usual fashion after saving the father from an avalanche in the Alps. One ought to begin the book just after eating a hearty boiled dinner.

The lover of the wild and weird and mysterious will read every line of the book entitled "An Interview With a Smoked Ham." We did not lay the book down after starting it until we had reached the last word, and the taste of smoked ham still lingers in our mouth. If you wish to know the joys and sorrows of being an unappreciated ham don't miss this book. You will feel just as we did on reaching the end—resolved to treat the ham better in future.

We are sorry to say that we could not interest ourself in "The Twin Brothers." They simply courted the same girl for several years and kept the poor thing wondering which was which, and, though she finally marries one, she will have a sneaking idea to the day of her death that she ought to have married the other. It's downright mean to bother a poor girl in that way, and we shall simply say that the covers of the book seem to be worth about 50 cents.

"Why He Lost Her"

"Why He Lost Her" is the title of a book that any lady can pick up after doing up the dinner dishes and read for an hour with more or less interest. The story opens in a Pittsburg blacksmith shop, and the reader is taken to Paris and Berlin and brought back home and trotted through an undertaker's shop and a cider mill before the girl in the case makes up her mind that she cannot marry a man who wipes off his chin on the tablecloth. The best part of the book is where he hangs himself on being told that he is in the soup. We really enjoyed his last struggles.

"As the Wind Bloweth" has been laid on our table by the publishers. The title is by no means a misnomer, as the hero of the story is a windmill man. In putting up his mills around the country he stops at the house of a certain farmer and falls in love with his wife. They elope together. The abandoned husband dies of a broken heart, while the elopers are pushing the windmill business in Germany, and, hearing of it by wireless, the faithless wife works her way back home as a fireman on a tramp steamer and rushes to the old farm to weep over the lonely grave. As this seems to do no particular good, it being a dry summer, she stabs herself with a pitchfork and expires, asking to be laid beside the man she deceived. That's about all the wind there is in the story, but perhaps it will make wives better to read it two or three times.

While the book entitled "Her Cavalier" will send no thrills up the back of the reader, it is nevertheless a volume that one can pick up and lay down again at any old time. The daughter of a country clergyman has her ideals, and one day when a wire fence man comes along she takes him for a cavalier and falls in love with him. They run away to the next village and are married by a justice of the peace. Fifteen minutes later the mask falls from the villain's face. He demands his young wife's fortune, and when she tells him that she hasn't enough plunks to buy a stick of gum he calls her a liar and slaps her rosebud mouth. From thence on until she dies of a broken heart, three months later, he pulls her hair, beats her with sled stakes and throws bottles of vitriol at her to make her hustle. The book was written to make the world better, and if it does not succeed we shall positively refuse to take the blame.

"Conomara Castle" is a book weighing fifteen ounces. The castle, as usual, is on a hill. As usual, the owner is poor. As usual, again, pressure is brought to bear on the eldest son to marry riches and keep the rest of the family in champagne and fried oysters. He has his own plans, however, and he goes off and marries the daughter of a goat herd and leaves father, mother, brother and sister to commit suicide rather than borrow tea and coffee of their neighbors. There are streaks of sadness in the book, and any man with a mortgage on his house and lot had better fight shy of it.

"Will She Accept Him?" is a book not worth the opening. If he's got dough, of course she will, no matter if he's a hundred years old and built on the order of a camel. What's the use of wading through 350 pages to find out what you already know?

"Won by Waiting" is the title of a book that ought to be laid up on the shelf beside an old clock with no tick to it. John Schermerhorn, a young man learning the cooper's trade, falls in love with the only daughter of a railroad president and offers her his heart and hand. She rejects him with scorn, but he is bound to win her if it takes a hundred years. As a matter of fact, it does take forty-two, during which interval each has been married three times, but the glorious day dawns at last, and she is his'n. They marry, and they expire in each other's arms, and the reader wipes the tears from his eyes and feels that it is useless to longer contend against the beef trust.

M. QUAD.

More Economical.



"When I bought that house it wasn't fit for a dog to live in. It has cost me over $1,500 to put it in shape."

"So? Don't you think it would have been cheaper to poison the dog?"

Down Below.

Satan—Well, how do you like it here?

New Arrival—I'm getting used to it, and, on the whole, I'm glad that I can't get out, because if I went home my wife would kick me for smelling of smoke.—New York Press.

A Poser.

"I have the best of intentions."

"Indeed!"

"Yes."

"Where do you keep them?"

Not the Balloons.

"Do you think they can keep up the interest in ballooning?"

"That's about all."—Cleveland Leader.

MANUFACTURING ICICLES.

Unique Method in Use in Germany for Producing Pure Ice.

The above photograph, reproduced from Nature, shows a method in use in South Germany for producing ice from pure water in winter. The photograph was taken last January in



The Icicle Factory.

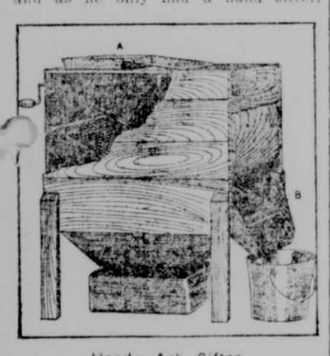
Balingen, Wurttemberg. Says the paper just named:

"The illustration shows a large wooden framework in two stories, six meters (20 feet) square and six meters high. Each story is covered with a floor of 18 parallel beams, in the center of which a tube, encased in wood, rises beyond the upper floor. This tube is connected with the water-main, and the water issues through a rotating disk, which sends a moving spray on the beams. As the water drops from the beams icicles are formed, which reach the middle floor and finally the ground. The volume of water is regulated according to the temperature of the air, which may vary between —3 degrees C. and —18 degrees C. (27 degrees F. and zero F.). During low temperature 20 cubic meters of ice may be formed in one night. As the ice retains the shape of isolated columns, it is easily broken up and removed. The ice is then stored for use in summer."

HOME-MADE ASH SIFTER.

Not Hard to Make and It Does Good Work.

The attendant of a large furnace found it necessary to sift the ashes and as he only had a hand sifter,



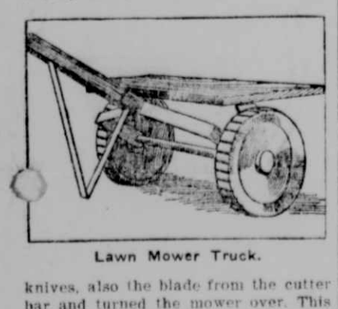
Handy Ash Sifter.

which made considerable dust, he decided to make a sifter, which resulted in constructing one as shown in the sketch taken from Popular Mechanics. A box one foot wide, 1½ feet high and 2½ feet long was secured and a hole one foot square cut in the top at A. A small hopper about three inches high with a lid covered this opening. The bottom of the box was removed and a hole made in the end at B about six inches wide across the box. A chute made from an old lard can was fastened in this opening as shown. A frame 11 inches wide, two feet nine inches long was made, covered with one-half inch mesh wire and hinged to the edge of the box at B on each side of the opening. An old curtain rod was bent to form a crank on the end and one in the middle and fitted to the top of the box as shown, for the purpose of shaking the frame covered with the wire screen. The bottom of the box was formed into the shape of a hopper and the whole device set on four legs high enough to place a box beneath the lower hopper and a pail under the end of the screen.

GOOD TO MOVE HEAVY ARTICLES.

Truck Which Can Be Made from an Old Lawn Mower.

Having a useless old lawn mower, I took the machine apart, which was readily done, removing the rotary



Lawn Mower Truck.

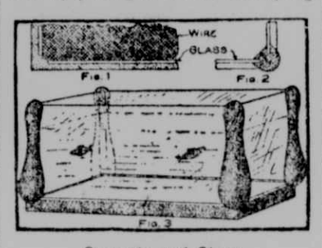
knives, also the blade from the cutter bar and turned the mower over. This gave me a strong cross bar with bolt holes in it, to which I bolted a platform. Then a piece of heavy flat iron was bent and fastened to the under side of the handle, making a rest to keep the truck upright when not in motion. This, says Popular Mechanics, makes a strong, low down truck, which will handle a stove or other heavy article with ease.

A CONCRETE AQUARIUM.

How You Can Make One That Will Prove Artistic and Durable.

A very artistic and durable aquarium can be made of reinforced concrete and glass, as shown in the sketch.

Secure four pieces of glass, plate glass preferred, the desired size to make tank, say about nine inches wide, 12 inches long and 10 inches deep. Set the edges of the glass in a concrete base made about one inch thick. This can be done in a temporary wooden mold. Use good Portland cement in making and take equal parts cement and clean sharp sand mixed to the consistency of thin dough. Reinforce the base by putting in a wire screen, Fig.



Concrete and Glass.

1, turning up the edges so the glass will rest firmly against the screen. Allow about one-eighth inch open space between the perpendicular edges of the glass. After the cement has set about 48 hours, mold the corners in any design desired, reinforcing them with wire, screws or nails, as shown in Fig. 2, also filling up the inside corners about one-quarter inch thick. Allow this to set for a day, after which paint the concrete with pure cement and water mixed to the consistency of paint. Put a thick coat of this cement paint on the inside bottom. After two or three days the aquarium will hold water perfectly.

The cement can be painted, enameled or bronzed, as desired, also a brass or wooden cover fitted to the upper edges of the glass.—Contributed by S. O. Safholm, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELF-CONTAINED MOTOR CAR.

How the Drawback to Such Car Has Been Overcome in Bavaria.

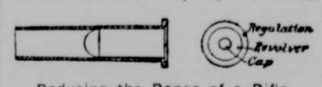
One of the drawbacks of the self-contained motor car for railroad use is in the fact that the power is self-contained. This statement may at first sight appear a little dense, but every type of self-contained motor car has the same disadvantage, this disadvantage being in the fact that the motive power and the car body are practically inseparable and it is impossible to care for the former in the same place and manner as other locomotive power on the road is cared for. It is also necessary to put the whole car out of commission whenever the motive power needs attention.

This disadvantage has been overcome by the Bavarian state railways in a manner which would seem adaptable anywhere. The Bavarian government has been operating self-contained motor cars for a number of years and, finding the above stated condition to be a great disadvantage, has discontinued the building of the self-contained type of cars in favor of a small, but very powerful four-wheeled locomotive which can be coupled to a light combination passenger and baggage coach and perform the service with equal satisfaction. The arrangement simply amounts to separating the motive power from the passenger compartment of a motor car and permits the former of being taken care of in the regular engine house.

REDUCING RANGE OF A RIFLE.

How the Old Springfield Rifle Can Be Made Safe to Use.

The country has recently been flooded with old model Springfield rifles.



Reducing the Range of a Rifle.

While these are very fine guns, they have too long a range for use in a thickly populated region. As the writer could not use a rifle that carried over 200 yards, he reduced the range by the following method:

Taking an empty regulation shell, 0.45 caliber, the head was bored out so that a 0.44 caliber revolver cartridge would fit snug. Then the head of the regulation shell was turned out, so that the head of the revolver cartridge would be flush, as shown in accompanying sketch. The writer writing in Scientific American says he is using these cartridges up to a hundred yards with good results.

Ruined Fire Alarm System.

For many years the residents of Murray, Ky., were notified of fire within the confines of their town by the discharging of guns, and this rather novel system proved so satisfactory that it was still in vogue up to within a few months ago. Then, however, came the night rider disturbances, and the discharge of guns became so frequent and misleading that in a number of instances the alarms for fire were disregarded. The mayor found it necessary to issue a circular, changing the alarm system from gun firing to the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles.

Fine Peal of Bells.

One of the most remarkable peals of bells in the world, both because of its size and elevation, has just been installed in the tower of the Metropolitan Life building in New York, 46 floors above the street.

Paul's Second Journey Continued

Sunday School Lesson for July 18, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 17:1-15. Memory verse 11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee."—Psa. 119:11.

TIME.—Paul was at Thessalonica five or six months, December, A. D. 50, to May, 51, and in Berea from May, A. D. 51, to August.

PLACE.—At Thessalonica, 100 miles west of Philippi, now called Salonica, the largest city of Macedonia, in Roumelia, Turkey.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Teaching the Scriptures at Thessalonica.—Vs. 1-9. When Paul, Silas and Timothy were driven from Philippi they traveled southwest along the great military road which leads to Rome. At the end of thirty-three miles they reached Amphipolis, and thirty miles further along they came to Apollonia. As neither city was of much importance the three missionaries continued their journey on to Thessalonica, thirty-seven miles distant, on the gulf of Salonica in Macedonia.

Here was a Jewish synagogue, and an easy opening for preaching the gospel. They remained in the synagogue for three weeks until finally driven away by the Jews. Then they took up their headquarters with Jonas, just outside of the synagogue circle.

Here Paul formed the nucleus of a large and flourishing church, chiefly composed of Gentiles, and, although he supported himself in part by working with his own hands, yet he remained long enough to receive help twice from Philippi.

Paul had four methods of teaching the Bible to the people. First, he "reasoned with them out of the Scriptures," basing his reasoning on true facts, which they accepted. Second, he unfolded the truths of the Scriptures, and pointed out things they had not noticed, or applications which they had not understood. Paul was to them like the expert who points out to the poor farmer the rich mines of gold and silver beneath the surface. Third, he compared the scripture with scripture and with facts. Especially did he show that Christ had suffered. This description was one of the greatest difficulties in the Jewish mind. It seemed impossible that the victorious king, who was to reign forever, the Wonderful, the Counsellor, Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace, whose kingdom was an everlasting kingdom, including all nations, could be an humble teacher who died on the cross. But Paul showed them that only by suffering could Christ save from sin, and that by his having risen again from the dead, Jesus is a living and glorious king. Fourth, by living the Gospel, so that they could interpret its meaning by what he was and did.

As a result of his labors in Thessalonica some Jews believed, and consorted with Paul and Silas. The Greeks gathered in great multitudes, who were looking and hoping for a religious life.

The assault on Paul, Silas and Timothy was instigated by the "Jews which believed not" and were moved by jealousy or envy, because they were declining and the Christians were growing. The Jews used the rabble, vile fellows, as their instruments, and turning them into a wild mob they "assaulted the house of Jason," with whom the missionaries were lodging. The missionaries were not at home, but the mob dragged Jason and certain Christians before the rulers, shouting, "These that have turned the world upside down are coming hither also."

The charge against the missionaries was treason, for saying that there is another king, one Jesus. The same charge was made against Jesus before Pilate.

They were bound over to keep the peace by a sum of money, or property, which Jason and other Christians must forfeit if the missionaries were again the occasion of another riot. Hence Paul and Silas were immediately sent away secretly by night. They went to Berea.

Berea was inland about fifty miles southwest of Thessalonica. Cicero, in his oration against Piso, says that, unable to face the complaint at Thessalonica, Piso fled to Berea. So Paul may have gone to Berea on account of its seclusion. As usual they went to the synagogue where they were introduced by their escort of Christian Jews who left them at this point.

The missionaries remained at Berea for several weeks until another popular disturbance, stirred up by their Thessalonian enemies. Paul was secretly and hastily sent to Athens, while Silas and Timothy were to follow later.

The most important book in the world for study and reading is the Bible. It gives the largest, fullest, widest education. It educates all the faculties of the soul. It trains for the best life in this world, and for immortal life.

Home reading and study of the Bible daily is the most important means of becoming acquainted with its truths. The chief cause of the ignorance of the Bible, so often charged to the account of the Sunday school, lies in the neglect of Bible reading at home, the decadence of family prayers and family instruction. The Sunday school, especially where the International Lessons are used, is a great aid and inspiration to home study. The whole family read, study, and discuss the subjects together. No other scheme can accomplish this end so well.

Hunter's Pudding.

This is a nice, inexpensive winter pudding. One cup suet or fat salt pork, chopped fine, one cup molasses, one cup milk, three cups flour, three level teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon clove, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, 1½ cups raisins, washed, stoned and chopped, 1½ teaspoons salt. Mix thoroughly, turn into a well-buttered mold and steam at least three hours. Serve with thin cream, hot liquid sauce flavored with lemon, or hard sauce.

English Molded Meat.

This makes a good emergency dish: Soak a quarter ounce of gelatine in a half cup good stock. Add when softened to one pound minced beef or veal (cooked), with herbs and seasoned to taste. Warm up, then pour into molds and let stand until cold. When ready to serve, turn out, decorating with hard-boiled eggs, a little chopped parsley and savory jelly.

Lamb Fritters.

Chop a cup of cold cooked lamb. Make a batter of one egg well beaten, two-thirds cup of milk, one-fourth teaspoon salt and one and one-third cup of flour sifted with one rounding teaspoon baking powder. Add the chopped lamb and stir well; drop from spoon into deep hot lard and fry to a nice brown. These are nice for supper on a cold night.

Oatmeal Pudding.

Take one quart of cooked oatmeal, add one cup sugar, two eggs, pinch salt, butter size of hickory nut, one cup chopped raisins, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, and one pint of milk, stir all together, then bake a golden brown. Eat with lemon sauce.

Delicious Economical Pudding.

Wash two tablespoons rice, then add two tablespoons sugar and one quart sweet milk; then put in oven and cook slowly for two hours; add flavoring, if desired, when done.

Best Way to Be Useful.

To make oneself beloved, says an old French proverb, that is, after all, the best way to be useful. That is one of the deep sayings which children think flat, and which young men, and even young women, despise; and which a middle-aged man hears with a certain troubled surprise, and wonders if there is not something in it, after all; and which old people discover to be true, and think, with a sad regret of opportunities missed, and of years devoted, how unprofitably, to other kinds of usefulness! The truth is that most of us, who have any ambitions at all, do not start in life with the hope of being useful, but rather with an intention of being ornamental.—Arthur C. Benson, "Essay on Friendship."

Mohammedan Serenity.

A Mohammedan people enjoy one great advantage over all others—they never suffer from the anticipation of that which is to come, and, as a natural result, they can always enjoy the present, although only a few hours may separate them from disaster, or even from death. Their implicit belief in an ordained future imparts a dignified repose and outward calm to all their actions. Thus in spite of the trials and troubles which threatened the state during my stay at Fez, a smooth surface of unchangeable serenity veiled the inner thoughts of every individual, from the sultan to the negro at his gates.—Blackwood Magazine.

When Men Become Free.

There is a time to come when governments will spring from the hearts of the people, and will be governments for the people. In that day all laws, all civil usages, all customs, will respect the interests of the community, and will not obstruct them. When men have perfect liberty, individually and collectively; when they are not only equal but free—free in the largest sense of the term "freedom"—then society itself will become a nursing mother.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

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* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *5.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *5.35 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *5.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.29 p. m.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.

Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries and solicit the support of all Republicans and all my friends and will feel grateful for their support.

L. F. GREEN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

W. M. LOWDERMILK.

Selbysport, July 12, 1909.

IN CONFERENCE.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is now in the hands of a conference committee representing the two branches of Congress, the duty of which is to consider all conflicting recommendations of the Senate and the House and report the bill in finally remodeled form. This is no light task, there being 847 amendments made by the Senate to the bill as adopted by the House. The committee, however, has a clear understanding of its work and has laid out a definite program, the execution of which is possible within a period of ten days. In the preparation of this, the Democratic members have not been consulted, the majority representation being evidently determined that there shall be no successful resort to tactics of obstruction in that quarter. If further difficulties are to arise, they may be looked for only after the committee has completed its work and reported back to the Senate and the House. What will then come, to pass is a matter of the gravest doubt. There are so many radical differences of opinion, not only between the majorities in the two houses, but within the majority elements themselves, that the outright failure of the bill is not an impossibility. This would be a most unfortunate outcome, in view of the amount of labor that has been expended by Congress in the revision of the schedules. At the same time, no matter what the issue may be the country at large need not feel disturbed. It is pertinently pointed out that, if the tariff bill passes, it will embrace no higher duties than those recommended by the Senate and no lower ones than those recommended by the House, so that business men and manufacturers know even now the best and the worst that may be in store. If the bill should fail, the Dingley tariff will remain in force and there will simply be a reversion to the statu quo ante, involving no disturbance of business. Hence there is no actual ground of apprehension. Nor indeed is there any evidence of apprehension. Congress having shown its hand and the extremes of revision having been laid down, the public mind is now at ease and the business recovery goes on without hindrance. It is uncertainty that hurts and of that there is an end.

THE OUTLOOK.

The government crop report last week was the most important contribution to the general stock of confidence in the future of business. The area of corn under cultivation is 109,000,000 acres, which is 7,200,000 acres in excess of the highest previous records. The condition of the crop is 6.5 per cent higher than at this time last year and 4.5 per cent higher than the ten-year average. The indicated yield is 3,161,000,000 bushels, which is 200,000,000 bushels larger than the bumper crop of 1906. The farm value of the 1908 crop was $1,600,000,000 and while the market price today is somewhat lower than a year ago, the increase in acreage and prospective yield will likely bring the total value of this year's crop up to the maximum. This is an immense amount of new wealth to be added to the general store by a single crop. The indicated yield of oats is also close to the previous record, and the indicated yield of wheat has been exceeded but twice in our history. The value of this year's wheat crop will probably be the highest ever realized. The basis for this expectation is the extremely small surplus remaining in farmers' hands from last year's crop. The government estimates this surplus at only 15,000,000 bushels, which is less than half the surplus held a year ago and is the smallest amount ever reported. Incidentally, the figures confirm the estimates of the leading bull speculators, and inasmuch as surplus stocks abroad are relatively as low as our own the prospects favor comparatively high prices for wheat and flour for the remainder of the year, unless consumers are forced to substitute other foodstuffs.

Despite the marvelous progress in industrial development, the United States maintains its position as the greatest agricultural producer of the world. Abundant yield and renumerative price therefore constitute one of the chief factors in the general prosperity of the country, and it is no wonder that this week's government estimates have been received with great satisfaction in all departments of trade.

HOW THE "GRANDFATHER" CLAUSE WORKS IN PRACTICE.

The result of the municipal election in Annapolis yesterday demonstrates in a striking way the effect of the elimination of the negro vote by the "grandfather" clause. The city, which is normally close, was carried by the Democrats so overwhelmingly that there was no contest. The registration was cut from 2100 to 1085, leaving but 46 negro voters on the books, while heretofore there had been 1000.

There may be room for difference of opinion as to whether Annapolis is better off under an election law which permits only white illiterates to vote, but the election returns there would seem to settle conclusively what the effect of the elimination of the negro vote will be. The test of the law is irrefutable evidence of what it will do if applied to the whole State.

It is still possible for the advocates of the disfranchising law to advocate its merits, but it is no longer possible for them to contend that it will not make Maryland a one-party State. The purpose of the law is to do with the State exactly what was done in Annapolis, and the manly thing to do is to meet the issue.

The elimination of the negro vote will make both the city and the State so strongly Democratic that it will be almost impossible, at least for many years, to turn the party out of power, no matter what sort of government is given at the City Hall or at Annapolis. In discussing the alleged benefits to be derived from adopting the amendment, its advocates should be honest enough to admit its logical result.—Baltimore News.

POSTOFFICE RULINGS.

We have had occasion several times to refer to and comment on the attitude of the postoffice department toward the publishers of newspapers, particularly in the matter of mail privileges and the competition of the government in the printing of stamped envelopes.

A stanch champion of the rights of newspapers is the Buckeye Informer of Delphos, Ohio, Carl A. Jettinger, editor. Commenting editorially on several questions of vital import to publishers and printers, the Informer says in part:

"There surely can be no getting around the fact that if the publishers of this country permit the fast multiplying hair splitting rules and regulations the postoffice department has been making in late years to stand it will soon become a difficult matter to enter a publication as second class mail matter and the very existence of papers depending on the second class mailing privileges will be constantly in danger. The assurance by one of the assistant postmaster generals that there is no intention to harm the country newspaper because it is not the one these rules and regulations are aimed at should make the country publisher feel no safer than, for instance, if he got into the hands of cannibals who, while they were devouring one of his companions were assuring him that he had nothing of that kind to fear because he was not fat enough. There is no telling when they would consider him fat enough, and there is no telling when the postoffice department, if it is granted the power, will consider the circulation of the country newspaper at second class rates just as harmful to its interests as it now considers such circulation of the mail order journal and, to a certain extent, of every publication that depends a great deal upon the copious circulation of sample copies to build up its subscription list. If publishers continue to permit the department to use them as tools to harm each other, rather than as persons who have the welfare of their own craft at heart, it will not be many years before freedom of the press in our country is a farce and the power of the press a myth."

For County Commissionor.

In this paper today Mr. Walter M. Lowdermilk, of Selbysport District, makes formal announcement of his candidacy for the nomination by the Republicans as a member of the Board of County Commissioners. Mr. Lowdermilk is a native Garrett countain, a successful farmer, an honest, law-abiding citizen and a member of the M. E. church at Selbysport. Should Mr. Lowdermilk be nominated he will make and excellent public official.

COL. J. M. BURNS WAS VERY PAINFULLY INJURED

In a Driving Accident on the Dennett Road on Thursday Afternoon.

While Col. J. M. Burns, of Monntain Lake Park, was out driving last Thursday being accompanied by Miss Thistle, a house guest, and his driver, the horses attached to his carriage took fright at at an automobile that was passing and after kicking loose from the traces one of the animals plunged forward and disconnected the neck yoke from the pole of the vehicle. This allowed the pole to drop to the ground and added fright to the almost frantic horses and they gave a leap when one of the driving reins parted and they with a plunge upset the carriage, throwing the occupants out.

Col. Burns received a slight concussion of the brain, a number of scalp wounds and other bruises to his body, while Miss Thistle's arm was painfully wrenched and a slight scalp wound resulted. Since the accident Col. Burns has been confined to his bed and is being kept perfectly quiet by his family as serious results may ensue should he at this time overexert himself.

Drs. McComas and Legge attended the injured occupants of the vehicle, which was almost wholly demolished.

Would Not Lose Bunch of Politicians.

Some of the newspapers of West Virginia presist in publishing to the world that if Maryland were to gain the stretch of land they claim from the county of Preston, that West Virginia would lose a number of her citizens, now in puolic life, especially Hon. James S. Lakin, president of the board of control; Attorney General Conley, ex-Governor W. M. O. Dawson, and several of the attaches of the several departments. It is apparent that those publishing such reports are not conversant with the fact. The strip of land claimed by Maryland is less than a mile in width at the widest point—at its nothernmost point—and as it extends southward narrows to almost nothing. Terra Alta, the home of Mr. Lakin, is about four mile from the Maryland line and in the event the latter state succeeds in its claim of territory, the home of the president of the board of control would still be over three miles in direct line from that state.

Kingwood, the home of Ex-Gov Dawson and Attorney General Conley, is much futher westernward, and of course would not be affected by the boundary line. The same condition is true of every person holding a minor position in the state goverment.

GRANTSVILLE.

A slight frost on Wednesday night, July 7th.

Hay making in full swing. The wheat crop is being cut and the yield is an extra good one.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland, spent Sunday night in town returning home on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Morgan, of Meyersdale, Pa., spent a few days in town last week in the interest of the Meversdale Republican.

Rev. J. S. Miller made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Mr. P. E. Finzel was a busines caller at Mr. Chas. Bill's one day last week.

When asked who came to his home and would not leave, Henry Bonig said, "only a girl baby."

Miss Myra Bill, of Lonaconing, is visiting her grandfather, Mr. Chas. Bill, Sr.

Mrs. May, of St. Louis, Mo., is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Henry Swauger. Mrs. May is a daughter of the late Perry Shultz who left Grantsville many years ago and died in St. Louis several months ago. Her mother was a Gottfelty, a sister of Mrs. H. Swauger.

Mr. and Mrs. Angie Williams, of Punxatawney, Pa., who had been visiting Mrs. Williams' sister, Mrs. Lewis Swauger, returned home on Tuesday after a two week's visit.

Prof. C. E. Bender delivered a very interesting lecture in the M. E. church on Sunday afternoon, and at Salisbury, Pa., on Sunday night. The title of the lecture was "Peace or War, or the Barnacles of Our Conntry."

A Week of Moving Pictures In the Auditorium at Mountain Lake Park, July 18-24th.

Messrs. Pearce and Scheck of Baltimore, will give a series of moving picture exhibitions at Mountain Lake Park every evening during the week beginning July 19th. These films will be the very latest biographical and historical films on the platform. The civil war will be depicted one evening, including the surrender at Appomattox; the stirring scenes in the life of Napoleon and Josephine and other similar films.

The exhibition will begin each evening at eight o'clock. The usual admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged and ten cents for children under twelve years of age.

PARTY REACHES END OF THE BRADDOCK TRAIL

Many Points of March Heretofore Missed, Were Uncovered by Lacock Party.

After traversing a distance of at least two hundred miles, covering the Braddock trail from Cumberland, to Braddock, Pa., Prof. J. K. Lacock, of Harvard University and his party disbanded at Braddock on Saturday evening. Dr. G. P. Donehoo of Connellsville, accompanied the party during its entire tour, and returned home Sunday.

By means of the most accurate maps obtainable and original documents procured from both the English and United States governments, the party was able to cover every point of the march and locate many places heretofore unnoticed by historians and seekers after knowledge in regard to the trail of Braddock and Washington and their Indian contemporaries. In many places, the real Braddock Road was far from the pike and it was often necessary to make a wide detour to cover the trail accurately so that the men walked many miles each day. Dr. Donehoo estimates that about 260 photographs were taken during the expedition by the official photographer, E. K. Weller, of Washington, Pa. The latter also intends to make a number of postals illustrative of the most interesting points in order to create a more active interest among the people of this historical locality.

On account of lack of interest there are few people who know the histories of Gists' Plantation, Crawford's Spring and Stewart's Crossing and many points so near home that they are traversed practically every day. By means of maps made by the chief engineer of the Carnegie Steel Company it was found that the present site of the P. R. R. station at Braddock was the scene of the greatest slaughter during Braddock's defeat. It is the intention of Prof. Lacock to write a book on the historical points in Braddock's expedition while other members of the party expects to write articles on the historical points in Western Pennsylvania. No systematic arrangement of these facts has ever before been given to the public and a number of the schools throughout the region will insert in their curriculums courses in local history. For this reason if for no other the publication of these books will be timely.

That there is a great deal of historical interest being manifested, is proven by the fact that parties are touring the region all the time in search of material. On July 24, the members of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania will follow the Forbes Road to Ligonier in order to study the history of the locality and beginning August 15, Prof. Lacock will cover the course of the Forbes Road from Pittsburg to Philadelphia.

It has been suggested by interested citizens that money left from celebrations such as that of the recent Fourth of July and Centennial could be profitably spent by placing markers upon the sites of historical points in and near Connellsville. Metallic markers have been placed at similar places near Uniontown at a cost of $22.50 each, and will last always.—Connellsville Carrier.

BITTINGER.

Wheat harvest and hay-making will begin in this neighborhood this week and reports seem to indicate a good yield of wheat, but the hay crop will be a little light.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Orendorf were visiting relatives over in Pennsylvania on last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger and Mrs. E. S. Brenneman made a business trip to Salisbury, Pa., last Monday.

Mrs. S. O. Wiley, who has been spending a few days with relatives here, returned to her home near Elk Lick, Pa., last Tuesday.

Messrs. Clarence and Frank Brenneman drove up to Oakland last Monday to see the placing of the machinery preparatory to beginning work on the section of the state road to be constructed near that city.

Charles Bender and family, of Salisbury, Pa., passed through this village last Monday.

Miss Mary P. Farr, Field Secretary of the Maryland State Library Commission, spent a few hours in this village last Friday afternoon. She was accompanied by Prof. and Mrs. Loraditch, of Oakland.

John H. Stark made a business trip to Confluence, Pa., one day last week.

Miss Dollie Winterburg, of Grantsville, is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. T. B. Wiley, at this place.

Amos H. Reckner, of North Glade, spent a part of last week among his old friends and neighbors in this section.

Charles Sechler and family spent a few days last week with relatives at Keim, Pa.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS: My farm of two hundred acres near Mountain Lake Park. Address Robt. H. Gordon, Cumberland, Maryland. 5t

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We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

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R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN MCCARTY.

B. & O. trainmen on the Third Division will miss the familiar face of watchman John McCarty, at 37 Water station, on the seventeen-mile grade, who passed away last Monday. For nearly thirty years John McCarty faithfully stood on guard for broken rails, landslides and the many dangers that attend railroading on the mountains, and frequently he averted wrecks by his watchfulness. He was a devout Catholic and a good Christian man and was known by every employe traveling over the mountains. His body was interred Wednesday at noon in St. Peter's cemetery at Westernport.

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see

ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN C. TEATS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

LILLIE B. TEATS,
Administratrix,
Cranesville, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SARAH J. SCOTT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,

and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Herbert H. White, of Terra Alta was the guest of Mr. Harland L. Jones Tuesday.

Mrs. Joseph Murphy has been quite ill for a week or two but is at present somewhat improved.

Mr. William Thayer and Ex-Senator R. T. Browning, of Thayerville, were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Joseph E. Harned and little daughter are on a visit to relatives and friends in Cumberland.

Mrs. Mollie Crane, of near Albright, W. Va., is in Oakland visiting her niece, Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

WANTED—Two girls for genera housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Prof. U. G. Palmer made a business trip to Terra Alta yesterday afternoon, returning to Oakland last night.

Miss Beda Hesser went to Oakland Tuesday to spend a couple of weeks with friends.—Gratton Republican.

Mrs. Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, Ill., is in Oakland where she is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. Ellwood Offutt.

Mr. James A. Sincell has rented his cottage for the summer and fall months to Mr. J. E. Francis, the State road contractor.

Miss Catharine Manges left Oakland this morning for a two weeks' visit to relatives and friends in Somerset and Johnstown, Pa.

The annual Sunday School picnic of the the M. E. Sunday School is being held today on the Bradley farm on the western suburbs of Oakland.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord and Mr. Robert E. McQuay, of Oakland, were in the city today attending business matters.—Grafton Republican.

Mrs. C. W. Beamer and children, of Cumberland, who spent a week as the guests of Mrs. Louis Littman in Oakland, returned home last Thursday evening.

Messrs. J. C. Renninger and W. R. Offutt went to Parkersburg, W. Va., Tuesday evening where they will spend the balance of the week on legal business.

Mrs. George Hocking, of Meyersdale, Pa., and Miss Anna Orbin, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived here Monday afternoon and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sturgiss at their home on Alder street.

Mrs. William C. Davis and daughter and Miss Coombs, of Morgantown, W. Va., who spent ten days in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Davis, returned to Morgantown Monday afternoon.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, accompanied by Mrs. Ravenscroft, their daughter and son, arrived in Oakland last Friday night and on Saturday drove down to Accident, where Mrs. Ravenscroft and children will spend the summer.

Mrs. Julian Lynne and little daughter, of Shenandoah Junction, W. Va., arrived in Oakland Saturday night and will spend the summer with Mrs. Lynne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge, at their residence on Second street.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger met with a painful accident last Friday by slipping and falling down the cellar way at her home in Oakland, resulting in spraining and bruising her ankle quite severely. For several days following she was unable to walk.

For the past two weeks this section of the country has suffered greatly for the want of rain, but the drouth was broken Monday morning by a slight shower and on Tuesday a second rain fell which relieved the situation very materially.

Prof. F. E. Rathbun, superintendent, and Prof. Chas. Ritchie, of the Piedmont Public Schools, are on a trip to Colorado and will attend the national teachers convention at Denver. They will also visit New Mexico and Arizona. —Piedmont Herald.

Mr. N. U. Bond was in Oakland Monday afternoon on business. From here he returned to Bond and later in the week expects to go to Alexander, W. Va., the new seat of operations of the Croft Lumber Company of which Mr. Bond is general manager.

The adjourned term of the Circuit court for Garrett county will begin on Tuesday morning, July 20, with Chief Judge Boyd on the bench. There are about seventy cases set for trial before the court without the intervention of a jury. The term will probably last two or three weeks.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.
C. J. NEWMAN.

CAPITAL $50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

A GRAND TOURNAMENT.

To be Held at Mountain Lake Park Saturday Afternoon. August 14th.

One of the events of the Mt. Chautauqua, in which Oakland and all the surrounding country will be interested, is the annual Tournament to be held at Mountain Lake Park, Saturday afternoon, August 14, under the direction of Col. J. M. Burns, on behalf of the Women's Civic Club. The proceeds from the tournament will be used by the society in improving and beautifying the Park.

The arches will be put in position and everything in readiness for practice in the Bishop field, just back of the Overlook Inn, by Saturday, the 17th of July. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to come and practice with a view of entering the tournament.

Beautiful and appropriate prizes will be offered to the best riders, and fine horses will enter the contest. Some of the young men, of Maryland, are determined that West Virginia shall not walk off with all the best prizes as they did last year, consequently a spirited contest is anticipated. A small entrance fee for the riders will be charged and an admission fee will be required of spectators. Dr. Henry McComas has been appointed marshal and Mr. G. Semmes Hamill assistant manager, which is a guarantee of the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Bernard Giessman, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Geissman, of Oakland, came home from Washington last Saturday night and will remain here during the remainder of the summer. He is employed in a clerical capacity by a large mercantile house in Washington.

We regret to note the illness of Miss Bertie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lawton. With indications that Miss Lawton was to undergo an attack of typhoid fever when she was first taken ill, her physicians have succeeded in at least staying the attack and she is now very much improved.

A postal received yesterday morning from W. O. Ison, of Washington, D. C., mailed at Mackinac Island, Mich., states that he is there for a few days on his way to the Yellowstone Park by way of the great lakes. Mr. Ison also states the trip is quite an interesting one and that he is having an enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bolden, of Johnstown, Pa., former residents of Oakland, are here on a visit to their many friends and relatives. Mrs. Bolden will leave this afternoon for Cumberland, where a day or two will be spent with an aunt while Mr. Bolden will remain here until the latter part of the week.

Garthright is offering some most excellent bargains in suitings, waistings, shoes, hats, to close out summer goods, and will take fresh made, sweet butter and fresh eggs, will pay 22 cents for each and part cash, for immediate delivery. Will pay, 20 cents lb. for young chickens and 12 cents for fat hens, if brought in at once. 20-2t

Judge Robert R. Henderson, who is spending the summer at Deer Park, was in Oakland yesterday and stated that his health is being greatly benefitted by his sojourn in the mountains. Judge Henderson was accompanied by Mrs. Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, former residents of Oakland, who are also domiciled at Deer Park.

Attorney General Isaac Loeb Straus, of Maryland, who was expected in Oakland yesterday afternoon to go over and view the boundary line as surveyed a number of years ago by the engineering corps of Maryland and West Virginia did not arrive, having been detained in Baltimore on other business. Mr. Straus will probably arrive here the first part of next week.

Attention is directed to the professional card of Dr. W. W. Grant, D. D. S., who has located in Oakland for the practice of his profession, with rooms in the McComas building, adjoining The Republican building. Dr. Grant recently graduated from the foremost school of dentistry in the country and is eminently prepared to successfully practice his profession.

Mr. Robert Fundenburg, of Johnstown, Pa., son of Mrs. E. Fundenburg, of Oakland, is here on a visit to his mother and sister. He is accompanied by his little daughter, a petite lass of twelve summers. For a number of years Mr. Fundenburg has held the position of chief electrician at the municipal plant of Johnstown, where he is well and favorably known.

The farmers are going to have more money than ever before to spend during the next crop year. They will do their very important share toward making prosperity generous and universal. Cotton does not match the outlook for for the great cereals, but the price of that staple of the south is likely to offset, wholly or in large part, the decreased yeild which is now foreshadowed.

The Annapolis election comes in good time to prove that while the "grandfather" clause will do excellently well what it is intended to do, it also has the inevitable result of giving one party a "lead pipe cinch." Its advocates cannot take credit for the good the law is supposed to do without assuming blame for whatever bad results accompany it. There is a boomerang attachment to the amendment which can't be got rid of.

STRANGER KILLED NEAR CRELLIN

Was Later Indentified As Charles Wilson, of Amesville, Ohio.

Last Monday morning a man boarded the log train of the Kendall Lumber Company at Crellin, stating that he wanted to go up the river from that point, fell from the truck upon which he was standing and was instantly killed by the wheels of the truck following passing over his body.

The Kendall Company notified the officials here and arranged with undertaker Bolden to have the remains prepared for burial, which was done and the funeral will occur this morning.

The only thing about the dead man's person that would lead to his identity was a letter written over a year ago and directed to Charles Wilson, postmarked at C[illegible]e, Ohio and signed Charles Gunder. Telephonic communication with the writer of the letter established the man's identity and later his mother was located at Amesville, Ohio. She requested that the funeral be held here.

The man was smooth shaven, dark complected, and was about five feet nine or ten inches tall. He was fine looking.

Sheriff Austin Brown returned to Oakland Monday from Sykesville to which point he had taken on Sunday night Frank Foley, who was adjudged insane by a jury of inquisition last Friday. The hearing was held in the court room before Judge Henderson.

The number of marriage licenses issued during the first weeks of the present month total less than half the number issued by Clerk Tower for the corresponding period of June. From last Wednesday until yesterday at noon but five licenses were issued and one was refused on account of the applicant being under the age precribed by the law governing the issuance of licenses.

Mrs. Will Faust and two daughters, and Mrs. Peter Doonan and infant child departed yesterday for Mt. Lake Park, Md., where they have taken up their residence for a term of two months at this beautiful summer resort. They are located at beautiful Shadyside Lawn, near the central section of the resort. Mr. Faust accompanied them to Mt. Lake yesterday, saw them comfortably installed and then returned home on the night train.—Grafton Republican.

Mr. Charles G. Watson, of Frostburg, Allegany county, was Oakland last Friday when he called upon the majority of the practicing attorneys at the Oakland bar and launched his candidacy for the nomination for Chief Judge on the Republican ticket and thus become an opponent of Judge Boyd, who will without a doubt be nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself. Mr. Watson received considerable encouragement from those upon whom he called and it is stated that he will make formal announcement of his candidacy within the next day or two.

County Treasurer, William E. Hollinger, of near Guard, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business connected with his official duties and also in his private capacity as a saw mill operator. Recently Mr. Hollinger and Sheriff Austin Brown purchased a valuable tract of timber land in District No. 9 and were about to operate it when they were stopped by an injunction sued out by the Circuit Court by J. L. McKenzie who claims ownership of the land purchased by Messrs. Hollinger and Brown. Some time must necessarily elapse before the case is determined and in the meantime operations have been suspended by the buyers of the tract.

Ex-Judge Daniel Wilson, of near Kitzmiller, was in the city Tuesday on business connected with his agricultural affairs and expressed himself as being quite satisfied with the prospects for a good crop of things generally grown upon the farm. While the Judge has retired from active politics he still takes an interest in the doings of his party and is an advocate of the direct primary for the nomination of the ticket this fall. Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of the same section of the county, was also a visitor to the city Tuesday and he is likewise favorable to the nominations being made by a direct vote of the people. While these two gentlemen were free to express themselves as favorable to this mode of making the nominations others held an opposite view, but it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the nominations be made under the direct primary plan, as the Republicans committed themselves to this at the county convention held two years ago and upon which the ticket was then nominated and elected.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

William B. Talbot, of Berrvburg, W. Va., and Mabel Right, of Bealington, W. Va.

Charles Whitehead, of Cortland, Va., and Sallie Partilo, of Greenwood, Va.

Asbury Phares, of Hodon, W. Va., and Belva Conrad, of Hacker's Valley, W. Va.

Ira Cassidy, of St. George, W. Va., and Ruth Simmons, of this county.

Two with request not to publish.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $:50.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre

No. 13.—154 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; 75 acres cleared and fenced; boiling spring of ice cold water at house. This is a new farm, 4½ miles from the railroad and if taken soon may be had for $2,500.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

No. 17.—28 aeres on Northwestern pike, nine miles south of Oakland; good house, barn and orchard. A good snap at $800. Owner has to sell.

No. 18.—255 acres adjoining No. 14, near Bittinger. Farm is almost level, free from stone, well watered; 70 acres cleared; $2,500 worth of saw timber; 700 sugar trees—just think of it. This farm must be sold quick and if you want a bargain you can get it for $3,500.

Am authorized to make a special price on Nos. 7 and 15. Must sell quick. Better thing it over and act before it is forever too late.

A number of desirable building lots in Oakland from $425 to $600. Buy these lots and lay a foundation for a fortune. These lots will double in value in a short time.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate manin Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE. (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilsons Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. F. Parr's.
July 15 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 3.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12; Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytes's Store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
July 20 Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Rice.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 2 Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 2; Keyser—Smearman's Store, 4 to 6.
July 26 Hutton—Carney's Store, 10 to 4.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 7 to 2; Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 7.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick's 2 to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings Hotel, 4 to 7.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office 9 to 4.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store.
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 3.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, being Chapter 356, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe 1898 tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



BY RANDALL PARRISH

AUTHOR OF "THE HEART OF PLACER, ETC."

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man arraigned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in '53. He had found [illegible] in a huge case of ice on an island and consumed much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle, finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was [illegible].

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea. Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaking from sleep saw the ghost supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Upon advice of Lady Darlington, Stephens started to probe the ghost. He came upon Lieut. Sanchez, the drunken officer he had humbled in Chile. He found that at Sanchez' inspiration, Engineer McKnight played "ghost" to scare the men into giving up the quest.

CHAPTER XIX.—Stephens announced that the Sea Queen was at the spot where Tuttle's quest was supposed to be. The crew was anxious to go on in further search. De Nova and Stephens conquered them in a fist fight. Lady Darlington thanked him.

CHAPTER XX.—The Sea Queen started northward. She was wrecked in a fog. Stephens, De Nova, Lady Darlington and her maid being among those to set out in a life boat.

CHAPTER XXI.—Ten were rescued. Stephens saw only one chance in a thousand for life. Lady Darlington confessed her love to Stephens and he did likewise.

"It would be almost a miracle," I faltered, the words fairly forced from my lips by her insistence. "This is the beginning of winter in the stormiest ocean on the globe. God could do it, but not man."

Her head sank, the white cheek touching my sleeve, but the fearless gray eyes were still open, gazing straight into mine.

"Then it is the certainty of death," she said soberly. "Death together."

My heart leaped as though it had received an electric shock.

"Together! you mean—"

"That I should rather be here, facing death with you, than anywhere else alone," she exclaimed swiftly. "Oh, I can say it frankly now; say it here before you and God; say it in all purity and honor. Perhaps to-night, perhaps to-morrow, somewhere amid this awful waste of waters we will go together into eternity. What are the dictates of men to us now? What meaning is there any longer to the hideous requirements of the world? We are beyond them all. Here, now, we can be ourselves, ourselves. To-night we are free; to-night I can hear you speak what I have already read in your eyes, and am not afraid to hear it."

"You—you love me?"

"With all my heart and soul."

With everything else blotted out, with all else forgotten, I sat speechless, gazing down through the mist of tears into her eyes.

CHAPTER XXII.

In Which I Understand My Lady.

She rested motionless, her cheek barely touching my sleeve, her eyes filled with love, her hands in mine. Then I heard her voice, soft as a whisper, the breath of her lips on my cheek.

"You will not misjudge me; surely you can not. Those words would never have been uttered in any other circumstances. Not that I am afraid, not that I am ashamed or regretful; but nothing else could ever have set me free. Now we must know, understand each other—we must die with our hearts open, our souls clean. You really love me? trust me? believe me to be a worthy woman?"

"With all my soul I do."

"Oh, I know you do. It is because I know you do that I wish to tell you my story. It is my love which makes me so anxious that you should understand, so when the end comes we can go together, loving each other, and not afraid. Do you recognize me? Have you ever realized who I am?"

I could only shake my head, wondering at the strange question.

"No? And yet I have known you ever since that first long talk we had together in the cabin. It seemed so odd, such a strange freak of destiny, that you should have been associated in any way with my old life, and yet the very fact that you were, first created the bond that has since drawn us together. You were no longer a mere sea adventurer, but an old-time friend and equal. From that day all was different. I could fight it back, but could never conquer what that discovery meant. Oh, how small this world is! Did you ever hear of Doris Winslow?"

A moment the vague, clouded memory eluded me, tantalized me. Then in a flash the revelation came.

"My sister's chum at Wellesley?"

The tears sprang glistening into her eyes, her handclasp tightening.

"Yes; does it seem possible? You never knew me, except by that name. My father died during the second year of my attendance there; then mother and I went abroad, and my education was completed on the continent. I am not finding fault, but—but it was all most unfortunate; it brought me into real life with a false understanding of everything — wrong ideals, wrong standards. We were known to be wealthy, many considered me beautiful; my mother's one ambition was to achieve recognized social standing in Europe, and from the first I was destined to be a means to that end. My education, surroundings, social environment, were all shaped with this purpose in view. In spite of myself the result was accomplished.

"I was merely a girl of 17, desiring little but a good time, and accustomed all my life to the guidance of others. Lord Darlington joined our party in Italy, and we journeyed together for a week through the Italian Alps, finally going on board his yacht as invited guests for a cruise in the Mediterranean. He was most attentive to me, yet I gave it scarcely a thought. I hardly realized what was taking place—what it all meant, but—but one day we went ashore, and—and we were married at the British legation in Athens. That day I was a careless girl; the next morning found me a woman, regretful, aroused from a dream, yet yielding to the inevitable. Whatever I suffered was borne alone; not even my mother ever heard me complain."

She sat looking forth over the crests of the sea, the moonlight reflecting back into her face. The sail swung in and shadowed her.

"Within a month we went to England, to Darlington hall, where everything was at my command, and later to London, during the social season. I had all that the world seems to value at my feet and at first I managed to be happy after a fashion. The excitement and exhilaration kept me alive and interested, but in time the glitter and artificiality of it all wearied me; more and more deeply I realized the sordid manner in which I had been sold, and I grew to hate those things which had purchased me. It was not Lord Darlington—he was more father than husband, humoring me in every way, and secretly regretful for his part in the transaction. I became ill, begged for the sea, and we went aboard in his yacht. He was not unwilling, but to my mother it proved a constant hardship. Only her anxiety to prevent any rupture between us caused her to go on board. Yet even when I had recovered health I would not go back; that life would have killed me. Out in the open I could breathe and live; it yielded me courage to continue as I was."

She bent forward, bringing her face once again into the revealing moonlight, her eyes frankly open to mine.

"I only wish I could make you realize how drearily lonely that life became. There was no knowledge of love to complicate the situation, and at first I even felt a sense of gratitude toward Lord Darlington for many acts of kindness and the consideration shown me. This changed, however, as I began slowly to comprehend the selfishness of his motives—that his actions arose merely from a certain pride in my youthful appearance and the advantages to be derived from my wealth. My mother soon alienated my affections by always allying herself with him. Finally I had no one to whom I could turn for comfort or advice. I felt entirely alone, and grew silent, suspicious, and adverse to all social pleasures. The vows of marriage rested lightly on Lord Darlington, but for that I did not greatly care, except that the knowledge snapped the last weak bond between us. Almost wild to escape from Europe and its torturing memories I finally planned an extensive yachting trip around the world. I was impulsive, headstrong, even hopeful that I might be permitted to invite a few congenial friends and sail alone. To my surprise Lord Darlington expressed pleasure in the idea, and even persuaded my mother to accompany us."

Her face sank suddenly into her hands, her body trembling.

"I bore it all smilingly, and enjoyed the sea. But I was a woman now, bitterly resenting the manner in which I had been bartered in the matrimonial market. I knew nothing of love, except as I perceived it in the lives of others, but I was hungry, starving for it. We arrived at Valparaiso; this strange adventure occurred to me, and—then I met you."

Her hands went out again to me, and I caught them eagerly.

"That—that day in the cabin, I—I knew you for one of my own class; I knew you for a true man, a gentleman; I—I read the love in your eyes, and I should have been an angel not to have welcomed it. Oh, God knows I tried not to do so! I prayed for help to resist my own heart, but the help was not given me. Now I comprehend it was not meant that I should resist. The end was in sight even from the beginning. Love is more than ceremony, and can make even death sweet. I have no sense of evil as I look into your eyes; I have come into my inheritance, the rightful inheritance of every woman—love. Even if it is only for a day, it is mine—mine by the gift of God. Oh, Jack, Jack, I have waited so long, so long, and now all I can say, all I desire to say, is, I love you!"

Oh, that scene! that desolate, dreary, God-forsaken, hopeless scene—the heaving waters, the cold sky, the ice-gleam, the awful expanse of barrenness all about. Did ever love come to mortal before or since in such a spot, or amid such utter helplessness? But I forgot all, though even as I bent to her lips she begged me, falteringly, not to touch her yet. There, in the heart of that Antarctic sea, castaways, drifting to what seemed certain death, we found in this confession a happiness that the world without would have sternly denied us. Ay! and we were stronger for it, braver



"Jack, I Have Waited So Long, So Long, Now All I Can Say Is, I Love You."

for it; our eyes aglow, our hearts pulsing to the one great music of the universe.

"Tell it to me," she whispered smilingly.

"I love you."

"And I am happier than in all my life before."

We spoke but briefly as we sat thus, my hand firm upon the tiller, my eyes never forgetful of those great surges smiting us. Indeed, there was little to say, for we had no future to discuss, no plans to formulate. We could only live out the night, with the morrow a blank before us. Yet there was nothing of all this in the girl's face upturned and happy, nor did I permit my eyes to mar her happiness. We were together, understanding each other, and for the moment that was enough. Yet in some way my pulse beat stronger, my will to conquer this demon sea became mighty. God helping me, this love-life should not end here—end in mystery and oblivion; those restless waters should not overcome us forever. I would fight them for her sake and my own! The stars and waves defied such determination, yet I only stiffened in my seat, a new strength animating my body, a new faith stimulating my soul. Fifteen hundred miles! Father of Mercy, guide us! Yet it had been done, and it might be done again.

"What is it, Jack?" she questioned softly. "Of what were you thinking?"

"Of the stiff battle ahead of us, dear; the fight for life and love across these leagues of ocean."

"For life and love! Do you mean you dream of reaching safety?"

"I mean to struggle for it; to do all a man and sailor may. If we die, now, sweetheart, it will be to lose more than ever before was possible."

Her cheeks flushed instantly, her lashes drooping.

"No, no; if we win safety it will only be to lose all else. But the thought is impossible; no skill, no courage, no strength of arm or heart could ever work such a miracle of deliverance. I will not dream it, for how could I go back, go back to that old life again with my heart full of love for you? That would be a fate worse than death; it would be dishonor."

I did not answer, did not even look into her face.

"Surely you do not mean it, Jack?" almost pleadingly, her hand reaching blindly out for mine. "You can not bring me to such shame, such trial?"

"It is not shame," I answered earnestly, all my soul revolting against the word, "it may be trial, but it is not shame. In the face of death you have confessed you love me, and in the face of death I shall endeavor to retain that love. I should be no man if I did less. Shame! Do not use that term between us. What was there holy or divine in the selling of you to that English peer? Why should that act of mere barter hold us apart? The law of God is paramount to the law of man. Doris, you are mine, although you yet withhold the pledge of the lips; mine everywhere and forever; mine here in this desolate reach of sea, and mine yonder in the great world, if we ever again attain it. I never will yield you up to another; never relinquish my claim. Against nature and man I shall endeavor to hold what is my own."

One moment I gazed down into her eyes, penetrating to the gray depths, and perceiving there a sudden outburst of passion which she did not even seek to conceal. It was a revelation absolute and complete, a revelation never to be forgotten. Yet she did not touch me, did not answer in words, and in another instant her glance turned away out over the grim desolation of waters. I was still looking at her, intoxicated by what I had seen, when she pointed excitedly forward.

"In heaven's name, what is that?"

Hardly had my glance shifted when Kelly leaped to his feet, his voice raised in a wild yell.

"Mither of God, sorr, there's a ship!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

In Which We Board a Derelict.

I saw the sleepers cast off their coverings and rise up startled and staring, but I could only gaze dumbly at the apparition before us, doubting the evidence of my own eyes and unable to utter a sound. At that first glance I believed the thing illusion, a mirage of the deep, a shadow-ship mocking us with semblance of reality. The cold silvery light played along her glistening side, causing the whole extent of the vessel to gleam back into our eyes like a great mirror, while the very shape and form of the silently gliding specter appeared a survival from out the dead past, a ghastly relic of centuries gone uplifted from those somber depths below. The silence, gloom, the dim outline of the great hull, the strange glimmer of it from bow to stern; all combined to make it seem a ghost-ship, sported with by the waves. It moved slowly under the impelling power of the wind beating against the broad high stern, the blunt bows scarcely rippling the water, passing almost directly across our track, appearing more like a painted picture than anything constructed of wood and iron. Out of the night, dim, visionary, it swam before us, a weird, uncanny thing, chilling the blood with its ghostliness. I rubbed my eyes, staring at the silvery reflection, my heart pulsing with a horror which set me trembling.

Yet, little by little, my mind began to apprehend the truth, my reason to grasp the details. Mist or reality, there directly before us floated what appeared to be the outlines of a ship—battered, wrecked, odd in form—yet a ship, moving upright upon the surface of the water. Good God! what a mad dream of the past was represented yonder! Those round, blunt bows, the broken bowsprit, heavy as a mast, forking straight upward; the great carven, shapeless figurehead beneath; the wide, elevated forecastle deck; the seemingly tremendous thickness of the bulwarks; the strange slope of deck and rail amidships; the immense remnant of a foremast towering in splinters; the broad, square stern, even overtopping the height of the peaked forecastle. That was a grim thing to meet with in those waters.

"Stand by, men!" I called, the tremble still in my command. "If the thing yonder be wood and iron we'll board her."

Not a voice responded, their bodies tense and motionless, every eye still on that dim, phantom gleam. With clenched teeth I pressed the tiller hard down, and the bows of the longboat headed straight in. Suddenly De Nova leaped to his feet.

"Ship ahoy!" he yelled, the note of fear sounding shrilly.

In the intense silence I could plainly hear the heavy breathing of the excited men.

"There will be no use hailing," I said, strengthened by the sound of my own voice. "If that be a vessel, her crew are dead a hundred years."

"And by God, it is, sir!" ejaculated Johnson, who was on his knees in the bow. "It's a real ship, all right. That's ice that glitters; she's sheeted in it from stem to stern."

I saw it myself then, every doubt of the real character of this drear visitant vanishing; my courage came back in a rush.

"Ay, ay, lads, Johnson has hit it right. That's a ship for us, and now we'll see what she looks like on deck. Get a grip with your boat-hook, Johnson, on that raft of stuff trailing from the forechains, when I lay her alongside. Strike the wood if you can, the cordage is likely to be rotten."

He missed it at the first attempt, the hook slipping on the ice; but as I brought the longboat around once more, he succeeded in getting a grip upon something sufficiently firm and held on, the fellows staring up silently at the bulging side, and touching the thick sheathing of ice as though half demented.

"Make fast. Break the ice out of that ring, Kelly, and pass a stout rope through it. Now furl the sail, the rest of you. Fend her off, Cole; that's all right, keep your oar there. Mr. De Nova, you will remain in charge of the boat. I'll see what she looks like aboard; Johnson, come along with me."

I picked my way forward into the bows and stood up, striving to obtain some kind of a grip on the forechains which would enable me to haul myself up. Everything I touched was ice, so thick as to render objects shapeless.

"Give me a lift, Kelly; easy, now, until I get a handhold. There, that will do, my lad."

It was a slippery, dangerous perch, the vessel plunging somewhat, but the upper ice was slightly powdered with snow, yielding a little purchase, and I finally discovered a brace for my feet which enabled me to reach down and assist Johnson to scramble up beside me. Fortunately the bulwarks were not so high proportionately as wide, and we succeeded in sliding over them, coming down rather heavily on the solid deck. Here the snow made walking possible, although underneath the ice was thick and smooth, compelling caution. All forward was a terrible raffle of wreckage, a jumbled mass of tangled spars, with the great topmast and all its hamper right where it had fallen, a portion of the port bulwark smashed flat. A hummock of ice rose like a great hill from abaft the butt of the foremast, which stuck up maybe 30 feet, clear over the forecastle deck, leaving everything shapeless and grotesque. Where the slope was steepest, the wind had swept away the snow leaving the ice beneath clear; and there, frozen completely in, like a painted picture, was the fully revealed body of a man. I never saw any sight more grewsome than that ice-shrouded figure; the arms outstretched, the short, black beard rendering more ghastly the white, dead face. I gripped my hands onto Johnson's shoulder, and he was shaking like an aspen, his own face colorless in the moonshine. I wheeled him about savagely.

"Don't lose your nerve, man. You've seen dead men before. Come, there's nothing to do here; we'll try how she looks aft."

He followed me like a dog, casting uneasy glances backward over his shoulder. The deck was clearer of raffle beyond the foremast, a great gap in the port bulwarks amidships showing where the wreckage had probably been swept overboard. The mainmast had been ripped out, leaving a great, ugly gash in the deck plank, and in falling had so smashed flat one corner of the cook's galley that we could look in through the jagged opening thus left. All the front portion was snow and ice, but the further extremity appeared dry enough, revealing a brick oven, a table screwed to the wall, and an overturned scuttle of coals littering the deck. It was not a desirable spot, yet would afford protection from the frosty night wind, and be much better than the open boat. Besides, I realized how those others must feel down there, bobbing up and down against those ice-caked sides.

"Johnson," I said, my eyes wandering toward the dimly revealed front of the after-cabin, which appeared utterly shapeless under its mantle, "We've got quite a job ahead of us to break through this wreckage. I'm for having the rest of the crew up to help us. Climb over into the main-chains and cut out some steps with your knife. We'll have them drop back there and unload. Then the women won't be obliged to see that dead man for'ard."

He was some minutes at the task, and I occupied the time in kicking aside some of the litter in the galley and making the dreary interior a bit more decent, having the men pass up some spare blankets, and spreading them out on deck. Finally Kelly and the negro scrambled up, and between us we succeeded in lifting Lady Darlington and Celeste over the icy bulwarks. The latter clung sobbing to De Nova, but my lady gazed about her wonderingly, her eyes full of questions. Without speaking we stowed them away under shelter.

"She is certainly a relic," I paused long enough to say, "one of the old-timers in these seas. From the look of her she must have been locked up in the ice south there for a century."

"Do you expect to sail her northward?"

"I hardly know yet what to expect; that remains to be seen. She seems to ride the water stanchly enough and there is fully 30 feet of mast standing yonder. Anyhow, this deck at present is better than an open boat."

"But—but it is all so ghastly, so ghost-like—Celeste is fairly crazy from the horror."

"It is merely the effect of the moonlight glimmering on the ice; everything is ice wherever your eyes turn. But you are safe enough here, and with daylight the ghostliness of it will vanish."

"Where are you going now?"

"To break into the cabin; then we will have a decent place in which to stay—perhaps a chance for a fire. It is not likely to prove a long job, and I will be back to you shortly. Don't let the night shadows frighten you so."

She smiled back into my eyes bravely enough, although I realized the effort of will that it cost; and so I left her endeavoring to cheer the girl, who was sobbing wildly, with her face buried in her hands.

The men joined me as I stepped without, crunching the light snow under their heavy boots, and staring uneasily about them as though the whole adventure was a dream. Lord! and no more could I shake off that same impression as I surveyed the scene aft. A boat, bottom up, the planks

TO BE CONTINUED

INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

ILLUSIONS OF A PASSING CAR.

Why a Wheel Sometimes Seems to Revolve Backward.

Under this heading, in The Autocar, Charles F. Street notes and explains the fact that at night a moving wheel frequently appears to revolve abnormally, at times going too slowly, again appearing to stop, and still again seeming to turn backward. Under similar conditions, if a walking stick be twirled in the hand, a series of distinct images will be observed at intervals, their distance apart depending upon the speed of whirling. We read:

"These illusions are only obtainable in the light emitted from an electric lamp supplied with an alternating current. The alternating current. . . . changes its direction, in some cases 40 times per second, and in others as many as 90 times per second.

"In order that the current may change its direction, there must be an instant in every reversal when there is a momentary but entire cessation of the current, and this cessation necessarily affects the emitted light in the form of a very short flicker.

"Owing to a peculiar property of the human eye, these cessations of the light, when the eye is viewing any fixed object, are not noticeable. . . .

"In the case of the moving walking-stick, an impression is gained as to the position of the stick at an instant of maximum illumination. This impression is retained by the eye, and the various positions occupied by the stick during the period of less bright light are not appreciated. . . .

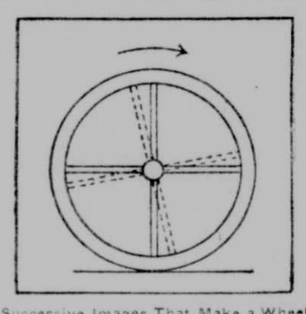
"Suppose that a wheel is under observation, and that an impression is formed in accordance with the position of the spokes, and that the view is then obstructed for a time, during which period of obstruction the wheel, having ten spokes, say, is turned through one-tenth of a revolution.

"If the obstruction referred to be removed, and another observation of the wheel be made, there would be absolutely no evidence that the wheel had been turned at all, the spokes being all alike in appearance, and now occupying a similar position as before.

"This is exactly what happens when a wheel is viewed in an artificial light supplied with alternating current. . . . Therefore if the speed of a wheel be such that the spokes occupy the same relative position to the car every time the light reaches its maximum value, the sensation gained with regard to the movement of the wheel is that it is not revolving at all, and this speed can be defined as synchronous speed."

If the wheel is revolving at a speed slightly less than synchronous, then the first impression of the spokes is as shown in the figure by the full lines, and the next is obtained when the spokes are in some position as shown dotted behind the first. The wheel thus appears to revolve backward—the jumps from one position to the other being unnoticed. If the speed be greater than synchronous, the spokes appear a little further ahead each time, and the wheel appears to be moving slowly forward.

"Another illusion is obtained by watching the wheels of a passing car through a length of distance of, say, ten yards from the observer. Such a view is almost unique in demonstrating the well-known fact that the top of a rolling wheel moves at twice the speed of the center of the wheel, and infinitely faster than the bottom of the wheel, both relative to the earth."



Successive Images That Make a Wheel Seem to Revolve Backward.

THE CONCRETE BOAT.

Italian Engineers Succeed in Constructing Such Vessel.

The success of Italian engineers with concrete as a material for building boats is exerting an influence on marine experts of other countries to such an extent that a large number of experiments are in progress with results that may mean much for the future.

Concrete has, without doubt, many excellent points as a shipbuilding material. In the first place it offers less resistance to propulsion in water than wood or steel, and no painting is required. In the second, the cost of concrete boats is about one-half that of steel and the maintenance cost is comparatively nothing.

Its strength and practical indestructibility is also a great factor in its favor. In a recent test made by the Italian government, a 1,000-ton concrete boat was rammed by a much larger steel vessel. The result was serious damage to the steel craft and very little harm to the concrete boat. Various trials of this nature have led the Italian government to consider armoring its warships with concrete.

A Washington's Birthday Experiment

By EDGAR E. WEBB

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"BLAME that pigheaded Schmidt!"

Squire Hardy was in the sitting room talking to his wife. "To think of his kickin' just because the little schoolma'am is bound to celebrate the day and wants leave to use the schoolhouse!"

"He's a well meaning, peaceable neighbor, Hiram," said the squire's wife placidly.

"So's horses and cows. Gimme folks that's got some public spirit in 'em. Why, there ain't been a mite of public improvement done this ten year back.

"Oh, now, Hiram, we've got the postoffice."

"Yes; much thanks to the rest of 'em! It was me worked and kicked and badgered till I got them a triweekly mail, and much use they make of it!"

"I don't rec'lect much public improvements ever being in Hardyville," said Mrs. Hardy dryly.

"There would 'a' been," said her husband testily—"there would 'a' been if the Americans had stayed here and the Germans had kept away."

"Sho, Hiram! You can't say but what the German folks keep the church and schoolhouse going."

"Goin'—yes, goin' to rack and ruin all the same! Schoolhouse leakin' like sixty, and catch 'em taxin' themselves for a new roof! I wonder Miss Atworth can stay in the place, her and the children mirin' shoe mouth deep in mud to get to school in the winter. Hello! Here comes Jack with the mail bag."

A little while later Squire Hardy was in the act of distributing the bag's small contents when two farmers walked in without even stopping to stamp the mud off their cowhide boots. Mrs. Hardy kept on placidly knitting beyond the fireplace. She was used to such invasions of the sitting room, from which she had removed the carpet soon after the postoffice was granted to the sleepy settlement.

"Draw up to the fire, Mr. Gates," she said hospitably. "Take that rocker, Mr. Schmidt."

Mr. Gates kicked his feet against the andirons to rid them of clay and snow.

"Cold day," he remarked, settling his coonskin cap more firmly on his head. "What's this I hear about the new teacher?"

"Well, what?" snapped the squire, looking around.

"Some say she's dead set on gettin' up them doin's on Washington's birthday."

"Well, s'pose she is?" said the squire. "She ain't askin' nothin' but the schoolhouse for an evenin', and I've got power to let her have that. I'm school agent, ain't I?"

"I don't say the contrary, but to my way of thinkin' she's just a-wastin' time over a lot of foolishness. Hey, Schmidt?"

"Yah, das ist so!" assented the man in the rocking chair as he took his pipe from his mouth. "I tolt mein poy I shust dook him oudt of school and put him to voork ven I hear some more of dose crazy idees."

"Crazy? Nothin' crazy about it!" interrupted the old squire hotly.

Mr. Gates gave a sniff. "They say she's had a piano hauled out from the city, too," he said. "Hope she don't



"WHAT'S THIS I HEAR ABOUT THE NEW TEACHER?"

intend to levy on the parents to pay for it. She'll get nothin' out of me. I'll tell her that right now."

"Shucks!" cried the squire as he handed Schmidt his Zeitung. "Neither of you needn't worry. She's too smart to expect to get blood out of turnips."

"Vell, all I haf to say," was Schmidt's parting remark as he wound his blue woolen muffler about his neck, "if she keeps on mit dose voolishness I dake mein Karl oudt of school right avay alretty. Dot vos better dot he voork as to vaste his time so."

"Poor little Miss Atworth!" sighed Mrs. Hardy as she watched the two men tramp off together. "I'm powerful glad she's boarding with us. The whole neighborhood is down on her newfangled ways. I'm going right out now and make something extra nice and hot for supper. It's pretty near sundown, and she'll come in soon all worn out with her day's work."

The little teacher did need the good cheer and "extra nice" supper that awaited her in the cozy kitchen, for she had felt much discouraged as she trudged homeward through the falling snow. Her pupils had nearly all been telling her the same thing that day. It was that their parents scouted the idea of helping her to celebrate Washington's birthday.

"How could the poor children learn patriotism?" said Mrs. Hardy. "That big room upstairs in the schoolhouse was built for a public hall. It has not been opened for fifteen years for any kind of an entertainment, not even a magic lantern show. It is the same old treadmill existence year in and year out. The children don't get their lives brightened—no public holidays are celebrated here, not even the Fourth of July. How can they love the country?"

The upshot was Miss Atworth's determination to celebrate Washington's birthday. The indifference or hostility of the parents had but roused her American spirit, even to the resolve that she would bear the entire expense herself if none would contribute from their plenty.

"Ten dollars," she reflected, "will buy decorations and material for cos-



DIMES AND QUARTERS CLINKED INTO IT.

tumes and stage curtains. Another $10 will rent a piano. Most of the children have never even seen one. All my spare time must go to getting up the entertainment, and all my savings too. Well, I'm glad. I guess I can give up so much for my country."

Not a particle of encouragement did she get from any of the parents except Peter Dowling, a one armed veteran of the civil war, and he was much more discouraging than he meant to be.

"Go on, I wish you luck, young lady," he would observe. "You can count on me for anything a one armed man can do. But what's the use? I've tried and tried to get some 'Merican sentiment into those youngsters. 'Tain't no go, and never will be. But you can count on me to hooray for you all the same. I'll be thar if nobody else is."

Miss Atworth's programme, besides the decoration of the schoolhouse, comprised tableaux and the recitation of patriotic poems and addresses by her larger pupils, but most of the children soon received strict orders to hurry home at 4 o'clock to attend to the milking and evening chores. They were also kept at work till the last possible minute in the morning. But with only noontime and recess for practicing their parts her enthusiasm worked wonders.

"It ought to be a grand success," said Miss Atworth as she took a final approving survey of the decorations the afternoon of the 21st. "Only it's a little too warlike. I wish I had an old fashioned pruning hook to hang across that sword between the windows."

"Mr. Schmidt has one," volunteered Sarah Gates. "But he's so mad about our wasting so much time, as he calls it, that it's as much as a fellow's head is worth to ask him for it. I heard him tell pa that he was going to keep Karl at home tomorrow night."

"Keep Karl at home!" cried Miss Atworth in dismay. "He couldn't be so mean as that!"

Karl was the brightest pupil in her room, a big, manly boy of sixteen. He was kept at home every spring and fall to help with the work, although his father was not poor. She had taken an especial interest in him from the first, had drilled him carefully in his declamation and counted on him as the star of the entertainment.

Miss Atworth locked the door and started rapidly homeward. What would she do if Karl must be left out of the performance? A quarter of a mile brought her to the lane leading from the pike to the Schmidt place, and there she stopped with sudden resolve.

"I'll beard that old lion in his den and ask him for his pruning hook. That will be an excuse for going and will give me an opportunity to plead Karl's cause."

It was nearly dark when Miss Atworth ran up the squire's front walk and danced through the house into the kitchen.

"Oh, such luck!" she cried gayly. "I went to see Mr. Schmidt, and some good angel prompted me to speak to him in German. It was such bad German—perhaps that's what pleased him. Anyway, it thawed him right out. He lent me his pruning hook and showed me over his barn. Of course I admired his fine cattle, and then, as he got more and more pleased at my showing such an astonishing lot of sense, I praised Karl so highly that he made a complete surrender. He is coming tomorrow night to bring the whole Schmidt family, from the old grossmutter to the baby. Hurrah for Washington's birthday!"

Never had the old public hall held such an astonished and delighted audience as the one that crowded into it that memorable night. Gay festoons of bunting, countless little flags and wreaths of evergreen transformed the dingy old place completely. A large picture of Washington placidly beamed from its place of honor. Over and around it, reaching almost across the stage, was draped a great silken flag, borrowed for the occasion.

"It's enough to make even a graven image feel patriotic," whispered Squire Hardy to his wife as the children's sweet voices made the room ring with the grand old national airs.

Declamations followed each other in rapid succession. Then came a scene, with recitations, in which Uncle Sam and all the states of the Union took part. The very air seemed charged with the little teacher's electrical spirit of patriotic enthusiasm.

It was at its height when Karl came forward to give the famous speech of Patrick Henry. His delivery was so much better than the rehearsals had led her to expect that even Miss Atworth was surprised. He seemed to find an inspiration in the crowd. A storm of applause followed the "Give me liberty or give me death!"

"What shall we do?" she whispered in dismay as the persistent clapping of many hands called him back. "I wish you had prepared for an encore."

"Oh, I know!" said Karl, and in another instant he was on the stage again.

In the deep hush that followed his clear, musical voice rose in German. He was reciting "Mein Vaterland." Old grandmothers who knew but a few words of English rocked themselves back and forth in excited delight; Mr. Schmidt beamed with vast smiles; many an eye grew dim, thinking of the old beloved home across the seas. But the boy was thinking of his own native country. There was no mistaking his meaning as he turned in closing to wave his hand toward the portrait and the flag. "My fatherland!" he cried, with true feeling, and then, after a moment of general surprise, deafening applause broke out.

As it subsided Miss Atworth stepped forward to announce the last song, but Peter Dowling, his face aflame with new delight and old memories, rose, stalked up the aisle as if unconscious of all the eyes fixed on him and swung himself up on the platform with one long step.

"Friends," he began, "I've been livin' kind of dead among ye for many's the year. Now I wan't to say a word or two. I ain't no great at speechifyin', but these old songs and pieces we've been a-listenin' to have spirited me up like the trumpet does an old war horse.

"I want to say that I fit for that old flag, and yet, livin' here so long and never a celebration for young or old, I'd half forgot my patriotism. It's our schoolteacher has woke me up to seein' the truth.

"I propose that we all get out our pocketbooks and throw in to get a handsome flag to fly over this schoolhouse. Take an old soldier's word for it, there ain't no greater inspiration anywhere to make a fellow put in his best licks and come out on top. Now, Miss Teacher, I'll just get the sense of this meetin'."

He paused a moment, then turned to the audience: "All who want to express their thanks for this evenin's entertainment and are willin' a collection should be took say 'Aye!'"

Such a storm of ayes followed that Peter caught up his slouched hat and began to pass it around with his only arm. Dimes and quarters clinked into it, while an occasional dollar showed how deeply selfish hearts had been stirred by the uplifting influences of the hour.

Miss Atworth seated herself at the piano and beckoned to the bewildered Goddess of Liberty to lead the states again across the stage. Some of the smaller ones straggled sadly out of line, but as Karl, at a nod from his teacher, caught the great flag from its place and stood with it in the midst of them every voice rang out full and true on the chorus:

Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys,
We'll rally once again,
Shouting the battlecry of freedom!

People seemed loath to go when it was all over. They came up to the teacher with awkward expressions of pleasure and appreciation.

"I'll never forget this night," drawled one faded, overworked woman, to whose eyes the rich colors and tinsel of the stage decorations had seemed a part of fairyland. "That music was so sweet, and my little Meta looked like a picture with her hair curled and that beautiful dress on you made her. I really didn't know she was so pretty. I'm going to fix her up and get her a lot of nice things after this."

"Well, it was worth while," said the little teacher as she dropped into a chair at home, too tired to take off her wraps.

"Indeed it was," answered the squire. "Jake Schneider's new patriotism rose so he said he'd put a walk on each side of the school for half a mile, even if nobody 'd help him. Then a lot of 'em began to talk it over. The upshot of it was that old Schmidt is goin' to give the logs, and they're all goin' to work tomorrow to hew them off and stake them down."

The next Monday morning Karl stopped at Miss Atworth's desk to say joyfully: "Oh, teacher, father was so pleased! He is going to hire another hand and let me keep on till the end of the term."

"Then I need never regret my sacrifice," thought the happy girl.

That celebration was the beginning of better times in Hardyville. When the doors were barred for vacation and the grass grew rank on the bare playground the new flag still floated.

The Partners

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.

Among the applicants answering the advertisement of Klein & Klippert for a stenographer was Miss Rose Williams of a suburban village. Both partners were old bachelors, and when the advertisement was inserted Klein said to Klippert:

"There will probably be a hundred girls come tomorrow, and as I know more about human nature than you do I will see them and pick out the one we want."

"But as I know more about stenography than you do it should be left to me," was the reply of the partner.

They wrangled over the matter for ten minutes and then agreed that both should receive and question the applicants. When Miss Rose entered the office each partner said to himself that she would do, no matter whether she knew anything about stenography or not. Each tried to impress upon her mind the fact that he was fatherly and kind hearted and wished to run an orphan asylum. Klein wanted to offer her $20 a week, and Klippert wanted to offer $5 more, but they finally settled on $15 to start with. This was $5 more than they had intended paying, and the bookkeeper wondered if the well known economy of the establishment was to fly out of the window. When the terms had been settled and the applicant had departed, to reappear on the morrow, Klein hitched about on his chair for a couple of minutes and then said:

"As my room is rather the largest and lightest, I am willing to make a place for the young lady. Did you notice the lines of sorrow around her young mouth? I shall speak very gently to her."

"There is a fine, light space in my room for the young lady," replied Klippert, "and I will take her in there.



"SHE WILL EXPECT ME TO INVITE HER OUT TO LUNCH."

There is a sad look about her eyes, as if she had some great grief, and I shall not expect her to do much work."

They disputed for half an hour over the point, and next day Miss Rose was given the hall between the office rooms of the partners. It was a gloomy, contracted space, but she made no complaints. Each partner had made excuses to address her half a dozen times when it came half past 11 o'clock. Then Klein passed into the room of the other and said:

"You seem to have lots of business with the new girl this morning. If you are not more careful she will become afraid of you."

"I was going to say the same thing to you," was the prompt reply. "I have simply been treating her in a fatherly way. I think she has lost her natural father, and that's the reason she looks so sorrowful."

"But she will expect me to invite her out to lunch. I am the senior partner, you know."

"But I was intending to do that courtesy myself. It belongs to the junior partner."

"But I contend that it would look forward in you. Remember, she is a very timid girl."

"I shall be gentleness itself. You with your brusque way would certainly frighten her."

They went out into the store to argue the matter out, and it took so long to do it that Miss Rose had gone to her lunch when they returned to ask her to go with both. The partners felt that the other was to blame, and at half past 1 o'clock, in order to get even with Klippert, Klein called the stenographer into his room and dictated a letter and then said:

"Miss Williams, your work has proved so satisfactory that your salary is raised to $18 per week."

She expressed her thanks and backed out, but scarcely had five minutes passed when Klippert called her in to ask if she was satisfied with her salary and to add before she could reply:

"You take hold of the work so well that I shall make your salary $20 a week. If you are in sorrow and trouble don't hesitate to ask my advice. It is $20 a week and advice. My partner is so busy that you hadn't better ask him anything except as to strict business."

Klein had been in the habit of leaving the store every afternoon at half past 4. On this occasion he hung about until 5. Klippert and the employees left at half past 5. Klippert sauntered after the new stenographer to see what car she took. He had just ascertained when he encountered his partner. They eyed each other suspiciously for a minute and then lied. Each had a ready excuse on his tongue. Next morning at the store the senior partner called the junior partner into his room and gravely said:

"Mr. Klippert, I should be grieved to know that you were following Miss Williams to the car, but the more I think of it the more suspicious your conduct appears."

"But what were you doing there?" was promptly asked.

"Business unconnected with the store called me to the spot."

"Same here."

"Um!"

"Um!"

"I would suggest that neither of us ask the young lady to lunch. She might misconstrue our action."

"Just what I was about to suggest. We will go out together, as heretofore."

But things rankled in the mind of the senior partner. As a matter of fact, he had gone to the car half an hour ahead of the girl to make sure that she took the right one for home and did not go sauntering off into the swamps and become a victim of the Black Handers. The junior partner had come upon him and wronged him in thought. He did the only thing he could think of to get even. He called Miss Rose in and raised her salary to $22 a week.

The junior partner was not at all satisfied with the situation. He had followed the stenographer to the car to see that the bookkeeper, who was known to be a masher, didn't do the same. There he had met his partner and been looked at distrustfully. In wronging him the partner wronged Miss Rose, and he called her in and dictated a fictitious letter and added:

"I am pleased to say that our work was never so well done before, and I wish to inform you that your salary has been advanced to $25 per week."

Miss Williams came to her place on a Wednesday. On Saturday afternoon there was a half holiday. On Saturday afternoon also Mr. Klein met Mr. Klippert in the village where the stenographer lived. Each was sauntering about when he met the other. They came to a dead stop and glared and scowled. Each wanted to ask the other what he was doing there, but he didn't ask. Klein finally took Klippert by the arm and walked him to the car, and when both were seated and headed for the city he said:

"Klippert, it's hard times in business."

"You bet!"

"We don't need a stenographer."

"Not in the least."

"We can save that $25 per week."

"Every cent of it."

"And we will do it?"

"We will."

And on Monday morning Miss Williams received a letter from the firm that owing to her inexperience her services would no longer be required.

Lucinda's Dreadful Dream.

"I've had some dreadful dreams in my lifetime," said Lucinda, "but never any half so dreadful as one I had last night. I shall be miserable till I know whether it's coming true."

Of course everybody wanted to know what the dreadful dream was, and Lucinda continued:

"Why, I dreamed my coat was ruined!"

Chorus of commiserating groans at this.

It seems that Lucinda has lately bought a new suit, and the coat didn't fit her exactly, and so she took it back to have it filled, and it isn't to come home till next Wednesday, and last night she dreamed that it had come home and that it was worse than it was before—that they had made a mess of it and the coat was ruined.

Now, isn't that a dreadful dream? Truly? Why, if Lucinda had dreamed that she had fallen from the top of a tall mountain or been dropped from a flying machine or something like that, then she would have waked up the minute she began to fall and so have known right away that everything was all right, but as it is she's got to wait till next Wednesday to know if that dreadful dream is coming true.—New York Sun.

Money in China and Egypt.

Coins were made in China so long ago, it is said, as the year 2250 B. C., but they could not have been other than portions of metal cast into portable shape, such as were all the earliest moneys. In Egypt, the cradle of civilization and commerce, strange to say, there was no imperial coinage. Copper, silver and gold were used, as elsewhere, to indicate values, but they were manufactured into lumps, shaped sometimes like brick, and in the case of gold and silver were molded in rings, like the ancient Irish money of ten centuries ago. It appears almost inconceivable that a people who created the pyramids and erected such magnificent temples should have been entirely ignorant of coins. Yet it is certain from the statements of Herodotus that such was the case. The first coinage of money in Egypt was not struck to assist the Egyptians themselves in their commercial dealings, but, rather, because the foreign merchants with whom they traded, the Greeks and the Phoenicians, demanded some medium which would have the guarantee of its value apparent on it and which would circulate for that value.

DO TREES INCREASE RAINFALL?

Prof. Thomas Shaw Thinks Further Data Is Needed Before Deciding.

The opinion is very prevalent that the relation is close between the presence or absence of trees and rainfall. It may be that such is the fact, but the evidence is not so clear on the whole on this question as could be desired. Take, for instance, the story told by the weather records kept at Bismarck, N. D. For the ten years commencing with and including 1875, the annual precipitation was six inches more than it was during the ten years following. During the first period almost none of the soil had been broken up. During the second period, quite a proportion had been broken up. The trees in the locality were about the same as during the first period. During the third period the trees had increased through the planting of groves and yet the average increase in the rainfall was only six inches.

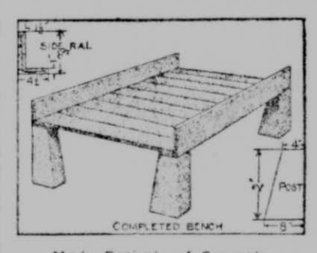
During the first period referred to, the lakes in the Dakotas were filled to overflowing. The water in Devil's lake at that time came up to the site of the present town. The water in the lake bed is now at least five miles from the town. Is it not easily supposable that a period may come again when the rainfall will again be as great as it was in the ten-year period commencing with 1875. If this were to happen, doubtless Devil's lake would fill its banks again.

The same line of reasoning may be applied to Minnesota. In 1894 and one or two of the years following, the weather was so dry that many of the shallow lakes went dry. On every hand the statements were made that dry seasons had came because the Minnesota forests were being cut away. But what happened? During seasons following these lakes refilled. The present season the greatest flood took place in the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers that has occurred for many a day. It is well to look for further data with reference to the relation between forests and rainfall.

CONCRETE BENCHES.

How They Can Be Made by the Farmer Himself.

The accompanying sketch shows the construction of parts to build a concrete bench for the greenhouse. The parts can be made in a metal or wooden mold and reinforced with expanded metal. The side rails are made in an



Made Entirely of Concrete.

angle as shown and are about six feet in length. The bottom pieces are 1 inch thick, eight inches wide and in any length to suit the space. The posts are two feet high and have one side perpendicular, and the other three sides inclined to make the top four inches square and the bottom eight inches. The straight side is placed toward the walk or wall, whichever it may be. A correspondent of Florists' Review says that the weight of the soil and plants holds the side rails so firmly that an ordinary man has not strength enough to pull one of the pieces out.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

There are 2,815 members in the Wisconsin Horticultural society—the largest, we believe, in the country.

It cannot be said that the Japan plums are rushing many fruit growers into great profit.

It is a fact that trees along highways, trees in towns and cities and trees in groves amid agricultural regions render the atmosphere purer. They by their foliage absorb hurtful gases, which would otherwise be breathed by the inhabitants of the densely populated cities, thereby modifying diseases, lessening the dangers of epidemics and in many ways improving the healthfulness of communities.—New York Farmer.

The time for the production of ashes is at hand. Now the wood ashes should not be thrown out in the back yard, the middle of the street, or any place, just to get rid of them. Unleached wood ashes makes an excellent fertilizer for blooming fruit trees, and should be preserved for this purpose. Keep them under cover, in a safe place where there can be no danger from fire, and next spring there will be plenty of valuable fertilizing material to harrow in under the fruit trees.—Vick's Magazine.

A New Sulphur Wash.

During the past season the department of agriculture has made an important discovery that the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash is not injurious to peach foliage when properly made and will not produce russeting and other injurious effects on apples. Furthermore, it has been found to be about as effective as a fungicide as the standard Bordeaux mixture. Extensive experiments have been carried on during the year by the department on nearly all of the common fruit diseases which are preventable by spraying and it has been demonstrated that the above mixture is a very useful one.

COL. ROOSEVELT SHORT OF FOOD IN THE DESERT

Sends an English Hunter Ahead to Get Supplies From His Host.

NAIRASHA, British East Africa, July 12.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived at the handsome estate of Commander Frederic Athenborough about noon today, after his party ran short of water and provisions in crossing the desert. News of his arrival was brought here from the other side of Lake Niarasha, where the Attenborough estate lies, by a native messenger, who said that the distinguished hunter appeared to be in good shape.

Commander Attenborough, who is a retired British naval officer, came across Lake Niarasha in his steam launch this morning at full speed, bringing tales of suffering from the Roosevelt camp and procuring a supply of food, and sped back to his estate to relieve the party.

Commander Attenborough, with his brother, H. W. Attenborough, who was for 20 years a resident of San Fransisco invited Colonel Roosevelt and his party to camp on their estate and to shoot in their wonderful game preserve. Especially did they invite Colonel Roosevelt to use their launch in Lake Nairasha in securing a bull hippopotamus, which is lacking from his bag.

Colonel Roosevelt, according to Commander Attenborough, is making toward the estate with all speed.

Commander Attenborough, while the porters were loading his launch this morning with all manner of food and supplies for the Roosevelt party, said that R. J. Cunningham, a noted English hunter, who is in charge of the Roosevelt party, accompanied by a few porters, staggered up to the Attenborough manor house last night. Cunningham was in terrible shape.

When he was rested and had had food and drink, Cunningham told Commander Attenborough that the Roosevelt party had found itself suddenly short of both food and water and that the caravan was coming on to the Attenborough estate. Cunningham had come ahead with extra speed to secure a small amount of water and provision to last the party on its journey.

Cunningham underestimated the distance from the Roosevelt camp and he and his porters started out across the desert without sufficient supplies, with the result that were in bad shape when they reached the estate.

An Enjoyable Hay Ride.

It was impossible to get a report from the party of young people who went from here to Aurora on a hay ride last Wednesday evening, for at the time the paper went to press on Thursday we knew where they had been and that was all. It seems as though the members of the party were not accustomed to losing so much sleep.

They seem to have left here close to 7 p. m., drove to the Lantz House at Aurora where a big supper awaiting them. After that a dance was given and both the Oakland crowd and a few of the 400 of Aurora and vicinity joined hands to make it a grand success. Of course it is understood that all did not dance, for everything was so favorable for sight seeing. Pleasure came to a close early, and the party started for home a little later. Every thing was so favorable that evening, that those who made the trip claim that its something they can't soon forget.

Those on the hay ride were: Misses Josie Robinson, Annie Loewenstein, Mable Porter, Tecla Johnson, Irene Conwell, Vernie Schrock, Orpah Ashby and Alma Scherr; Messrs. Wellington Crane, Allen Justice, Ralph Weber, Harry McComas, "Cotton" White, Roy Hammond, Gordon Mealy and Paul Naylor. It is a mystery with some: Why "Joe" had another date; why Mable couldn't be found; whether Tecla was chaperone; why Irene held on to the blanket; why Vernie was so accommodating; why Orpah didn't want to come home; why Alma went sight seeing; why Crane got so cold; why Justice was so anxious; why Weber got such so close home; why "Dr." lost his coat; why "Cotton" was so restless; why Roy never moved; why Mealy's arm was sore; why Naylor never fell off the wagon; and how Pat could drive with one hand and the mascot draw brakes when asleep. S.

Presented to Bar Association.

Mr. Jacob Brown, the oldest member of the Allegany Bar, and the oldest in length of membership in the history of the local Bar, has presented to the Bar Association of Allegany county, a lithograph portrait of Daniel Webster, which Mr. Brown has had in his possession for forty years. Mr. Brown says it is an excellent likeness of the great statesman as he remembers him, Mr. Brown having seen him when he made an address in Baltimore in behalf of Henry Clay's candidacy for the presidency.—Cumberland News.

Lime.

Anyone wanting lime either in the rock or ground, write W. M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va. He is prepared to furnish any amount from his kilns on short notice. 4t

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Thorough and Judicious Advertising Is a Necessary Factor.

Publicity is one of the most effective methods employed by developing communities to secure an increase in population, to induce the establishment in in their midst of large manufacturing interests or companies, to exploit whatever may be the source of income of any particular locality. In fact it might be stated that it is the only method, because, no matter what the inducements might be, they will never be properly and fully utilized unless the story of their existance is told to the busy outside financial world, which is constantly being solicited by other communities having like inducements to offer. Reducing the problem to its lowest possible terms it means that the nations, states, cities or villages requiring development enter in a broad sense into competition with each other toward the capital and labor of the world, who might be likened unto buyers receiving price quotations from every quarter. And, while the seller, enthused by the excellence of his wares, truly believes that his qualities are the best and his prices the lowest, the purchaser has before him in the cold financial centers and marts of trade equally good inducements from others.

Therefore every community must tell its story, and tell it well, because the lack of proper information, compatable to the neglect of a seller to give full prices and discounts, will militate against it. There is no sentiment in finance or trade, and the cards must be laid on the table. Investors will not form companies nor do they buy shares unless they have full information. When the knowledge they must have is not available or incomplete glittering generalities will not arouse their interest and they will most likely invest where, all things being equal, the proper information is available and attractively presented. It gives them confidence, because they feel that in the community that is to be developed there exists a modern spirit of enterprise which augurs well for the success of their venture.—"Peru Today."

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Crellin—Preaching at Sunday 3 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday, July 4, are as follows:
Fern Dale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 10-8t

Dissolution Notice.

This is to give notice that the undersigned, trading and doing business under the name of the Friendsville Drug Company, carrying on a general drug business in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Dr. A. J. Mason.

The Friendsville Drug Co.
George D. Browning,
A. J. Mason.

June 7, 1909.

Subscribe for The Republican.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience: America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Mayonnaise Dressing.

Take the yolks of two eggs, one-half a teaspoonful of salt, one-half an egg spoonful mustard, and a little white pepper. Mix the yolks and mustard together with a fork, then add olive oil very slowly, not more than a few drops at a time. Keep stirring and adding the oil until the mixture becomes thick and creamy. Add salt, white pepper and malt and tarragon vinegar. More malt than tarragon is used. The vinegar will thin it to the proper consistency. Serve with lettuce, celery, or any kind of salad.

Baltimore Whip.

Grate the rind of two lemons and squeeze out the juice; add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, one cup of pulverized sugar, two whites of eggs, and the yolks of four. Beat for ten minutes. Dissolve two boxes of gelatin in a cup of warm water; when cool add to other ingredients drop by drop, then fold in the well-beaten whites of four eggs, beating constantly. Turn the mixture into a glass dish, beating constantly. Serve with orange juice sweetened and maraschino syrup.

To Clean Bathtubs.

To clean bathtubs, washbowls, and white sinks, use benzine or gasoline, saturate a rag and rub all over, and then rub dry with another cloth; if they are dirty, repeat. This will save labor and also the porcelain on the tubs and sinks; keep benzine in a glass jar and keep away from fire



FIGHTING ABSINTHE.

Green Cordial Filling Insane Asylums of France.

Aroused finally to the frightful cost of the absinthe habit in lives taken and reason dethroned, the French government has at last given its countenance to a mighty effort to abolish the seductive green liquor from the land.

The issue is now before the parliament, and it is assured that the issue of the fight will be decided in the senate.

When a bill making it a penal offense to sell absinthe in France was introduced into the chamber of deputies it met with instant support and was passed by a big majority. President Fallieres stands only too ready to give his signature to the bill, providing it can be put past the senate. Here a large number of the members are in favor of such a sweeping measure, but a powerful lobby representing the millions invested in French distilleries is opposing to the very limit of its resources the bill which will virtually deal a death blow to the trade.

The importance of the temperance crusade in the United States is mild compared to the absolute necessity for ridding France, and especially Paris, of the curse of absinthe. In fact, public men of that country say it would be a blessing if the workingmen of the republic could be persuaded to turn to the intoxicants used in the United States, such as beer, whisky and wine.

It is argued that whatever ill effects overindulgence in these may have are mild compared to the devastating horrors of the green cordial that saps the brain and in a few years converts a strong, healthy, normal man into a maniac or murderer, or both.

There is nothing in the flavor of absinthe to suggest its deadly prop-



President Fallieres, Who Is Aiding In the Crusade Against Absinthe.

erties. Compared to the bite of whisky, for example, it tastes mild, almost insipid.

The flavor that stands out strongly is the anise, which recalls nothing more strongly than the old-fashioned paregoric, with which mothers used to dose children in time of necessity.

But in addition to the anise are other ingredients, alcohol and oil of wormwood standing out especially strong, and it is said that from the oil of wormwood come the deadly traits that have now aroused a frightened nation into a crusade of abolition.

The effect of absinthe is at first lulling. Some of the narcotic power of the drug first exercises its influence. Then comes an exhilaration, an excitement. One glass is nothing; it is only a temptation, an incentive. Seated at his table, oblivious of everything but the green poison before him the victim of the habit pours the seductive drug into his veins. It acts like the draught from the opium smoker's pipe or the sensation from the needle of the morphine user.

But it is said by neurologists that the effect is deadlier because sleep is slower in coming. The poppy taken from the pipe or from the needle induces unconsciousness, but the absinthe drinker goes on from draught to draught until finally he is so completely out of himself that no extreme of crime or abasement daunts him.

In the arguments before the chamber of deputies some astounding facts were produced.

One clever statistician showed that so greatly had the habit increased in the last six years that now the average consumption for each individual is a glass taller than the average Frenchman. He further went on to show that in 1835 the amount of absinthe consumed in France did not amount to one-sixth the total put away annually now, and this in spite of the fact that in all other parts of the world there has been a gradual reaction against all forms of alcoholic overindulgence.

France, it was shown, now consumed more absinthe than all the remainder of the world put together, and Paris more than the remainder of Europe with the remainder of France excluded.

The great problem of race suicide, which in France has become a matter of keenest concern, it is said, is one of the direct results of the national abuse of absinthe.

It is no exaggeration to say that in Paris a huge section of the population lives for absinthe alone.

All classes are victims to the habit, the wealthy clubman no less than the poor artisan.

Thousands of dens for the sale of absinthe fill all parts of the city.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-6-1y.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the funds of the Corporation of Loch Lynn Heights, Md., from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 1st, 1908	$ 66 21	
From Licenses	50 00	
From County levy	100 00	
From County on bridge	125 00	
From H. Z. Gibson, Clerk, taxes collected	387 07	$721 28

1908 DISBURSEMENTS.

May 4	E. C. Cuppett, bailiff fees, 1907	$ 27 50	
	Wm. Smith, 1907 account	5 63	
	C. P. Martin, 1907 account	15 53	
	Garrett W. Moon, 1907 account	5 70	
	C. M. Rathbun & Son, 1907 account	10 11	
	Lester C. Yutzy, 1907 account	4 50	
	L. Callis	1 00	
	Floyd White	1 00	
	B. F. Crane	1 00	
	G. W. Moon	1 00	
	Z. C. Gibson	1 00	
July 9	Cuppett-Leighton	24 43	
	C. P. Martin	30 20	
	L. Callis, 1907 account	8 45	
	P. L. Lish	7 60	
	James Louchery	1 80	
	Will Friend	1 00	
	Alton Friend	1 50	
	Bud Lish	3 00	
	John Baker	1 50	
	Mt. Lake Park Associatisn	28 50	
Aug 15	Jas. R. Maroney	9 30	
" 20	F. White	5 00	
	E. E. Kesner	5 00	
	Mt. Lake Park Association	47 50	
	Levi Hewitt	1 95	
Sep 9	C. A. Friend	15 00	
" 14	Wm. Sebold	14 40	
	J. H. Louchery	6 60	
	John White	2 95	
	Cuppett Leighton	17 20	
Oct 16	Mt. Lake Park Association	80 00	
Dec 7	C. A. Friend	20 00	
	H. Z. Gibson	3 50	
	Cuppett Leighton	10 03	
	Z. C. Gibson	13 80	
8	E. L. Rathbun	1 00	
	P. T. Garthright	22 18	
	J. H. Louchery	3 97	
1909			
Jan 7	Levi Hewitt	90	
	John Baker	2 48	
	H. Z. Gibson	24 35	
30	U. S. Ford, tax Col. (W. D. Dunn 1905 account)	31 04	
Feb 4	C. A. Friend	10 00	
Mar 3	Wm. Friend	4 10	
	C. A. Friend	5 00	
	U. G. Ford, int. on W. D. Dunn claim 1905	3 87	
Apr 19	Levi Hewitt	3 85	
	H. V. Leighton	2 00	
	John Baker	2 85	
	J. H. Louchery	1 87	
	H. Z. Gibson	2 00	
	Rent for Council Rooms for years 1906, 1907, 1908	36 00	
	Tax Collector's percentage	20 00	
	Revising assessments and making out tax bills	13 87	
		$626 10	
	Less unpaid vouchers	171 44	454 66
	Balance on hand, May 1, 1909		$266 62

ASSETS.

Balance on hand, May 1, 1909	$266 62	
Uncollected taxes (1906)	44 03	
" " (1907)	54 64	
" " (1908)	109 31	
Real estate (Lockup)	50 00	
Tools	5 00	$529 60

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Vouchers	$171 44	171 44
Assets over Liabilities		$358 16

Z. C. GIBSON, Mayor.

Test—
H. Z. GIBSON, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

C. M. RATHBUN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1909.

C. J. RATHBUN,
Administrator,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1909

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be prefered to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barnum, W. Va.

John A. Wright, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

Taylor Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Elisha B. Durst, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bond.

J. H. Price, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

Adam J. Richter, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Conrad Spiker, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Wm. G. Mattingly, Democrat, Judge and Register, Hoyes.

Nathan H. Casteel, Republican, Judge and Register, Hoyes.

District No. 7.

W. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

P. T. Lipscomb, Republican, Judge and Register, Mt. Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Guy Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9.

Floyd Crowe, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10.

Sebastian Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

Benj. F. Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Peter F. Michaels, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton.

Wm. H. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing.

District No. 12.

J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Simon Brenneman, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

Daniel Fichtner, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District 14

James A. Delawder, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909. NUMBER 21

THEIR ELOPEMENT FOILED

Youthful Lovers Journey to Oakland Only To Meet With Disappointment.

Last Wednesday Bert Snyder and Miss Martha Donley crossed the Monongehela River at Morgantown just as the day was breaking, leaving behind them at Mount Morris their homes and set their faces joyously in the direction of Oakland, the Gretna Green of lovers on matrimony bent throughout the section of Morgantown, but the day's experience was full of disappointment, and before reaching the homes they had left so blithely and gay the day preceding they were convinced that if all the cold, cruel world loves a lover, the said world has a poor way of showing it sometimes.

We shall let the Morgantown Dominion of Thursday tell the remainder of the tale in the following paragraphs:

"The young lady is barely passed the middle 'teens, and her worshipper is perhaps a little older, but he scarcely looks it. In spite of youthfulness, the young people, convinced that they know where happiness lies, slipped away from their homes yesterday morning early, drove to Morgantown, and boarded the early train over the M. & K. for Rowlesburg, where they caught a B. & O. passenger for Oakland. Meantime, their absence had created a stir in the Mount Morris home, and the telegraph and telephone lines had been busy. When the youthful runaways reached the Maryland town, they found information as to their ages in advance of them, and the coveted marriage license was refused. The officers were kind, but firm, and insisted that the young folks must remain there until the young lady's brother or her guardian appeared. However, upon the promise that they would go right straight home, without a pause, and without turning to the right or the left, the mayor allowed them to board a train for Rowlesburg. They caught the M. & K. train due here at 6:29 and came to Morgantown. After a supper which was eaten in silence, a team and driver was secured, and the drive homeward begun. On the way, the runaways were met by the young lady's brother, who acted as a personal escort during a part of the return journey.

"Local officers were asked to assist in stopping the proposed wedding but their services were not necessary, as the ceremony had been abandoned for good when the difficulty at Oakland was encountered."

Fatally Injured While Digging Grave.

While digging the grave of W. H. Werder, an aged resident of Grafton, who died on Monday, Thomas E. Stillwell was possibly fatally injured. Rocky soil necessitated a blast, but before Stillwell could reach safety, the explosion occurred, fracturing his skull and otherwise wounding him. He is in the Grafton hospital in a precarious condition.

GAS WILL BE TURNED ON AUGUST FIRST

Work of Installing Mains in Oakland Completed Last Saturday Afternoon.

Last Saturday at three minutes before six o'clock the work of installing the gas mains under the streets of Oakland was completed by the small army of men which has been engaged in that capacity during the past several weeks and on Monday the majority of them went to Terra Alta, where the installation of mains was begun under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, the local superintendent.

By Saturday or possibly tomorrow afternoon connection will be made at the outskirts of Oakland with the trunk line which is nearing completion from the West Virginia border near Gorman and on Saturday night of next week a public exhibition of the possibilities of natural gas as an illuminant will be made at a point yet to be selected by the gas company's officials, but somewhere within the limits of the town. For this purpose a standpipe of large dimensions will be connected with the main and the gas turned on and lighted. The probabilities are that the flame which will leap from the open end of the pipe which is to extend into the air at an elevation of thirty or forty feet above the street level, may be seen for miles around, so all eyes to witness the sight should be directed toward Oakland that evening. The hour will be eight-thirty o'clock when the gas is to be lighted and it will be kept burning for thirty minutes, probably longer.

For this occasion the gas company's superintendent, Mr. Cheuvront, is having a thousand invitations printed at this office which will be mailed to the people generally in the county and the near-by towns, so that if all avail themselves of the opportunity and come to Oakland that evening a fairly good sized crowd will be present.

Following the exhibition gas will be turned into the homes and business houses of consumers Sunday, August 1st.

To Test Two-Cent Law.

The third suit to test the West Virginia two-cent law, was filed in the Kanawha Circuit Court at Charleston, when the Virginian Railway asked for an injunction to restrain the Attorney General and the prosecuting attorneys of the counties through which the railroad operates, from enforcing the law against that road. The case will be heard July 24. In similar cases brought by the Coal and Coke and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Companies, Judge Burdett has held the law unconstitutional and void.

DIXON & KELSO

We are the agents for the Great

BUSTER BROWN SHOES

for Children, Misses and Young Ladies.



Without a doubt it is the best line of shoes on the market for the money. The young ladies' sizes, from 2 to 5, have the medium low heel—just the shoe you want for girl's, and every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. The fall line is in, so come, and see, and be convinced.

Also a complete line of Mens' and Ladies' Oxfords to close out cheap.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

CANDIDATE GREEN'S RECORD

What He "Stands" For and What He Has Done.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Two weeks ago the attention of the writer was directed to a long-drawn out appeal by one signing himself L. F. Green, addressed to the people of Garrett county, asking for their support of his candidacy for the House of Delegates, and in the communication which appeared simultaneously in THE REPUBLICAN and also in the Journal Mr. Green laid down the platform upon which he stands and by which he expects to draw the support of the Republican voters of Garrett county in the convention or at the primaries, which ever mode of making the nominations the committee may select or decide to have. Mr. Green's appeal is not to made to the Republicans, but to the people of the county, hence I am led to believe that Mr. Green has little faith in the party he fondly hopes to be nominated by, and by the language of his platform one is led to believe that he is not a Republican at all, but a Prohibitionist, for in the appeal for support he does not ask as a man representing the Republican party, but as one who is an out and out prohibitionist, representing no fixed principles of government—nothing of a nature that would lead one to believe he is a true Republican, but one who desires to ride into office by hook or crook—just so he gets there.

Up to the time Mr. Green issued his dictum nothing appeared, nor had anything ever been hinted, concerning temperance legislation except by the Anti-Saloon League of Baltimore city, which organization, through Mr. Green and some other raw legislators at Annapolis, forced upon the people of Oakland the present odoriferous law which prevent them from saying whether or not liquor shall be sold in the town, and by the same act legislated liquor out of Accident, giving Mr. Miller, at the distillery, the sole right to sell it in that section, and this without a vote of the people affected. Still Mr. Green has the effrontery to come before the people of Garrett county and state that he is a believer in the great principle of local self-government and is willing to give the voters the right by wards, districts, etc., to say whether or not liquor shall be sold therein. Truly Mr. Green has experienced a great change of heart since the last session of the Legislature, and taking a retrospective view, one of discerning and enquiring mind is led to believe that Mr. Green is somewhat of a political gymnast and really does not know what he does stand for—except to get the office.

Mr. Green pledges himself in his platform not to swerve from his duty as he "sees it." See what, may I ask? Some are "seen" one way; some another!

In the language of his platform of principles Mr. Green is a great exponent of a fair primary election law. If the writer's memory serves him aright Mr. Green, when he was nominated two years ago for the House of Delegates, was pledged by the nominationg convention to enact a primary election law for Garrett county, drawn upon the lines of the Crawford county system. After the election and upon taking his seat at Annapolis this pledge evidently passed from Mr. Green's mind for no such law was either framed or enacted for the people of Garrett county. Now comes Mr. Green, on the eve of another nominating convention, pledging himself to the enactment of such a law, when in the face of facts he has broken the pledge which he was in honor bound to perform, and states that the present State law is both "expensive and unintelligible." On page 1291 of the Journal of the House of Delegates for 1908 Mr. Green is recorded as having voted for the passage of the law he now condemns as "expensive and unintelligible." Mr. Green's record as a legislator and Mr. Green's platform of principles as a candidate for renomination, are preposterously harmonious, are they not?

Mr. Green, as has been surmised for the past year, is as wax in the hands of these opposing the Republicans. Here he brings to the surface the influence which controls his every movement. The Garrett Journal, always Mr. Green's staunch supporter and a guiding factor in his every movement, suggested, and Mr. Green followed the suggestion, no doubt, when in his platform he howls for a reduction of the printing expenses of the county, declaring that too much of the peoples' money is being wasted on this item. The press in one of the greatest factors in the development of the country and whatever pittance may be handed out to the newspapers by the public officials is an investment that will bring double returns. But none of this money which Mr. Green declares has been and is being wasted, ever came from Mr. Green's pocketbook, I assure your readers, for his name does not now, nor ever has appeared, upon the tax books of the county as a taxpayer in the sum of even one penny, still he brays like a donkey at the waste of the people's money. It reminds one of the pearls before swine, so Mr. Green's heartache for the poor down trodden taxpaver in this respect is born of a desire to create votes for Mr. Green.

Mr. Green, in his platform of principles, states that he stands "firmly for the untrammeled rights of all citizens, irrespective of party, and opposed to infringements upon their liberty and rights of suffrage by the present unfair registration and election laws, and the proposed Constitutional amendment."

Now comes the most damning record of Mr. Green's short public career of three months at Annapolis. He was sent there presumably as a representative of the people of Garrett county, or a majority of them at least, and this majority being overwhelmingly Republican, Mr. Green's first duty was to look after their interests. How he fulfilled his promise and his duty to his constituents is told in the following:

Turning to page 1353 of the Journal of the House of Delegates I find Mr. Green's vote recorded as having been cast for the passage of "An Act to fix the qualifications of voters at municipal elections in the city of Annapolis, and to provide for the registration of said voters." This law is in effect the same as the proposed Constitutional amendment, and by it at the registration of voters conducted a few weeks ago in Annapolis nearly a thousand Republican residents of that city were denied their rights, and refused registration under the grandfather's clause of the act, which law Mr. Green voted for, and by thus keeping the names of this number of Republicans from the registration lists every Democratic candidate in the city was elected no later than last Tuesday by majorities ranging from 215 to 350.

Mr. Green's assertion that he is opposed to the proposed Constitutional amendment is not borne out by his record as a member of the last House. For years the Democrats have been trying to so amend the Constitution of the State that thousands of Republicans would be disfranchised and upon this question the fight has been made to the exclusion of other important matters of State government. Mr. Green, by his vote for the Annapolis measure, aided the enemies of the party he wants so badly to misrepresent in the next House of Delegates, but he is still opposed to the curtailment of the privileges of the ballot! Forsooth, his record gives this assertion the lie direct!

So much for Mr. Green's public record.

Now for a brief paragraph touching upon the late presidential campaign. During that period last fall a series of articles appeared in the Democratic Journal attacking Mr. Taft's religious views. At the time Mr. Green was openly accused of being the author of these articles but he would neither deny nor affirm their authorship. He was invited, after an exposure was made of his duplicity in the matter by a Pennsylvania newspaper, to state over his own signature in THE REPUBLICAN whether or not he wrote the articles, and in his reply he was evasive, which firmly fixed in the minds of the Garrett county people that Mr. Green was the author of these articles and they are still of this opinion. Will Mr. Green come out and in a manly manner define his position with respect to his votes on the local laws passed by the last Legislature, and also not evade this direct, pointed question: Did you or did you not write the anti-Taft articles appearing in the Journal last fall and signed Republican?.

A TRUE BLUE REPUBLICAN.

Friendsville, July 19, 1909

For State Senator.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, by advertisement published in today's Republican, makes announcement of his candidacy for the office of State Senator from Garrett county. Mr. Speicher for the past two years has been a member of the County Republican Committee and has been an earnest supporter of the principles of his party ever since he has been of voting age. In business matters Mr. Speicher is energetic, ambitious and has made a tremendous success. He is engaged in agriculture at his home near Accident, where he is the owner of a beautiful farm, and also is in the stock importing business. He was born and reared near Accident, his present home, where his friends are legion. Should he receive the endorsement of his party at the convention Mr. Speicher will be triumphantly elected and at Annapolis will look after the best interests of his constituents conscientiously and well.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

Program As Arranged for Gathering at Mt. Lake Park.

The following announcement for the summer meeting of the State Horticultural Society has been sent out by the secretary:

The summer meeting of the Society will be held at Mountain Lake Park, July 30th to August 2nd. The object of going to Western Maryland is to give the members from other sections of the State an opportunity to see the horticultural possibilities of the mountains and to enthuse the residents of the mountainous sections into increased efforts in fruit production. Furthermore, Mountain Lake Park is noted for its cool, pleasant, and healthful climate, and a few days there will be invigorating to persons from from other parts of the State. A meeting at that point will be a compliment to President Brown, whose home is only a few miles distant. The Society has never before held a meeting in Western Maryland.

The most attractive horticultural features near the place of meeting are the extensive greenhouses and vegetable grounds of H. Weber & Sons of Oakland, about one mile distant. These gentlemen are especially noted for their choice productions of cauliflower, carnations and chrysanthemums. They have extended an invitation for the members to visit their grounds and equipment.

The Mountain Lake Park Association, through its manager, Mr. W. W. Davis, has extended a cordial invitatiou to our Society, and will do all in its power to make the visit an enjoyable one to the members.

Arrangements have been made to stop off at Keyser to visit some of the large commercial orchards in that vicinity. To do this involves an extra expense of sixty cents in railroad fare. In any case, however, week end excursion tickets should be purchased through to Mountain Lake Park. Those stopping at Keyser must leave Baltimore on the 8:00 a. m. train, July 30th.

The program is as follows:

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 8:00 A. M.

Invocation — Rev. John M. Davis, Oakland.
Address of Welcome, (For Mountain Lake Park Association), W. W. Davis.
Address of Welcome, (For the Horticultural Society), President W. McCulloh Brown.
Response, Vice-President Richard Vincent, Jr.
Mountain Orcharding, Mr. S. W. Moore, Elwell, W. Va., President of the West Virginia State Horticultural Society.
The Use of Fruit in the Household. Mrs. H. J. Patterson, College Park.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 2:00 P. M.

The Pure Food Laws as Affecting Fruit Products. Dr. W. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture.
Success in Growing and Marketing Fruit. Mr. S. L. Lupton, Winchester, Va., Member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. (Mr. Lupton's apple crop, this year, is estimated at 4000 barrels.)

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 8:30 P. M.

Government Cooperative Work in Handling Fruit, illustrated. Mr. W. Taylor, Assistant Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.
(As a result of this cooperative work the California fruit growers saved $2,000,000 during the last year.)

The premium list cannot be printed until the revised list is adopted by the Executive Board, which will not meet until the time of the summer meeting.

LEE McCOMAS PARALYZED

Youngest Son of Dr. J. Lee McComas Seriously Ill in Baltimore.

Monday afternoon Dr. J. Lee McComas, of Oakland, received a long-distance telephone message from the University Hospital in Baltimore acquainting him with the fact that his youngest son, J. Lee McComas, Jr., a resident of Baltimore where he has been making his home for a number of years, had been paralyzed and was a patient in the hospital.

Later advices from the hospital state that Mr. McComas' entire left side was affected and that his condition s extremely grave.

Additional Road Equipment.

Tuesday Mr. J. E. Francis, the State road contractor, received from the Farquhar works at York, Pa., a new combination road roller and traction engine which will be put into commission on the road today or tomorrow. The new engine is equipped with double cylinders and is rated at forty horse power and capable of hauling from fifty to seventy tons over the roads having the greatest percentage of grade. With the new engine Mr. Francis now has two traction and three road rollers. He has graded about two thousand feet of the roadway and will begin placing the foundation rock upon it in a day or two.

THE MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK ORATORICAL CONTEST

Garrett Countains Should Take More Interest in the Matter.

A new form of entertainment at Mountain Lake Park has been announced for August 2nd, which should especially interest every college student of Garrett county. It is an oratorical contest in which only college students are allowed to participate. A beautiful gold medal, costing $25 will be awarded to the best orator of the evening. The contest is open to students of any state, and already six men and one woman have signified their willingness to enter. It is noticeable, however, that only one is from Garrett county, Mr. C. Edward Bender, of Grantsville. One would naturally suppose that the greatest number would be from this county. Students are coming from Moundsville, Buckhannon, and other distant places at considerable expense, and feel that the opportunity of entering such a contest fully justifies them. Men and women of this county have the same advantage virtually without any expense. Garrett is gradually raising the standard of her public schools, and increasing the interest in higher education. Boys and girls leave the county each year for college training, and many of them return to teach in the public and high schools. The contest at Mountain Lake should show where these students are and what they are worth. Not only should a number enter the contest, but every college student of the county should be present to cheer for their colleges and universities, and to show that old Garrett is not lacking in genuine college spirit. Those who wish to enter the contest must send before July 31st their name and titles, with copy, of their oration, to Dr. W. W. Davis, Mountain Lake Park, Md. Dr. Victor E. Albright, who is spending the Summer at the Park, has consented to give, at a nominal rate one or more private rehearsals to those contestants who desire a few suggestions and directions on the composition and delivery of their orations.

In Defense of the Weather.

Don't blame the weather! It's your own fault if you are limp, feverish and disgusted. It's your own fault if you groan and perspire. The weather itself is all right. It is mellow, moist and magnificent. The same sort of weather, indeed, made life one grand, sweet song in the Garden of Eden.

But Adam and Eve, of course, were properly appreciative and receptive, which we of today are not. Instead of celluloid cuffs and hard, stiff straw hats, Adam wore only a peach kernel around his neck to ward of sciatica. Instead of hot, mattress-like rats, a peach basket hat and a jungle of false frizzes, Eve wore only the smile that wouldn't come off. In consequences, they enjoyed the weather. On gorgeous days they reclined beneath their spreading fig tree, singing duets, reading the best sellers and enjoying the balmy air. No one overheard Adam complain of the weather. He thought it was perfect—and he was right.

If we wore less clothing on these hot days we would more nearly approach Adam's point of view.

In simpler times men had more good sense. Socrates, the great philosopher, never saw a velvet waistcoat or a derby hat in all his life. Inhabiting a warm country, he garbed himself appropriately. At his office his customary vestment consisted of a large sheet of polka-dotted madras which was wrapped around him twice. On Sundays he added a pair of knit hose and a boutonniere. The other dignitaries of his day followed suit. The uniform of the chief of police of Athens was a large square of muslin, with a hole in the center. He stuck his head through tne hole, gathered in the muslin at the waist, fastened it with a nail—and was ready for work.

We do not advocate a literal following out of these precedents, but it is plain that some general reforms must come before there can be any cessation of the bitter and altogether unjustifiable denunciation of the weather which now goes on. The weather, as we pointed out in the beginning, is all right; it is precisely what it ought to be for this season of the year, and is prepared by nature according to her most ancient and orthodox formulas. The trouble is with ourselves in becoming denatured. But whether we like it or not, nature will continue to do business at the old stand and in the old fashion without regard to our protests. And this being the good old summer time, and only about the middle of July, the only consolation we can offer is contained in the familiar admonition, "Cheer up! The worst is yet to come."

Subscribe for The Republican.

KODAK ·D SAFETY FILM

COST OF POOR ROADS

Waste of Labor in Hauling Crops to Markets.

It cost a little over a billion dollars to haul the farm crops of America to markets last year. With good roads, roads such as are to be found in some parts of America and in all parts of France, the marketing of the crops would have cost $400,000,000. Six hundred millions dollars per year, then, is the price we pay in this land of the free for having impassable roads, says a writer in the St. Louis Times. Did ever a nation spend so much for so doubtful a luxury before? With American roads lying open and fathomless before the eyes of our foreign critics, what monstrous injustice it is to talk of American dollar worship!

Most men of middle age can recall the annual picnic known as mending the roads. Just why it got that name no one has ever explained, for in practically every case the picnic left the roads in worse condition than before. The law in many states prescribe that each resident of a rural district must pay a certain road tax in labor each year. The payment of this tax was done under the supervision of a local officer, known as the pathmaster. The customary time of payment was in the early summer, just before haying time, when there wasn't much else for the men and teams to do. The neighborhood turned out with horses and plows and harrows, ripped up diverse sections of highways which the year's travel had packed to a more of less navigable condition, rounded them up nicely in the middle and scratched them up smooth with the harrows. You were never expected to work very hard at these festive occasions, and the pathmaster who insisted on real work soon found himself very unpopular. It was just as well, for, since nobody had any knowledge of road making, the more work the worse results.

What some of these results were and are we have vivid testimony. Across Iowa last winter the "racing" autos had to take to the railroad tracks because the common roads were simply impassable. Last March some misguided creatures began an automobile race from New York to Savannah, Ga. It was just at the opening of navigation on the country roads of the middle south, the time when the roads are too thin for wheels and too thick for boats. Across Virginia each racing automobile had an escort of six mules to pull it out of extra deep mudholes and to haul its emergency rations of gasoline. Ususally this was enough, but when an auto was so thoughtless as to stay in the mudhole all night the mule teams had to be doubled and all the negroes of the neighborhood commandeered to service before that particular contestant could proceed. The racers averaged four miles per hour across the Old Dominion—a perfectly stunning rate of speed, all things considered.

And yet the roads of America are vastly better than they once were, and the improvement is going one apace. The United States government is lending a hand by setting its spare scientists to work teaching the people of different regions how to make the best roads at the least cost. The states are doing vastly more. New York in 1905 voted to spend $50,000,000 on her highways, and, while no other is investing in roads at that rate, all are doing something.

Cities are finding it good business to improve the roads leading out into the farming region, the farmers are beginning to tax themselves in a rational fashion for highway improvement, and conventional college and library donation to spend their surplus funds on good roads. Historic mudholes are being slowly filled up, stone and concrete are replacing the crazy wooden bridges, and a hundred inventions have been made to help get the best results for the lowest expense.

Some of the last deserve attention. Macadam roads have long been accepted as the standard of highway construction But macadam roads of the old pattern, with crushed stone eight inches thick, cost from $6,000 to $10,000 per mile. Now it has been found that three or four inches will do quite well, and the cost is cut squarely in two. In some parts of the central states, where crushed stone is rare, it has been found that the very clay which makes the roads almost impassable is the best trackmaking material when burned. In yet other regions the farmers have discovered how to make good roads by the simple of rolling or dragging them after each rain. and yet in other places a mixture of sand and clay, costing $300 or $400 a mile, is found almost as good as the best macadam.

It is well that the roadmaking materials are abundant and varied. for there are roads enough in the United States to reach eighty-six times around the earth at the equator, and nearly all those are bad. The advocate of good highways will find ample room for their missionary enterprises for a generation to come.

HER ANCESTOR WAS WITH GENERAL BRADDOCK

Inmate of County Home is Great-Granddaughter of Jos. Fausett.

It is not generally known that one of the inmates of our county home is Miss Rebecca Fausett who is now over 80 years of age. Miss Fausett is a great-grand daughter of Joseph Fausett who served under General Braddock and was in the disastrous defeat of July 9, 1775. It will be remembered that General Braddock knocked down several of the provincial troops for treeing in that engagement and demanded that they stand out in the open and fight in true English style, thus showing his ignorance of Indian warfare.

When Tom Fausett saw the enraged general strike down his brother for no other offense than fighting in the only successful way against the Indian and the terrible slaughter of the "poor Virginia Blues," as he termed the provincials, he fired the shot that stopped the battle and saved what was saved of Braddock's army, and the immortal Washington to the future service of his country.

Aunt Rebecca Fausett, as she is familiarly called, spent all her former life in our mountains and has been a hard worker all these years, and for much of her service she has received no compensation. It is very affecting to hear her relate how she has toiled all her life and at last must spend her declining days as an object of charity. She complains most piteously, as tears course their way down her furrowed cheeks, of being compelled to spend her days away from the scenes she loves so well in our beautiful mountains.

She speaks in the highest terms of the treatment she receives at the county home, Stewart Dean and his excellent wife are doing all within their power to make her comfortable, but her longing for the scenes of her early life and the thought of being obliged to live at the county home as an object of charity, show a spirit deserving of a better fate.

She has a small fund laid by sufficient to secure her a respectable burial, and it would be a most commendable act if a few of our citizens who have ample means would see that she be secured a comfortable home with some worthy mountain family near the scenes of her former life where she might spend her declining days in comfort and contentment. —Uniontown Standard.

Modern Fashions.

Fashions are so peculiar that it's a real treat for a woman to be unlovely and comfortable.

JASPER AUGUSTINE IS BIG FARMER

Has 2000 Acres and Is Agriculturist on Very Large Scale.

It is claimed that Jasper Augustine is the most extensive farmer in the state of Pennsylvania, that he cultivates a larger acreage and employs more men than any other. At any rate there is no agriculturist in this part of the state who farms on such a scale and does it so thoroughly and successfully.

Mr. Augustine has a tract of 2000 acres of valuable land which lies around Addison, mostly in Somerset county, but a strip of about 400 acres stretches over into Maryland. He has under cultivation 1200 acres of fertile soil and his fields range from 16 to 83 acres in size.

Large herds of cattle graze in his pastures, vast fields of growing corn give promise of rich harvest this fall and acres and acres of meadows stretch out in a waving sea of grass.

There are between 300 and 400 acres in wheat and oats which is headed nicely and ripening fast so that the wheat will be ready to cut next week. There is one field of 26 acres of buckwheat and another of 16 acres. Mr. Augustine supplies the entire surrounding country with buckwheat and many a family enjovs the pure buckwheat cakes in the winter which come from the product he raises on his farm.

This year Mr. Augustine has between 350 and 400 acres in meadow. He started to cut the grass Monday and three mowers cut a 16 acre field in four hours. Last year he had 250 to 300 acres in meadow which turned out between 450 and 500 tons of hay, but owing to the severe drought of last fall the crop this year will not be half that of last year although the acreage in grass is considerably larger. Instead of having long ricks it is Mr. Augustine's plan to put the hay in small stacks where it dries out better after rains and prevents heating and rotting.

There are many fields of corn which range in size from 16 to 83 acres. The farm is equipped with all modern machinery and there are three cultivators at work in this large 83 acre field all the time. There will be a bumper corn crop on this farm, one that would do justice to some of the large western farms.

One of the big meadows consists of 75 acres and some of the grass is 5 feet, 7 inches high, towering far above the buggy wheels when one drives into it. When there is a slight breeze the grass rises and falls in waves like the billows of the ocean.

In the Maryland part of the farm are four hundred acres in blue grass where there are between 400 and 500 cattle grazing nearly all the time. Mr. Augustine is an extensive cattle raiser and his stock is greatly in demand and farmers come there from Fayette, Somerset, Greene and other counties to look over his herds and buy choice stock to add to their herds.

Nineteen men are employed on the farm the year round and 60 to 75 in harvest time. Jasper's son John is general superintendent, but Jasper is there during the summer season and well into the fall and has every detail well in hand and is a hard worker himself, being in the field at 6 o'clock in the morning and laboring hard until darkness comes on at night.

Everything about the farm is kept in the most perfect order. All of the fields are enclosed in fences which are repaired and painted and white-washed every spring and carefully kept throughout the season. Everything about the place is kept neat and clean and the farm is a model of scientific methods in agriculture.

In addition to looking after his busy harvest Mr. Augustine is preparing for his annual picnic which will be bigger and better than ever this year. It will be held probably some day between the 8th and 15th of August and a number of the most prominent citizens of Uniontown will be there to make addresses.—Uniontown Standard.

WILL CELEBRATE NATIONAL ROAD

Movement Started in Indiana and Prominent Lady is Promoter.

A movement for a national celbration in honor of the historic National Road has been started and announcement concerning the plans has been received by Postmaster W. W. Greene, of Uniontown, Pa., from Mrs. Ella Hartwig Kalley, of Indianapolis, Ind., who says that Governor Thomas Marshall, of Indiana has been petitioned to lend his assistance. She says also:

"We have written letters to some of the firms in Uniontown and elsewhere whose names are given in Searight's "History of the Old Pike," but on account of many deaths and change of addresses we are finding it hard to get in communication with the old patrons of the road. We will therefore be grateful to you or any other person who can assist us in in finding the proper persons, as we hope to have delegates representing every mile of the road.

"On account of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York in September our celebration will probably not take place until 1910 and even if deferred until next year there is a vast amount of work for the entire intervening period.

"It may interest many people in your city to learn of this movement and with that in mind I am advised as a promoter to invite your co-operation. As I was born on the line of the road in Illinois and have loved the great highway all my life, I need not tell of my great interest in the present movement."

Mrs. Kalley is an author, lecturer, traveler, and editor of the National Missionary. She is also the founder and president of the Hartwig Kalley Assembly for Aged People which is accessible to respectable aged or incurables of either sex from any state in the union, and in the last 10 years nearly 400 have been cared for.

Mrs. Kalley is without doubt a woman who does things and she has now started earnestly as promoter of plans to celebrate the national road. Anyone wishing to write her may address, her at 3548 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

MADE WITH APPLES

THREE DISHES THAT ARE ALWAYS SEASONABLE.

Apple Ginger Not Hard to Prepare, and Will Remain Good a Long Time—Recipe for Butter and Jelly.

Apple Ginger—Two pounds of any kind of hard apples, two pounds of loaf sugar, one and one-half pints of water, one ounce of tincture of ginger. Boil the sugar and water until they form a rich sirup, adding the ginger when it boils up. Pare, core and cut the apples into pieces; dip them in cold water to preserve the color, and boil them in the sirup until transparent, but be careful not to let them break. Put the pieces of apple into jars, pour over the sirup and carefully exclude the air by well covering them. It will remain good for some time if kept in a dry place.

Apple Butter—Boil one barrel of new cider down half, peel and core three bushels of good cooking apples; when the cider has boiled to half the quantity add the apples and when soft stir constantly for from eight to ten hours. If done it will adhere to an inverted plate. Put away in stone jars (not earthenware) covering first with writing paper cut to fit the jar, and press down closely upon the apple butter; cover the whole with thick brown paper snugly tied down.

Apple Jelly—Apples, water; to every pint of sirup allow three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar. Pare and cut the apples into pieces, remove the cores and put them in a preserving pan with sufficient cold water to cover them. Let them boil for an hour; then drain the sirup from them through a hair sieve or jelly bag and measure the juice; to every pint allow three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar and boil these together for three-quarters of an hour, skimming every particle off same as it rises and keeping the jelly well stirred, that it may not burn. A little lemon rind may be boiled with the apples and a small quantity of strained lemon juice may be put in the jelly just before it is done, when the flavor is liked. It should be stored away in small pots.

VISITS WITH UNCLE BY

The True Christmas.



Oh, the Christmas that is truest
Is the Christmas in the cot,
In the dwelling of the humble
Hid in some sequestered spot,
In the home where mother's fingers
In the evenings crisp and clear
Have with tender love and patience
Toiled to bring the Christmas cheer.

Yes, the tree is just a hemlock
Gathered from yon distant hill
And the presents all are simple
That its bristling branches fill.
Ah, the popcorn strings she threaded,
And the mittens that she made,
And the apples she selected
In her earnest Christmas raid!

Oh, her purse was scant and meager,
But her love was boundless wide!
Ah, the many resignations
And the things for self denied!
Now, behold, the whole is finished
And the children shout with glee
In the cottage of the toiler
'Round that home-made Christmas tree!

Wealth may stand aside with yearning,
Castles long to feel the thrill
All triumphant in the cottage
Of the humble by the mill,
For the sweetest Christmas people,
And the one that cannot fade,
Is the one where love is reigning,
Is the one that mother made!

o o o

What Shakespeare Did.

Once upon a time Henry Irving and Toole, the comedian, visited the home of Shakespeare. They wandered about the sacred and classic scenes by the Avon and imbibed something of the spirit of Stratford. On their way to the hotel, after leaving the historic place, they met an agricultural laborer coming home with pantaloons in boots, a bit of shirt sticking from his trousers' top and a pipe in his mouth. He was stolid and content. Toole asked him:

"Does Mr. Shakespeare live here?"

"No, sir; he be dead."

"Well, do many people come to see his grave?"

"Oh, yes, sor."

"What did he do to make these great crowds visit the house and the church where he is buried?"

"I've lived 'ere all my life," said the fellow, scratching his head in great perplexity, "and I don't know—but I think he writ somethin'!"

o o o

Winged Shafts.



A small boy describes silence as what you don't hear when you listen. It is also what is broken at night when your husband falls over the sharp end of a rocking chair in the dark. That is, it is one of the things that is broken.

☆ ☆ ☆

Jud. Lewis says the best man at the wedding is the preacher. It is evident Jud. has never been a bride or he would know that the best man at the wedding is the groom.

☆ ☆ ☆

I wrote a poem last week and sold it for enough money to pay for sixteen storm windows. Talk about there being no money in verse—and light verse, too!

☆ ☆ ☆

If the cross-eyed girl would look where she sees, or see where she looks, a bashful lover might be able to read his answer in the stars.

☆ ☆ ☆

A smile at the door makes a whole evening happy at home, while a lack of one often sets the whole household on edge.

☆ ☆ ☆

Business confidence didn't return any too soon. The coal man left $87.50 worth of coal in my cellar last week.

o o o

Something Doing.

Did you ever hear anything to equal the ignorance of city people? Some of them are wondering what people do for excitement in the country districts. Just think of that. Didn't we have a presidential election in Argyle this week? Hasn't Dave Covey been talking politics all summer? Didn't you see Doc Larson here from Blanchardville with his automobile? Hasn't the barber shop been newly papered? Didn't we have two Hallowe'en parties in town Saturday night? Hasn't Frank Thompson got a new Poland China cow with a calico calf? Don't we have the streets lighted every moonlight night? Isn't the game warden here nearly every week? Wasn't the train on time one day? Hasn't the railroad company put a refrigerator car on the fast mail train? Don't talk to us about excitement—there is something doing in Argyle every week or two.—Argyle (Wis.) Atlas.

Byron Williams

HER NAME NOT POLLY TICKS.

During the late campaign an Illinois candidate for the legislature was driving through the country, seeking votes among the farmers, when he met a young man in farmer's garb, walking by the roadside.

Having in mind a prospective vote, he stopped his horse, and saluting him in a familiar manner, inquired:

"Are you paying any attention to politics nowadays?"

The young man stopped, looked at him suspiciously, and drawled out:

"No, stranger; that don't happen to be my gal's name; but ef it was I wouldn't think it was any of yo durned business."

This ended the interview, as well as the prospect.—Judge.

SHE OUGHT TO.



Brown (very proud of his first born)—Ah! even now my wife says he is just like her in many of his little ways.

Jones (gravely)—I hope she corrects him for it.

Have You Noticed?

Most politicians are "iron men"
You'll notice about the town,
And that's why they look so rusty when
The party throws them down.
—Chicago Daily News.

Sounds Queer.

"Yes," said the returned tourist, "over in England the sole fish is considered a great delicacy."

"But suppose one couldn't eat a whole sole?" spoke up his friend.

"In that case, I suppose, you would order up a half-sole."

"Half-sole? Great Scott! If I heard that order I'd think I was in a shoe shop instead of a restaurant."—Chicago Daily News.

In the Shop.

The lady had looked at about 20 trunks without finding one to her satisfaction. At length the salesman suggested that if she could give him idea of what she had in mind might be able to suit her.

"I want," said the lady, impressively, "a smaller trunk than this, but one that holds more."—New York Herald.

Avoiding the Risk.

"Papa's going to give us a check at the wedding, instead of a present, Tom."

"All right; we'll have the ceremony at high noon, then, instead of at four o'clock!"

"Why, what for, dear?"

"Banks close at three."—Chicago Journal.

Good Reason Why.

Lady of the House (in a new apartment)—Have you noticed, Anna, that the men always look up here when I am sitting at the window?

Anna (the maid)—Naturally, madame, for in the wall under the window there is a clock.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Unfamiliar Name.

"I suppose," said the sad-eyed youth at the musical evening, "you know the difference between bel canto and coloratura?"

"Young man," observed Mr. Cumrox, severely, "I never bet on race horses."

Endless Job.

"Sisyphus had to roll a stone up a hill. His toil was unremitting."

"I don't know much about mythology," responded the head of a fashionable family, "but I see the point. It was something like rolling up a fortune."

Less, If She Kicked.

Customer—What is the price of the duck?

Little Girl—Please, mum, it's three shillings. But mother says, if you grumbled, it's two-an-six!—Punch.

Same Effect.

Husband—Did you hear the storm when it broke this morning?

Wife—That wasn't the storm. It was the new girl washing the breakfast dishes.—Baltimore American.

Measles.

Jinx—We had a pretty wide-awake time up at our house last night.

Winx—What was it? Burglar breaking in?

Jinx—No; baby breaking out.

Very Much So.

"I understand our talented friend met with reverses after he went on the stage as an acrobat."

"Decidedly. He had to stand on his head."—Baltimore American.

That Clears 'Em Out.

He—Don't you occasionally have company that bores you?

She—Often; but we have a remedy. We always let our little Johnny recite.

BRAVE CAPTAIN CONQUERED HIS "TAME PIRATE" CREW

For Nine Days Commander Fought His way Up Coast With Dismantled Schooner.

New York, July 14.—The is a sea story of the olden time. It has a wreck, and mutinous crew and a murderous Portugee. The hero is a captain who brought his dismantled schooner into port practically alone against a squad of what he calls "tame pirates." For a fortnight he didn't have any sleep to speak of becanse the danger of not waking up was extreme. During that time he didn't turn his back on his men, "because there ain't no use in placing temptation in a man's way." And for all that he doesn't bear any malace against his men.

"They was just scared," he says, philosophically. "They'd a killed me, or done anything else, to get off the schooner. But I knew I could bring her in, and I made 'em stay. No, I did't use a gun. Not even my fists. I just bossed 'em, that's all. The mate—who was the only one that stuck to me—he had to pull a gun sometimes. But they never wanted to tackle me when I was lookin' at 'em."

Capt. Bill Derrickson, of the schooner Ann S. Trainer, is a husky individual, red-cheeked and thick handed. For nine days he fought his way up the coast with a dismasted vessel, battling against huge seas. His crew was hysterical, his ship unmanageable, his deck load of lumber washed about until it tore the rigging loose. But those things did blame a lot of shiverin' negroes and scart Portugese for not wantin' to risk their lives for $25 a month," said he, "but they signed on with me to work, and by gum, they had to do it."

A general alarm was sent out by wireless the other day, asking all vessels to watch out for the Trainer, lying dismasted in the coastwise path. But a few hours later she came came more or less blightly into port at the end of a long steel hawser, with a tug yanking at her. "Naw, we wasn't salvage," said Capt. Bill. "We could a-been salvaged long before. But that would a-cost thousands of dollars. As it was, we just had a tug haul us in as usual, and fer the usual fee."

The rest of the story, as Capt. Bill told it, is to be taken with the provision that it is not too complete on names and dates. "I've got all them things writ down in the log," he said, in explanation, "but I don't rightly remember all of 'em in my head—not even the name of that big yeller Portugese, or steamer that sighted us and refused to take us in tow, without I give 'em a guarantee of $7,500 for the job. And he called himself a sailorman! I'd say he was a shark. We was off Barnagat, when the wind began to blow up strong from the east. We started to tack, and bore off and on, all the time the wind strengthnin' until at last, I decided to tack back to Delaware Breakwater. By that time it was comin' somethin' awful, with a heavy sea runnin', and the deckload started. We carried dressed planks, and you known when they get wet they are mighty slippery.

The deck waren't a pleasant place with them ples of planks bangin' around your legs, and things looked more serious when they commenced to pound the riggin'. Mauled the way the Trainer was by the seas, there wasn't no chance for the riggin' to stand the strain of the lumber againt it, and strand by strand it give. I saw what was comin', but could't do nothin'. What was there to do?

"Pretty soon all the stays on the main and mizzen was busted, and fust thing you know, she wallowed so they snapped off clean at the deck and went over the side. With the weight all on our starboard side we heeled over on our beam ends and it took some lively work to get us up again. She was jumpin' so I was afraid the fore would go, but that stayed through it all. I saw it wouldn't do to let her lie around like she was—any fool 'ud know that—and I rigged up an old jib I had and a foresail, enough to give her steerageway, with one gaff and a sheet runnin' back to the stump of the mizzen.

"Now, the weather had veered round and it was a dead calm. We wasn't in any danger, 'cause not a seam had started in the Trainer's hull, though the shifting deckload had smashed her up above. We had shipped a good deal of water, it is true, but all came in by way of the deck. And we had plenty of fresh water and grub, so I wasn't worryin'. But that crew! There was five, three Virginia blacks and two Portugese, and they were scared stiff. A Portugese, a big yellow fellow, was the ring leader, and he wanted 'em to take to the boat or knife me.

"Well, they couldn't take to boats, 'cause the only one left was a flat-bottomed shiff that had been stove up by some of the waves which walloped us. And they didn't quite have the spunk to knife me, and, besides I had the mate, a decent young feller, named Clayton, and the cook, Cambridge. Cambridge stood by me almost to the end; then he went over to the others.

"They come to me and they whined. I pointed out to 'em that we was makin' good headway. Havin' no main and mizzen, naturally we couldn't tack, and for that reason I had to stand out from the shore, but with a betam wind we made good time. Finally, I allowed them to put the color in the riggin' upside down, on condition that they would stand by. They said they would, but a lot they meant by it. Long about this time, two days after we was dismasted, I should judge, jest when it began to breath up again, we met a steamer that consented to take us in tow. They ran out a big steel cable abroad and took us along, ten knots an hour. But the wind was a-freshin' all the time and the seas jumpin', and fust thing you know the cable parted.

"They came about and stood by us and hollered to know if we wanted to be taken off. I said no, but all the crew was linin' the rail, yellin' and prayin' and beggin' for a boat. Whether they could hear my men or not, I don't know. I'm glad they didn't take any notice of 'em, 'cause I wouldn't have allowed 'em to leave, anyway, but it's my private impression they wasn't anxious to launch a small boat in that sea. Not that I blame 'em for it. But I don't think they did. So they signaled that they'd send us a tug and stood off on their course.

"A couple of days later off Beach Haven, another steamer came by us. She was from Porto Rico, I think, she waren't American. She sent a boat to us and offered to tow us into port for $7,500. I laughed at 'em. I knowed I was safe so far as the steamer was concerned, but I had a hard fight to keep the crew aboard. They cried and yelled, and the Portuguese howled about saints. The big feller, he flashed a knife, but I jest talked to 'em some more like they was babies. That quieted 'em. The mate he had to pull his gun once, but never had to call for such. I didn't even use my fists.

"No; I didn't get much sleep. I really only had myself to rely on, and I was afraid to shet my eyes, for fear the crew might beach her or get some passin' vessel to take 'em off. Ev'ry now and then a party of 'em would come to me and want to know whether I was trying to get 'em drowned. I laughed at 'em and told 'em they was getting plenty to eat. "Ain't you?' I asked. 'Ain't there a fire in the galley? Ain't there grub and water? When there ain't then you can come and kick.' But they didn't see things that way. They was cold and they had to work hard, and the waves come over us pretty free, and they got wet.

"Part of the time we had to lie to 'count of our not being able to tack. I calculated on makin' for New York if I could get a steady so'east blow, or for Deleware Breakwater, if it came out of the no'east. As I said I was afraid to run in close to shore for fear bein' unable to tack would keep us from gettin' out again. The deadload had all gone flush with the bulwarks, the wheel was twisted and we didn't have a hole lamp on the ship. We started out with two sets of side-lights, but I dont believe there's one left. As for the cabin, it was a wreck—nothin' left.

"A couple of days ago we managed to wallow into fairly shoal water off the Jersey coast, where we took soundin's and found five fathoms. So I anchored her, knowin' help wouldn't be long comin'. An' that was where we was when the tug came to us. But in the course of them eight or nine days I reckon we did more jibin' into the gulf stream and out again than any other vessel from the time of Noah. And all the time to get near to New York."

A grin spread over Capt. Bill's wrinkled, brick-red countenance, and he winked slowly. "It meant less for towin' dues," he added, explanitorily. "I was sorry to run into any trouble, but after havin' done so against my will, I made up my mind I'd get what was left of the Trainer into port, come wind, come calm. The only thing that disappointed me was Cambridge goin' over to mutineers. I thought I could trust that cuss, but he wasn't proof to the last. 'Twas only the other night I heard him and the Portugee sizen' up the chances of killin' me and gettin' ashore. They could have said I was washed overboard—I was, nearly, two or three times."

Capt. Bill said nothing about the time a broken boom felled him to the deck, the day the Trainor was dismasted, and cracked one of his ribs. Neither did he tell how, despite the rib, he had kept himself going through all the days and nights of storm and restless effort, struggling with a feeble jury rig and a cowardly crew. "Jest a passel of babies," he summed up. "That's all. Why, the Portugee tried to get into the boat with me this mornin' when I was comin' ashore, but I put him aboard again. 'No, sir,' I says 'You stay aboard until you get discharged.' And before that they come to me in a body and opined that, havin' stood by the ship as they had, they ought to get extra wages. I laughed at 'em, jest the same like they was babies instead of tame pirates."

The Trainor is anchored off Red Hook, and will later be towed to Norwalk, with such of her cargo as is left.

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CARDINAL GIBBONS TALKS ON THE EVILS OF DIVORCE

High Dignitary Responds to Remarks Made By Maryland Judge.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview, replied to remarks of former supreme Court Justice Henry B. Brown, before the Maryland Bar Association at Old Point Comfort last week. The Cardinal after expressing his high esteem for the former justice, both as a citizen and as a jurist, said:

"In a recent convention of lawyers held at Old Point Comfort, Justice Brown while referring to myself in kind and courteous language, has taken exceptions to my views on divorce and re-marriage. He is reported to have referred to the founder of the Christian religion as an "idealist" whose sentiments, while suitable to less favored times and circumstances are not adapted to this enlightened age.

"The learned jurist will permit me to say that the teachings of Christ have been the basis of all Christian legislation for nearly 2,000 years and continue to be the light and guide of hundreds of millions of souls.

"We are indebted to this Divine Legislator for the Christian civilization that rules the destinies of Europe, North and South America, Australia, and large portions of Asia and Africa. Neither Solon nor Lycurgus, nor Justinian nor Napoleon, nor any other framer of laws ever exerted a tithe of influence which the gospel of Christ exercised on the human race.

"And there is no subject which he treats more fully and clearly than the question of marriage, which is the very foundation stone of our family and social life. In three of the gospels He proclaims the unity of marriage and permits separation of a married couple only for the cause of adultery. I do not see why a law which has been enforced and cordially accepted in every age and country where Christianity dominates should be considered obsolete or impracticable in the United States.

"The multiplication of divorces," continued the cardinal, "is largely ascribed by some writer not to our divorce laws, but to the eager and reckless manner in which ministers of God officiate at marriage services. I have no word of apology or excuse for the scandalous conduct of some clergymen in this respect. But are not these persons confounding cause for effect?

"Divorces are multiplied not by ministers willingly assisting at ill-assorted marriages, but because loose legislation on matrimony renders it easy for married parties to annul the marriage bond. If the civil laws of all our states were as strict as they are in South Carolina and in Canada, the persons contemplating marriage would seriously and prayerfully reflect: they would study each other's disposition and temperament before engaging in a contract which would bind them for life.

"And certainly the peace and good order in family life in South Carolina and Canada can be favorably compared with the domestic conditions existing in those states where divorces can be easily obtained."

Lime.

Anyone wanting lime either in the rock or ground, write W. M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va. He is prepared to furnish any amount from his kilns on short notice. 4t

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Special Sale on
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TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. If elected I shall endeavor to represent the people of my county conscientiously and ask the support of my friends.

HARVEY J. SPEICHER.
Accident, July 21, 1909.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.
Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries and solicit the support of all Republicans and all my friends and will feel grateful for their support.

L. F. GREEN.

At the solicitation of many friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, and solicit the support of all Republicans of the county. If elected I will exert my best endeavors to serve the people faithfully and well. D. E. BOLDEN.
Oakland, Md., July 19, 1909.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

W. M. LOWDERMILK.
Selbysport, July 12, 1909.

UP TO THE PRESIDENT.

The ipse dixit of Senator Aldrich will not convince the country that the senate substitute for the Payne bill is really a fulfillment of Republican campaign pledges. The Chicago platform promises, as interpeted in the Taft utterances, called in unmistakable terms for a substantial tariff revision downward. The Payne bill, as it left the house, impressed the country as an honest attempt at such revisions. The action of the senate on all important schedules has been to restore approximately the Dingley rates, and in some instances even to raise them above the Dingley mark, at the instance of the trust representatives. The influential Republican papers of the country, east and west, have voiced the popular protest against this trust-controlled action of the senatorial reactionaries. The Aldrich following has steadily refused to give heed to this protest. Speaker Cannon has packed the house end of the conference committee with a view to jamming the trust program through congress. The reactionaries appear determined to carry their part or smash the Republican party.

The one man in the United States who has the power to bring the plans of these reactionaries to nought is President Taft. He was nominated and elected in spite of the vigorous opposition of these same abhorrent political and economic forces. The people now look to him to protect them against this new demonstration of the power of the predatory trust. The President can insist that the conference committee shall present to the two houses a tariff measure which is a "substantial revision downward" in place of the senatorial re-enactment of the Dingley law. The attitude of the leading Republican papers of the country should show the President that the masses of the party are with him in any fight he may have to make against the reactionaries of the senate and the so-called interest which they represent. The triumph of the Aldrich idea in tariff legislation, as contrasted with the spirit and purpose of the Payne bill as it passed the house, would mean Republican disaster, and the one man who can avert such a calamity is William Howard Taft, President of the United States. It is up to him.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

Communities are now beginning to realize the value of advertising. Its merit is being discovered by combinations as well as firms and individuals, as witness the following:

Florida orange growers, according to the Worcester Telegram, have been suddenly awakened to the value of advertising by an investigation of the methods of the California Fruit Exchange. While some sections of Florida have been asleep California has been systematically widening the market for its products. Two years ago the California growers spent $5,000 for news paper and auxiliary publicity. Last year they increased the appropriation to $25,000. This year they are spending $50,000. As an instance of what may be accomplished by the application of modern business methods in fruit raising the effect of the advertising campaign upon the fruit consumption of Sioux City is cited. Sioux City consumed 90 carloads of California fruit in one year without advertising inducement; the next year, under the persuasion of publicity, 172 carloads were marketed there. The Florida growers are now determined to use California methods to make the country consume more fruit and to supply the increase from Florida orchards.

The field of advertising is ever increasing, and there is nothing like it to make two sales grow when but one grew before.

UNITED STATES A SEA POWER.

European papers are engaged in a lively discussion over the relative strength of the navies of the world. The French papers are contending that the American navy is equal, if not superior, to that of Germany. Magazine experts here have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that the United States Navy is wholly worthless; that in a battle with any modern fleet the vessels which we sent on a cruise around the world would go down as if they were made of paper. So we are, or ought to be, duly grateful to the French writers for proving that we stand second to Great Britian in sea power.

Nobody on this side of the ocean is seriously anticipating war with any other nation, but, on the other hand, few Americans tremble at the word "war." In all the naval conflicts in which this country has been engaged, from the time when John Paul Jones, in the old, rotten, and unwieldy Bon Homme Richard, met and destroyed the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough off the coast of Scotland in 1779, down to the time when Schley destroyed the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, the American navy never met with a disastrous defeat. It occasionally lost individual ships, as, for example, the Chesapeake, in its fight with the Shannon, or the Essex, while contending with the Phoebe and Cherub in the harbor at Valparaiso, but in every case where the chances were even, our ships have won.

MILLIONS FOR EQIPMENT

The announcement by the B. & O. management of plans to immediately increase the rolling-stock equipment of the system to an extent that will involve an expenditure of more than $9,000,000 must certainly be taken to indicate that the period of side-tracked and idle cars has passed. And it would also seem to indicate that the railroad company is not anticipating another such slackened period as that which followed the 1907 panic.

Good business for the railroads is dependent upon and always reflects activity and prosperity in other branches of business. Of the 6,000 freight cars which are to be added to carrying outfit of the road 2,000 will be of a special design for the handling of coke and 1,000 of another design exclusively for the transportation of structural steel. The prospective 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop has probably suggested in advance the need of 1,000 extra box cars that are included in the order to be placed and the 65 high-speed engines of the type that is adapted to the drawing of the heaviest trains round out the suggestiveness of a big increase in business looming just ahead.

Another and more direct indication that business is getting back to high-pressure conditions along the B. & O. system is the fact that the gross earnings of the road for June, 1909, exceeded those for June, 1908, by $775,830. This is significant in connection with the fact that the gross earninings for the entire period of the year ended with last June were less by $2,565,262 than for the previous year. The year just closed however, has shown a notable increase in net profits, because of the fact that running expenses were less by $6,508,903 than for the previous year.

WHAT WILL THE PANAMA CANAL COST US AND WHAT WILL IT PAY US?

The important agreement Thursday at a conference at the White House to add to the tariff bill a provision authorizing a total bond issue of $447,003,000 for the completion of the Panama Canal marks the vast growth of an enterprise the cost of which was estimated by its early advocates at under $50,000,000. The sum now called for, approximating nearly half a billion, is to include the $130,000,000 of bonds already authorized by the Spooner act. The present increase of bonds authorized is is accordingly $317,000,000. Of this increase $50,000,000 is to be applied to reimbursing the Treasury—now needing cash—for the $50,000,000 paid out of its working balance some years ago to the French company for its property rights and to the Republic of Panama for the Canal Zone. There will be left $267,000,000 of the new bonds, plus $44,000,000 of unsold Spooner bonds, or $311,000,000 in all, to spend in canal construction. Colonel Goethals' recent estimate of the total cost of the canal was $390,000,000. Of this, it appears, $86,000,000, plus the $50,000,000 paid as stated above, or $136,000,000 in all, has been spent so far on the canal, and has already been stated, $311,000,000 remains to be spent. It is by no means certain that the $447,000,000 provided will cover the ultimate total cost. It is not unlikely that in the end the cost will have exceeded $500,000,000.

This enormous total will be better appreciated when it is recalled that the Suez Canal in its present improved form cost but little over $100,000,000; the Manchester Ship Canal, $75,000,000; the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, $40,000,000; the Welland Canal, $25,000,000; the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, $34,000,000.

Will the traffic using the Panama Canal and the tolls arising therefrom be commensurate with its estimated cost of $500,000,000? In other words, will the tonnage of shipping using it be large enough to pay as much as 2 per cent, net on the investment? Estimates of tonnage likely to use the canal differ widely. Mr. Nimmo some years ago put the tonnage at under 7,000,000 tons, while others were putting it as high as 7,000,000, or higher. It was held that the competition of the transcontinental railways of Canada, the United States, Mexico and South America would largely prevent the exports and imports of the west coast of North and South America from seeking New York and Europe by way of the Panama Canal. Trade originating on the Pacific coast of South America north of Chile might seek the canal, but the nitrate exports of Chile would find it cheaper to go around the Cape, if canal tolls were to be paid at Panama. As for the trade of Australia, it would also prefer the all-sea route eastward, and the Suez Canal would hold most of the trade of Japan, China, Ceylon and India westward with Europe and the Atlantic Coast cities of the United States. The barrenness of the route via the Panama Canal was contrasted with the traffic producing regions touched via the Suez Canal and attention was called to the superior coaling facilities of the latter route.

Doubtless the Southern, or Gulf ports would profit by the shorter route to San Francisco and the Orient, and the existence of trade facilities would tend to develop new traffic-producing areas. But the competition of the transcontinental railways would prevent, it has been argued, any considerable deflection of trade to the canal, just as it prevented increase of the traffic of the Panama railway.

It may be noted that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty forbids the United States to discriminate in tolls in favor of its own citizens. They will have, however, the advantage, it is estimated, of a shortening of the distance between New York and the Pacific ports of South America by an average of 5,000 miles.

The political and naval advantages derived by the United States from the Panama Canal will be, however, so considerable that its friends are ready to put its commercial profitableness in the second place. A long time must elapse before it pays in dollars and cents, but its existence will be an extremely valuable national asset.

For House of Delegates.

By reference to the head of the editorial page of this issue of THE REPUBLICAN it will be seen that Mr. D. E. Bolden, of Oakland, makes formal announcement of his candidacy for the nomination as a member of the House of Delegates. Mr. Bolden has been a life-long resident of Oakland. He is a son of the late Charles W. Bolden, a Civil War veteran. He is a staunch Republican and at present one of the two Republican members of the Oakland Council. For many years he has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he has operated in connection with his work as a contractor and builder. Should Mr. Bolden be chosen to represent the people of Garrett county at Annapolis he will no doubt render a good account of his stewardship.

The Burke-McCann Company.

The Burke McCann Company will begin a week's engagement under canvas in Oakland commencing Monday, July 26. This is the second visit of this popular company to our town and the good impression made by them is still remembered by the lovers of drama and vaudeville. The company is still headed by William Francis Burke, the Irish singer and actor, and Geraldine McCann, the latter who will be remembered as the child actress, now grown up as a full-fledged leading lady. Other members of the old company are still in the cast and that famous family of dancers, the McCann family, will appear in their delightful specialties nightly. The opening play will be "A Romance in Ireland," a play produced very successfully throughout the country by the well-known comedian, Andrew Mack. The part of Earl O'Connell gives Mr. Burke an opportunity to appear at his best, and during the action of the play he sings several of his own songs. Mr. J. Ross Friend, one of Garrett county's prominent young men, being at the front of the show, makes it a guaranteed attraction.

Republican Primaries

Office of the Republican Central Committee for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of Garrett County, that in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 737, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1908, known and designated as "Primary Election Law," a Primary Election for the Republican voters of Garrett County, Maryland, will be held in said County on Saturday, August 14th, 1909, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, at the following places:

First District. In the Election building in the town of Swanton.
Second District. In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.
Third District. In the old post office building in the town of Grantsville.
Fourth District. In the post office building in the town of Bloomington.
Fifth District. In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.
Sixth District. In the Election building in the town of Sang Run.
Seventh District. In the old Courthouse in the town of Oakland.
Eighth District. In the Election building on the Northwestern Turnpike.
Ninth District. In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.
Tenth District. In the building owned by Cora V. Savage in the town of Deer Park.
Eleventh District. At the residence of Joseph Warnick.
Twelith District. In the store room of Geo. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.
Thirteenth District. In the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.
Fourteenth District. In the Matthews building in the town of Oakland.

To elect Five Delegates from each of the Fourteen Election Dictricts of Garrett County, Md., to attend the Republican County Convention to be held at the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1909, at 1 o'clock P. M..

To select Delegates to attend a Republican State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, 1909, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Comptroller for the State of Maryland, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Also to select delegates to the Fourth Judicial Republican Convention to be held in Hagerstown on the 31st day of August, 1909, to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland, and such other business as may come before it.

Also to elect three members of the State Central Committee for Garrett County, to serve for the term of two years;

Also to nominate—
One person for State Senator to represent Garrett county in the State Senate for four years;
Two persons for Members of the House of Delegates to represent Garrett county at the next regular session of the Maryland Legislature;
One person for Sheriff of Garrett county;
One person for Treasurer of Garrett county;
Two persons for County Commissioners of Garrett county;
One person for Clerk to the County Commissioners of Garrett county.
One person for County Surveyor of Garrett county;
And such other business as may come before the convention.

All Candidate for Delegates to this Convention are hereby notified to file with the State Central Committee for Garrett County, (A. G. Sturgiss, Chairman, Oakland, Md) at least fifteen days before August 14th, 1909, a certificate, stating his name, residence, and age, and the Convention for which he seeks to be nominated, and five days after July the 30th, 1909, he shall pay to the State Central Committee the sum estimated and to be assessed by such Committee as his fair proportionate part necessary to defray the expenses of said primary election to set forth in said law.

A. G. STURGISS,
H. J. SPEICHER,
JONAS YUTZY,
Members of the State Central Committee for Garrett Connty.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:45 a. m. by Rev G. W. Kepler.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Luther League every Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching 11 a. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday, July 25, are as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Preaching at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Circuit Court in Session.

The adjourned term of the June Circuit Court convened Tuesday morning with Judges Boyd and Keedy presiding. Up to the time of going to press four appeal cases have been argued by attorneys but no decisions in the matters have been rendered by the Court. This morning the trespass case of Fazenbaker vs. George Creek Coal and Iron Company will be taken up.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank
Of Allegany County.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entities the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH.
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Excursion to Oakland Sunday.

On Sunday next, the 25th inst., an excursion from various points east and west along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will be run to Oakland under the auspices of the Young Men's Institute, a Catholic society, which has members in almost every place where the Catholic church is established. A large number of people are expected to take advantage of the very low rates of fare to be in effect that day.

Rev. G. W. Kepler to Preach.

In the absence of Rev. J. B. Workman, who is at Webster Springs, Rev. George W. Kepler, a former pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, will preach in in that edifice on Sunday morning next at the usual hour.

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see
ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMPSON HARVEY,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1909.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY,
Administrator,
Shaw, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN C. TEATS,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

LILLIE B. TEATS,
Administratrix,
Cranesville, W. Va.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SARAH J. SCOTT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December, or exclusion may otherwise by law be extended from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1909.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
and other two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Albert Ashby went to Thomas, W. Va., this morning on business.

Robert Bolden, of Wheeling, W. Va., is here for a brief visit to relatives.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework. Apply at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Ex-Sheriff Albert L. Lee and Mr. J. E. Chappell, both of Kitzmiller, were Oakland visitors Tuesday.

Mr. James P. Wright, of Wilson's Store, was in Oakland Tuesday morning for an hour or two on business.

Mr. James H. Fauzey, of District No. 3, while in Oakland Tuesday attending court made a visit to this office.

Messrs. Hiram S. Coleman, of Sutton, and Patrick Broderick, of near Grantsville, were callers at this office Tuesday night.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, of Crellin, was in the city last Friday on his way home from Crellin to Meyersdale and Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Clifford White, of Pittsburg, Pa., spent a few days in Oakland this week where he visited his father, Mr. James W. White, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fleming and little daughter are here on a visit to Mrs. Fleming's mother, Mrs. George L. Bosley, at her home on Oak street.

Messrs. J. C. Renninger and William R. Offutt, who spent several days last week in Parkersburg, W. Va., on professional business, returned to Oakland Thursday night.

Mr. D. F. Liller, of District No. 8, was in Oakland last Saturday when he called at this office and ordered THE REPUBLICAN sent to his address for a term of months.

Mr. John O. Bosley, of Wilmington, Del., arrived in Oakland Saturday to spend a few days with his mother and his wife and children, who preceded him to Oakland several days ago.

Mr. J. William Kimmell and cousin, Mr. Phils Kimmell, both of Braucher, Pocahontas county, W. Va., are spending the present week with friends and relatives in and near Oakland.

Dr. S. B. Muncaster, eye and ear specialist, of Washington, D. C., who has been practicing here during the summers for the past ten years, is again in Oakland and is prepared to serve the public as heretofore. Office with Dr. H. W. McComas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Regester, of St. Paul street, Baltimore, returned to their home last Sunday. They spent a fortnight at Uplands Cottage, Deer Park, and derived much benefit.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.
C. J. NEWMAN.

Mr. J. Ross Friend, son of Mr. B. F. Friend, manager of the Burke-McCann Company, which will appear in Oakland next week, is in Oakland on business connected with the coming of his attraction.

Mr. W. H. Spedden, of Fairmont, W. Va., was in Oakland and Mountain Lake Park last Saturday. At the latter place he secured a cottage for the summer and his family is expected to arrive there this week.

An Italian employed on the road construction by Mr. Francis had his thumb badly mashed by a falling stone Monday afternoon. He was brought to town by the contractor where his injury was dressed by Dr. McComas.

Rev. Wallace L. Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mason, of Oakland, who has been preaching for a number of months in Michigan and Wisconsin, arrived at his home here last Friday night and may remain indefinitely.

Rev. W. W. Barnes, pastor of Douglas M. E. church, Washington, D. C., is spending a short time at Mountain Lake Park. He is a brother of Mrs. Herman Creutzburg, of Oakland, and is considered one of the ablest ministers of the Baltimore Conference.

Col. J. M. Burns, of the Park, who was injured two weeks ago as the result of an accident along the road when his horses became frightened at an automobile, has almost entirely recovered and was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday on business.

Miss Blanche Boardman is visiting Miss Irene Haulenbeek at Uplands Cottage, Deer Park. Miss Boardman's home is in Englewood, New Jersey. She is a graduate of the Dwight Seminary at Englewood, one of the leading schools of Northern New Jersey, and is a popular girl with her associates. She has spent four summers in Garrett county, and knows all about its healthfulness and charm. She contemplates remaining at Uplands until well in the fall.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mrs. John Ault went to Pittsburg, Pa., last Thursday night in response to a telegram announcing the very serious illness of her mother, who suffered a second and very severe stroke of paralysis, since which time the sufferer has been in a semi-conscious condition.

Garthright is offering some most excellent bargains in suitings, waistings, shoes, hats, to close out summer goods, and will take fresh made, sweet butter and fresh eggs, will pay 22 cents for each and part cash, for immediate delivery. Will pay, 20 cents lb. for young chickens and 12 cents for fat hens, if brought in at once. 20-2t

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Maryland Agricultural College, which appears in another column of this paper today. This school is among the many good ones of Maryland and makes a specialty of agriculture and its kindred pursuits.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, of Oakland, who went from here to Seattle two or three weeks ago to attend the sessions of the International Epworth League Convention, returned to his home in Oakland last Thursday night, after an absence of about two weeks.

Mr. Isaac A. Paugh, one of Garrett county's most progressive and best read farmers, was in the city a few hours last Saturday when he paid this office a visit. Mr. Paugh, besides being well up on agriculture, is an entertaining talker and practical man on horticultural subjects.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, general manager of the Northern Natural Gas Company, accompanied by Mrs. Northrup, arrived in Oakland from Cumberland on last Friday where they expect to remain two or three weeks as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cheuvront at their home on Green street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gnagey, of West Milton, O., who have been spending the time since annual meeting with their son Milton and family of the South Side, left for their home this morning. They broke their visit here a week or so to visit their old home at Accident, Md.—Meyersdale Commercial.

A report was circulated in Oakland last Friday night that an unknown man had been struck and very seriously injured at the water station in Oakland by a passing train and when a number of railroad men arrived at the station to carry the supposedly injured man to a physician's office, he had vanished.

Mr. John Felty, of the Felty-West Lumber Company, after spending a week at Mountain Lake Park with his family, returned to Rowlesburg Sunday afternoon at which point the company with which he is connected is now operating a large saw mill, the output being shipped to different points along the line of the B. & O.

Mr. W. R. Coglan, chief operator of the W. U. Telegraph Company in Oakland, went to Baltimore one day last week and on Saturday underwent a painful surgical operation in St. Joseph's Hospital. Reports of his condition are received daily by his brother operators in Oakland and these indicate that he is well on the road to recovery.

Road building is becoming a science, and instead of having work done under the direction of county or town officials, the States are assuming the responsibility of control, with excellent results. In Massachusetts road making under the supervision of the State officials has become an art, and, as a consequence, the Old Bay State is creating a system of highways which has few equals anywhere.

Mr. M. J. Parsons came down from his summer home at Mt. Lake Park this morning, where he has been for several weeks, to attend to some business matters. Mrs. Parsons, he stated returned Friday from her big trip in the West. She was a delegate from this state to the National Convention of the Woman Suffragist and is now at Mt. Lake Park. She visited the big fair while in the west.—Grafton Republican.

Dr. J. Lee McComas is having his office building on Second street repaired and when the work is completed it is his intention to again enter actively into the practice of his profession. In point of years Dr. McComas is probably the oldest resident physician of all this section of country and until he met with an accident a few years ago which rendered him an invalid for a year or more his services were in great demand not only at home but in other sections of the country.

The condition of the National banks of the United States, as shown in the reports given to the treasury department, is flattering in the extreme. This statement, which covers the period between April 28 and June 23, shows an increase in total resources of $102,848,820, while the total resources and liabilities aggregate $9,471,732,063. The banks have over $694,000,000 in specie and $191,000,000 in legal tender. Since the April call, the increase in individual deposits was $72,516,312.

Miss Elizabeth Weber, who has been in Cumberland for the past year or more, returned to her home near Oakland last week and on Sunday morning morning left for St. Joseph, Mo., at which point she expects to join the Millenial Dawn excursion party for its pilgrimage through the south and west. Miss Weber may be gone several weeks as the party expects to cover almost all of the southwest and middle west states, returning to Chicago, Ill., where the party will disband about August 15th.

Our sister city of Terra Alta is coming to the front as witness the contract awarded one day last week for more than five thousand square yards of street paving to the Enterprise Paving Company, of Elkins, W. Va. With her streets paved, natural gas, water and sewerage and her enterprising business men—and all of them work in harmony—Terra Alta will soon rival her more pretentious neighbors, such as Grafton, Fairmont and other towns. Oakland is too far ahead for Terra Alta to ever catch up.

Rev. F. A. B. Wunnenberg of Washington, D. C., where he is pastor of the Fifth street Catholic church, spent a week at Brookside and came to Oakland last Friday afternoon where he was the guest of Rev. J. E. Connell until Tuesday, when he returned to Washington. Rev. Wunnenburg will be remembered as the popular priest in charge of the Oakland church a few years ago where he made and retained a large number of friends, all of whom were glad to welcome him to Oakland, even if it were for only a brief visit.

A party composed of eleven residents of Thomas, W. Va., drove from that point to Mountain Lake Park last Sunday morning and registered at Mt. Lake Hotel, where they spent the day, returning to Thomas the same night. Those in the party were Messrs. B. E. Boyer, Clyde McDowell, Marvin Wilkinson, Wm. MacVeigh, Edward Baker, John Higgins, Lee Davis, Elwood Dickens, Charles Hoyt, John Shafer and Meed Getterson. The party also visited Oakland during the day where they were entertained by Mr. N. R. Sanner.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, left here for Webster Springs, W. Va., Monday morning where he went with the hope of benefitting his health which has been in a run-down condition for several weeks past. Mr. Workman has stood faithfully by his work for the past five years and the rest he will receive by his visit to Webster Springs, aside from the results of the mineral water always at hand in that delectable region, will no doubt prove beneficial to him. We trust that he may return to Oakland fully restored to his old time vigor and strength.

Tuesday morning Attorney General Isaac Loeb Straus, accompanied by Senator W. McCulloh Brown, ex-Senator R. T. Browning, Mr. E. H. Sincell, Mr. Ridgely Fisher and one or two others, left Oakland for Fairfax Stone from which point they walked over the line surveyed by the engineers of Maryland and West Virginia a number of years ago to define the boundary between the two states. Argument in the case will be made before the United State Supreme Court in October and to better acquaint himself with features of the matter the attorney general thought it wise to personally go over the ground, hence his visit to Oakland.

Last Sunday morning a party of Oakland's young people journeyed to Swallow Falls to view the natural scenery for which that place is famous. Although several showers caused them to miss part of the scenery all enjoyed a very pleasant day. After a splendid supper was served they started on their journey homeward. Those who composed the party were: Miss Tecla Johnson, Miss Irene Cromwell, Miss Vernie Schrock, Miss Alma Scherr, Miss Anna Lowenstein, Miss Margaret Lawton, Mr. Wellington Crane, Mr. Mark White, Mr. Roy Hammond, Mr. Paul Naylor, Mr. Allen Justice and Mr. Gordon Mealy.

Mr. Charles H. Shaffer, of the United States Patent Office, where he is engaged as an examiner on ice machines and other intricate and complicated patents, returned to Washington from a week's visit to his home in District No. 8, last Saturday afternoon. While visiting his home Mr. Shaffer combined work and pleasure by erecting on his father's farm a reinforced concrete cave wherein to store potatoes, apples and other products of the farm for winter consumption. The dimensions of the cave are 14x24 feet, 6 feet high, and in addition to the side walls being constructed of concrete the roof is of the same material also and is probably the first all-concrete structure erected in Garrett county.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, came to Oakland Tuesday to attend a meeting of the County Committee, composed of himself, Col. A. G. Sturgiss and Mr. Jonas Yutzy, the object of the meeting being to arrange dates and decide upon the manner of making the nominations for the various county offices to be filled by ballot this fall. The committee, or at least the majority number, concluded that the direct primaries under the present law would be unsatisfactory to the majority of the Republicans and hence have issued a call for the primaries to be conducted for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, which body will name the county ticket. The call is published elsewhere in this paper today.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College, Cumberland, Md. 29-6t

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS: My farm of two hundred acres near Mountain Lake Park. Address Robt. H. Gordon, Cumberland, Maryland. 5t

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $:50.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home: ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre

No. 13.—154 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; 75 acres cleared and fenced; boiling spring of ice cold water at house. This is a new farm, 4¾ miles from the railroad and if taken soon may be had for $2,500.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

No. 17.—28 aeres on Northwestern pike, nine miles south of Oakland; good house, barn and orchard. A good snap at $800. Owner has to sell.

No. 18.—255 acres adjoining No. 14, near Bittinger. Farm is almost level, free from stone, well watered; 70 acres cleared; $2,500 worth of saw timber; 700 sugar trees—just think of it. This farm must be sold quick and if you want a bargain you can get it for $3,500.

Am authorized to make a special price on Nos. 7 and 15. Must sell quick. Better thing it over and act before it is forever too late.

A number of desirable building lots in Oakland from $425 to $600. Buy these lots and lay a foundation for a fortune. These lots will double in value in a short time.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate manin Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

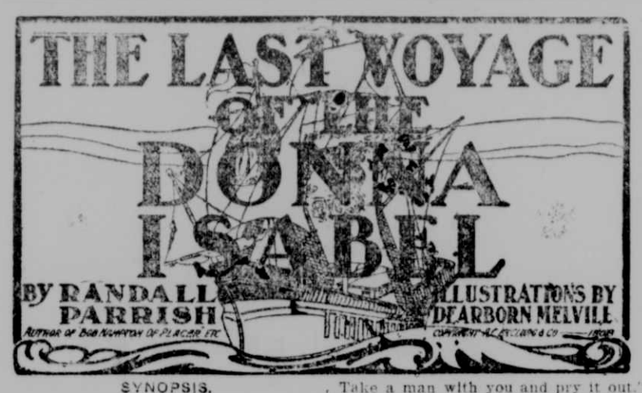
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilsons Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. F. Parr's.
July 15 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 3.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12; Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytee's Store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
July 20 Howes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Rice.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 2 Cove—Krouse's Store, 9 to 3; Keyser—Shearman's Store, 4 to 6.
July 26 Hutton—Carney's Store, 10 to 4.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 7 to 2; Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 7.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick' 2 to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings 1 to 5.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office 9 to 1.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 3.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Ellithorp's Store.
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 3.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1896, being chapter 56, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe 1908 tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man wanted by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle had bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in '52. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was taken ill.

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea, Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaiting from sleep saw the ghost, supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Upon advice of Lady Darlington, Stephens started to probe the ghost. He came upon Lieut. Sanchez, the drunken officer he had humbled in Chile. He found that at Sanchez' inspiration, Engineer McKnight played "ghost" to scare the men into giving up the quest.

CHAPTER XIX.—Stephens announced that the Sea Queen was at the spot where Tuttle's quest was supposed to be. The crew was anxious to go on in further search. De Nova and Stephens conquered them in a fist fight. Lady Darlington thanked him.

CHAPTER XX.—The Sea Queen started northward. She was wrecked in a fog. Stephens, De Nova, Lady Darlington and her maid being among those to set out in a life boat.

CHAPTER XXI.—Ten were rescued. Stephens saw only one chance in a thousand for life. Lady Darlington confessed her love to Stephens and he did likewise.

smashed beyond repair, lay against the starboard rail. The after-cabin, built like a house, extended the entire width of the deck, a lumping affair, overhung with huge, projecting timbers, topped by ornate carvings, and having two companionways leading up, one of them crushed into splinters. The forward shutters were tightly closed, and the whole front appeared a solid mass of glittering ice, so obscured by frozen particles of snow as to render any discovery of the door an



"Don't Lose Your Nerve, Man, You've Seen Dead Men Before."

impossibility. We began hacking at it with our knives, judging the opening would naturally be at the center, but the sheathing of ice proved so thick and solid that we made little impression.

"It will take us a week to cut our way in with these things," I said at last. "De Nova, I think I saw an ax frozen in at the left of the galley. Take a man with you and pry it out."

It proved an odd-looking instrument—a meat-cleaver, I imagine—but was sufficiently strong and heavy. Kelly swung it vigorously, cleaving off the ice in cakes, until we were finally able to trace the fitting of the door. Suddenly, striking at the upper panel, he dislodged a considerable chunk, thus revealing half a dozen letters painted across the front. Dade pried off a few inches more with his knife-blade, and we stared up incredulously at the words:

Donna Isabel
Cadiz

"Holy Mother of God!" and De Nova, in his excitement, danced about recklessly, forgetting the slipperiness of deck undercoat. "It was ze treasure ship! It was ze t'ree million pesos! Sacre dam!"

It does not appear possible that I perceived it all, but now, looking back, I can recall the attitude of every man as this revelation of the vessel's identity was swiftly borne in upon his consciousness. Sanchez sank affrightedly to his knees, fingering the beads of a rosary, his lips muttering inarticulate fragments of prayer; Dade stared, white-faced and trembling, his mouth wide open; Kelly jerked his cap from off his red hair and swung it over his head with a wild yell; Johnson never stirred, a motionless statue, his lips compressed; the negro joined De Nova, his eyes rolling, his great feet pounding the snow; while McKnight grabbed the ax from Kelly's heedless fingers and began slashing at the door. As for myself, at the instant everything was chaos. Tuttle was right, then; he had seen all that he said; our voyage had not been causeless, a search after a will-o'-the-wisp; the sacrifices, suffering, loss of these past months, were not all in vain. Out of Antarctic solitudes, released from the merciless grip of the ice by some marvel of deliverance, this treasure galleon of Old Spain, this ancient tomb of dead sailors, had come drifting down to us, a veritable gift of God. The knowledge stunned me; dazed my perceptions. It seemed a miracle. I could only press my hands to my eyes, stare blindly at that inscription, and struggle back to a conception of reality. It was Kelly's wild shout and McKnight's blow that aroused me, recalling me as instantly to command.

"Stop that!" I shouted, catching the latter roughly by the arm. "We shall need that cabin door. If there indeed be a treasure down below, we can hunt for it like men and not maniacs. McKnight, if you strike another blow I'll drop you where you stand. Take knives and dig the ice out of the cracks. Get down on your knees at the bottom, Dade, and don't stand there like a fool. De Nova, see if you can locate the front windows—there must be two of them—and cut the ice away from the shutters."

As they labored feverishly, their breath steaming in the frosty air, the moonlight silvering them and gleaming weirdly on the scattered ice-fragments, the haunting mystery of that hermetically sealed cabin brought to me a feeling of unutterable horror. Heaven! how long had it been thus frozen in? What awful tragedy of another century was about to be revealed? What years of loneliness, of darkness, of polar night and cold had this derelict of the grim Antarctic experienced? Where had it been? What of those who had sailed on board out of Guayaquil that fair June day of 1753, dreaming of the glad welcome awaiting them in sunny Spain? What of the crew, hardy seamen all, black-bearded, the gold loops in their ears? What of the passengers? What of the five women who had walked these decks? Where had they died, and how?

I clenched my hands, my nerves throbbing, tramping from rail to rail in excitement as the men hacked, yet I was first to grasp the exposed latch, and force the released wood backward in its groves. Through the narrow opening thus attained there came whistling a blast so frigid as to drive us headlong back, gasping for breath. Cold as it was without there on the open deck, that cabin revealed a temperature so awful in intensity as to make us recoil before it, our hands to our faces. A hundred years of winter—the black eternal winter of the south pole—smote us with icy breath, seeming fairly to sear the flesh with its frozen touch. Dade dropped under it, and we dragged him aside, sobbing like a baby. It was several minutes before we could even draw near enough to hack away more of the ice and, with the ax, drive the door farther back into its grooves.

It was intensely dark within, every window and porthole shrouded, only the narrow door-opening permitting the slight glimmer of the moon to touch the edge of the black interior. I wrapped my muffler to the very eyes, and stepped across the threshold, feeling as if the icy air grasped me with actual fingers, yet resolute to learn all, and confident no other there would ever venture it. I touched an overturned bench with my knee; my fingers explored the back of a heavy chair having a carven top, and then came into contact with a bare table, heavily ridged along the edge. Seemingly this stood crossways of the cabin; and I felt cautiously along it, a deeper cowardice gripping me with every hesitating step forward in the dark. Suddenly I touched hair and the gelid coldness of frozen flesh, and as instantly leaped backward, mad with nameless terror. The overturned bench tripped me, and I fell, grasping at the door casements, and thus dragged myself out of that hell-hole by my arms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

In Which I Explore the Cabin.

De Nova assisted me to my feet, the other men crowding about, their faces filled with wonderment. "For God's sake, w'at is it, monsieur?"

"There are dead men in there," I explained, already ashamed of my display of terror. "I—I touched one in the dark."

They drew back from the open door, gazing with new horror into the blackness of the interior; but my own courage was rapidly returning, as I realized that I must lead and control.

"Well, lads, it startled me, all right, but we cannot afford to give up this ship to dead men. De Nova, take Kelly with you, and try to discover something on board with which to make a flare. There ought to be plenty of dry stuff in the galley. Not a word to the women about what I found aft."

The rest of us hacked away, while they were gone, at the ice concealing the front window shutters, and partly uncovered one. But we could get no purchase upon it from the outside and no one volunteered to venture within. I kept them all busy, however, the hard work and sense of command combining to restore my own nerves to a normal condition. The mate despairing of doing better, finally brought back a table-leg of pitch pine which we contrived to ignite after several unsuccessful experiments, the yellowish-red flames circling the heavy end like so many coiling serpents, and sending forth a weird reflection through spirals of black smoke. It was a poor glim enough, yet it would serve; and I bore it inside, holding the torch well before me, the men clustering about the door.

The mottled flare cast mingled light and shadow over the horrors thus dimly revealed, rendering the ghastly sight one to chill the blood of any man. The cabin was a long one, extending aft clear to the stern, the immense butt of the mizzen-mast almost separating it into two apartments. About this was arranged a great arm-rack completely filled with a variety of weapons, many of them flashing back the glittering rays of the torch. At one time that had been a rare sea-parlor, but now it was a wreck, the walls and ceiling dingy with smoke, the gilt defaced and battered. Overturned furniture was everywhere; piles of clothing, and a perfect riffraff of articles strewed the deck floor; a violin lay almost at my feet, all but one string snapped; and some sort of an odd music-box rested against the bench over which I had fallen. A great square box-stove stood just before the mast-butt, a huge pile of ashes all about. An immense lantern, as strange a looking contrivance as ever I saw, swung solemnly from a deck-beam, and just beyond, suspended by wires, was a gorgeously colored picture of the "Madonna and Child."

I beheld all these details at a glance, although at the time I scarcely realized any of them, my entire horrified attention being riveted upon the scene of death revealed. The table, which I had previously touched, extending crossways of the cabin, was uncovered but contained plates, cups, a large bottle half-filled, and some scraps of frozen food. The bodies of two men, one with a cloak over his shoulders, occupied the bench within three feet of me. The one nearest had fallen sideways, and hung there, his arm hooked across the back of the bench, his long, black hair dangling over his face; the other sat with head bowed on the table, his features hidden by his arms, but the gold rings in his ears plainly showing. Directly opposite these two, sitting bolt upright in a chair, eyes wide open, staring straight at me, was a third. My God! it was De Nova! The same eyes, the same dark curly hair, the same little black mustache, the same smile curling the thin lips. I could have sworn it was the mate, endeavoring to frighten and mock me. I even wheeled about angrily, flashing the light of my torch over that cluster of faces in the doorway. No! by heavens, the creole stood behind, and this, this counterpart, was a dead man—dead for a hundred years. No words can ever retell the struggle I made to control myself, the smoking torch shaking in my hand and casting its miserable flicker over that charnel house, every limb trembling like aspens, my eyes staring into the shadows. My very violence of fear angered me; what had I to be afraid of? How could these poor frozen bodies injure me? Nerved to the endeavor I stepped forward around the end of the table, throwing the faint glare of the torch into the after space concealed by the huge mast-butt. A tall, thin man sat on the deck, braced against the wall, his long, gray beard almost concealing his face; on a wide divan, nearly opposite, lay a woman, her dark hair loosened, a large diamond glittering on the hand which hung rigid over the edge of the couch. Just below her fingers, as if dropped there in final weakness, lay a baby's well-worn shoe.

I scarcely comprehend how I ever conquered the sickly horror that smote me as I gazed about upon this scene of death, rendered even more terrible by the silence and the flickering, smoking torch that furnished the only light. Nothing except the sense of command, the remembrance of those women waiting outside in the cook's galley, ever afforded me strength and courage to remain. The task must be done; by some one it must be accomplished, and that some one, of necessity, was myself. With clenched teeth, my face as white as those of the frozen dead about me, I advanced from door to door down one side of that cabin, and up the other. Out from the staterooms that had remained closed there came the same awful breath of the frigid south, rendering even the icy air of the main cabin ten times colder, and causing me to breathe with difficulty as I peered hastily within. These staterooms were all of fair size, the two situated farthest aft being unusually large and comfortably fitted, although in great disorder. In one only did I discover a body, that of a child of three or four years, flaxen-haired and bonny even in death. Upon the deck at the foot of the mast I discovered the vessel's log-book lying wide open, a quill pen beside it, exactly as it had been dropped. I did not take time to decipher the Spanish, inscribed in a scrawling hand, but my glance caught the date of that last entry—"September 11, 1753."

The date rang in my head crazily, as I stood there staring at them, totally unable to grasp or apprehend the truth. One hundred and twenty-six years!—Merciful God! And all that time those men had been there at that table; all through those days and nights, those months and years, that frozen image of De Nova had been smiling, his cold fingers clutching the glass; all through those decades that woman had been lying on the couch, that flaxen-haired baby in the bunk! There, exactly as we found them, during a century of Inky blackness, tossed about by the sea, cradled in the



Nothing Except the Remembrance of the Women Afforded Me Strength and Courage to Remain.

pitiless ice, smitten by the awful breath of eternal Winter, those bodies had remained rigid, motionless, even as the souls left them, for 126 years! It was unthinkable, inconceivable, miraculous, beyond all my power of apprehension. Blessed Mary! what changes the world had witnessed since these died! What wonders of discovery; what growth in faith; what widening of human knowledge; what generations of men and women had been born, lived, loved, and died since the deadly ice locked these into this floating tomb!

Not until after I had explored the last empty room and returned to the group at the door did I regain my senses and feel myself again a living, responsible being upon whose strength of will depended the future of all on board. A glance into those horrified faces told me instantly that they were ready for a mad retreat to the boat; that the slightest exhibition of weakness on my part would set them into a panic. I stiffened into resistance, all memory of the past blotted out utterly by the demands of the present.

"Men, we've come into a hard job here, but it is one which must be attended to," I said, gravely. "However, we'll wait until after breakfast before tackling the worst of it. Day is beginning now, and we will need all the light it gives us. Dade, get out some provisions from the boat, start a fire in the galley, and prepare a hot meal. Sanchez, go along and help; you will probably have to cut away some ice before the fire will draw. Not a word to the women about what you have seen aft, my lads."

The two started forward willingly enough, and I immediately turned to the others, marking their uneasy glances, and fully assured that I must keep them also busily employed, or else lose control altogether.

"We have too much to accomplish here to waste any time while those fellows are getting a meal ready," I continued, quickly. "McKnight, you tackle these front shutters. Kelly, climb up on the poop and dig the ice off the skylight and out of the funnel. We've got to have daylight and a fire. Now, De Nova, I want you and Johnson to help me. Come on, men; what are you two afraid of? These are all dead."

I fairly drove them to it, but it did them both good, although the manner in which they advanced down the cabin, their faces blanched under the torch glare, their bodies shaking as with ague, made me nervous and irritable. I put them at the after-ports, Johnson with the cleaver, and De Nova with his sheath-knife, and between the three of us we finally succeeded in wrenching both stern-ports free of their icy fetters. As we burst them open, through the wide apertures we looked forth into the gray dreariness of the dawn. Satisfied with what had thus been accomplished, we retraced our steps back through the cabin, observing that Kelly had made some progress above, the faint daylight already beginning to tinge that grim interior.

That breakfast was the first warm meal any of us had enjoyed for five days, and we ate it together, sitting about on the galley deck. The men were unusually silent, even the voluble Kelly holding his tongue. No doubt their thoughts were with their perilous situation and the grewsome task confronting them; yet they partook heartily of the food, and I endeavored by every means in my power to arouse their courage and cheerfulness. To that end I dwelt on the possibility of the wealth that might be concealed between decks, promising an early search. But I spoke most to Lady Darlington, admiring greatly the easy manner in which she bore herself amid such rude surroundings and adapted herself to the necessities of our situation. All semblance of pride and exclusiveness had vanished, and she was a simple-hearted woman, bearing her trials with silent fortitude. Only once did she even refer to our discoveries aft, and then only to appear perfectly satisfied when I explained that the cabin was in such disorder it would have to be cleaned before fit for occupancy. Rough as the experience of the previous night had been, her dress soiled, her hair ruffled, never had she appeared more attractive than when, sitting in the midst of us on that galley deck with the gray daylight streaming in through the broken roof, the ruddy flames of the fire flickered across her face. I saw the men glance toward her in respectful admiration as they filed out one by one, and thus left us for a moment alone. No matter what words I whispered in the brief time before I joined them, but as I glanced back where she remained standing, there was a smile upon her lips and a mist of tears in her eyes. As for myself, I was prepared for the work of the day.

The urgent need of getting some form of sail up and of releasing the rudder was indeed imperative; any approach of storm would have found us utterly helpless. Yet we could not live on board with those frozen bodies aft. I left Dade busied in the galley, and took the others with me. They went reluctantly, grumbling among themselves, yet I permitted them no opportunity for open revolt, driving them to the work I had decided upon, and shaming them by leading the way myself.

I need not dwell upon the unpleasant details. The most disagreeable portion fell to me, although Johnson took hold like a man after the first few moments of reluctance. The others devoted themselves diligently to scraping off the ice, gathering up and casting overboard the accumulation of litter about the main cabin and the various staterooms, and assisting us only as we passed the heavy, rigid bodies through the stern-ports. We performed this unpleasant task of burial hastily, but with all gentleness; there was little to do except to wrap the stiffened figures as best we might, weight them, though they were themselves like stone, and consign them to the gray sea. Not heartlessly, but with unspoken prayers upon our lips, we watched them sink silently into the depths they had resisted so long. Never shall I forget the face of the child, the last to be buried, nor the sickening feeling with which I sank back upon a bench, staring about the vacated cabin when the awful task was finally accomplished; yet the realization that it was over with, the cabin cleared and habitable, made new men of all of us. The bedding was brought forth and aired before the open ports, the furniture restored to position, and a fire started in the huge box-stove. This quickly warmed the icy interior and yielded a new aspect of cheerfulness. De Nova and Kelly explored the steward's pantry, discovering a quantity of frozen biscuit, several hams rigid as rock, together with numerous flasks of some liquid turned into solid ice. We found candles, also, hard as nails though they burned fairly well after a period of sputtering, and we fitted six of them into the great lantern. By noon we had completed the work, and had brought Lady Darlington and Celeste aft for dinner.

TO BE CONTINUED

Southern Beaten Biscuit.

Sift together one quart flour, a salt-spoonful salt, and a half teaspoonful baking powder. Rub into the flour with the tips of the fingers a heaping tablespoonful lard, then add a cup of milk or enough to make a stiff dough, stiffer than for bread. Now if you follow the old time method of beating, take a biscuit beater or rolling pin and beat the dough on a block of hard wood until it blisters and pops. It takes a strong arm and a skillful one to beat well. Cut into rounds about the size of a watch (medium size), prick with a fork, and bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven. If you like short cuts in your culinary methods instead of beating try running the dough through a food chopper about six times. This blisters the dough as well as the traditional method of beating and can be done in a tenth of the time.

Butter Scotch.

Put one-half pound of brown sugar, one gill of water and a tablespoonful of vinegar on to boil. Boil ten minutes, add two ounces of butter and continue boiling until brittle, when dropped in cold water. Turn into greased pans, and when cold, break into irregular pieces.

Paul Chief Missionary at Athens

Sunday School Lesson for July 25, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 17:16-34. Memory verse 29.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"God is a spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and truth."

TIME.—A. D. 51.

PLACE.—Athens, the capital of Greece and one of the most renowned and influential cities in the history of the world.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

1. Athens in St. Paul's day. Driven from Berea, as we learned in our last lesson, Paul came to Athens in Greece. As he walked from the Piraeus, where he landed, along the new road to the city, he saw raised at intervals altars to the unknown gods.

As the city of Athens came into his view his soul must have been filled with the deepest emotions. He had seen Jerusalem, the most influential city in the world for religion; he longed to go to Rome, which stood above all others in power, in law, in imperial sway, the capital of the world; but now he was to gaze upon the city which then stood and still stands enthroned above all others for intellectual supremacy, for literature, art, architecture and philosophy.

2. Paul Begins his Work in Athens.—Vs. 16-21. "While Paul waited" for Silas and Timothy to come from Berea before proceeding farther, or beginning special work in a new and peculiar field, "his spirit was stirred in him," urged on as with a sharp goad to give the Gospel to a "city wholly given to idolatry." His work was with four classes of persons. The Jews, devout persons, epicurean philosophers and stoics. These met Paul in debate.

3. Paul's Address Before the University of Athens.—Vs. 22-31. The Athenians were proud of their city and could be called by no higher title.

A Wisely Chosen Text. 23. "As I passed by" along the streets and avenues of the city, "and beheld your devotions," not acts of worship, but objects of worship—idols, altars, temples, "I found an altar with this inscription," to the unknown god, or an unknown god.

1. God the Creator of Heaven and Earth. 24. Not an idol to be seen and handled, not a being in human shape, not shut up to dwell "in temples made with hands."

2. His worship therefore must be spiritual. 25. "Neither is worshiped with men's hands," presenting to idols costly offerings, and food and drink. God wants not help, but love.

3. One God and All Men Brethren. 26. "Made of one blood," all races, kinds, and degrees are from God, and therefore are brethren.

4. His Desire Is That All Should Find Him. 27. "If haply they might feel after him and find him."

5. For We Are His Children. 28. "For in him we live, and move, and have our being." This is true both of our natural and of our spiritual life.

6. Therefore God Is a Spirit. 29. Therefore "we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold," etc. The human soul with its vast powers must have an author and father greater than itself, of the nature of spirit, but infinitely greater than our spirits.

7. If God Is Our Father We Should Be Children Worthy of Him. 30. "The times of this ignorance God winked at," overlooked, did not punish with the severity that falls upon willful sin against light and knowledge. "But now." Since Christ has come with new light, new motives, a new message from God. "Commandeth all men everywhere to repent." To turn from their sins, and live as children of a holy God should live.

8. New Motives. 31. (1) God "will judge the world in righteousness." Every decision will be right, correct, loving. God will judge men according to character and life, the test being whether they have done right or wrong; not their wealth or position or rank or genius. (2) The great motives were embodied in Jesus Christ "whom he hath ordained" to be the Saviour of men, the test of obedience, the way and the truth and the life. (3) "Hath given assurance," that he, Jesus, is the judge, the Saviour, the everliving King. "In that he hath raised him from the dead."

It is probable that Paul's address was cut short here before he had finished what he wished to say.

4. The Effects Produced by Paul's Address.—Vs. 32-34. 1. 32. "Some mocked." The teaching seemed absurd to them.

2. Some refused to decide. "We will hear thee again." Like Felix, they would wait for a more convenient season. They could endure almost any strange theories, but when it came to giving up their sins, and to a change of life, they rebelled.

3. A few accepted the truth, repented, and became disciples of Jesus. 34. "Dionysius the Areopagite," that is a member of the learned council before whom Paul had preached. Damaris.

The resurrection of Jesus proved that he was the Son of God, and was living, though unseen; that there is life beyond the grave.

Thus the duty to repent was enforced by new motives, of fear, of love, of hope; by new light on conduct, on the judgment, on God, on Heaven, on the future; by new helps and opportunities, through Christ's love, and teachings, and atonement, and example, and the Holy Spirit; by new proofs, through the resurrection of Christ, and the assurance it gave that he was the son of God, and that there is immortal life.

Changing The Day

By Raymond Campbell

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Alphonse set the coffeepot close to Sheldon's hand and retired to the bar, there to indulge in a glass of beer. The dinner rush was over, and he was certain that no one would come now until after the theaters let out.

Meanwhile the two young people at the table would surely chat for half an hour or so, which time Alphonse might spend with profit in discussing with the fat bartender certain nice points in the mixing of cocktails.

Meanwhile his two patrons sipped their coffee, and Sheldon lit the cigar that Alphonse had brought. When he dined alone the cigar came from the corner box on the five cent end, but when the young lady came Alphonse always brought a perfecto from the box in the ice chest with an elaborately casual "The usual, monsieur."

This was intended to impress the guest with the belief that Sheldon ha-



"DEAR BOY, I AM SO GLAD," SHE SAID SINCERELY.

bitually smoked fat perfectos with red and gold sashes. Tonight Alphonse's elaborate politeness was ignored by the usually genial Sheldon.

"Now for the news," he began as the waiter headed for the bar. "I couldn't wait for Saturday to tell you, though it is only two days off."

"Isn't it funny that we always fall ck on Saturday night?" commented Bess. "I don't know when we have been out to dinner in the middle of the week."

"Never, I guess," agreed Sheldon. "You see, Saturday is a sort of holiday. I get my salary, and you get your check from the publishers, and we're both happy and content, even if not in agreement."

"We would be in agreement if you would only stop considering a proposal as an essential feature of the Saturday celebration," reminded Bess, with a show of severity. "You must go and spoil it all by proposing, Fred, when I've told you long ago that to marry would spoil my career. I am making a little name for myself in the art world, and I can't keep house and paint too."

"And I've told you," retorted Fred, "that I would not stop asking you to marry me until you said 'Yes.' I guess I've proposed to you sixty times in the last sixty weeks, Bess, and I'm good for sixty times sixty if I have to hold out that long."

"Did you ask me out to dinner to propose to me?" demanded Bess.

"Not primarily," he admitted. "What I wanted to tell you was that my big chance has come at last. Benny Groll has made a good contract, and he needs a man to put a little money and a lot of time into the business. I have more experience than money, but Ben wants me, and he'll give me a half interest if I'll come in. It's what I've been working and waiting for ever since I came to town, Bess, and this is to celebrate my good luck."

A slender hand was stretched across the table and grasped his own.

"Dear boy, I am so glad," she said sincerely. "You have worked hard, and you are entitled to your reward."

"Which is why I am going to ask for it," retorted Sheldon. "I am going to break my usual custom and propose on Thursday instead of Saturday, Bess. I want you to work for, dear. It will be pretty hard camping out with the construction gang and working on the job with the field corps. I want to come back to camp every night and feel that I have done another good day's work for you."

"Work, like virtue, should be its own reward," paraphrased Bess. Sheldon shook his head impatiently.

"I know all that," he said, "but that sounds better than it works out. I want to feel that when the job is done and Groll & Sheldon become a firm of importance Mrs. Sheldon is proud of what her husband has done."

"I shall always be proud of what you do, Fred," reminded Bess. "We two are the only ones from the old town in all this big city. We have always been chums, and of course I shall be proud of your great achievements."

"That's not what I want," said Fred impatiently. "Of course I am going after this chance, no matter what, and I'll work as hard without your promise as with it, but it will lend sweetness to the labor, Bess, if you tell me that I may work for you.

"Won't you take a career by proxy, dear? Do you want to work to the end of your days and live the loveless life? Aren't there times when you want to give it all up and just stop worrying about checks that the publishers do not send and canvases that don't sell, though you know that they are as good as some that bring big money? Don't you tire of your career sometimes, and don't you feel as though it would be nice to let some one else do the worrying?"

"And if I do?" she asked, with an odd little note in her voice.

"Then let me carry the burden," he pleaded. "Let me do the planning for you. In six months from now I shall be at the top of the heap and making money, but you can make those six months of toil very pleasant, dear, if you will only listen to your heart and me."

"I have listened to you," she reminded, with a light laugh. "Why, Freddy, there has not been a Saturday night in more than a year that you have not urged me to marry you. I'd like to, dear, but there is my career."

"Does it all pay?" he demanded. "Is it worth all the worry and the contriving?"

"Perhaps," she said uncertainly, and Sheldon pressed the advantage.

"Wouldn't it be nice if you didn't have to scrimp and scrape and plan the spending of every penny?" he demanded. "Wouldn't it be nice to have a real home instead of a three room flat, to eat regular meals instead of chafing dish messes and to—well, to have me across the table every night instead of just Saturdays? It would be our own table, too," he reminded, "and not a table d'hote."

"Perhaps."

It was spoken so low that Sheldon had to lean across the table to catch the whispered word. But he did catch it, and his face beamed satisfaction.

"And you will marry me?" he cried delightedly.

This time he did not hear, but he knew that the coveted answer had been spoken, and he caught the hand that toyed nervously with the cup.

He spoke no word, for none was needed. Their eyes told each other messages that never have been put into words, spoke a language that only lovers know—and Sheldon was content.

It was Alphonse whose discreet but suggestive cough from the doorway leading to the main room recalled them to more earthly matters and an unpaid check. Sheldon drew a bill from his pocket and laid it upon the tray.

"Keep the change," he said, "and drink to our good fortune." Then Alphonse, helping him into his overcoat, assured his radiant customer in French and English that it should be done.

In Sansin's customers tipped half a dollar only when the worse for wine. Here was a man, to all appearances sober, who tipped 60 cents. Alphonse's thanks followed them even out upon the street, where Sheldon tucked Bess' arm into his own with a new air of proprietorship that the girl found very comforting.

"Fred," she whispered, "did you know that I was tired and depressed today?"

"I was only taking chances," he explained, with a happy laugh. "I thought it out last night when I was almost certain that Benny would put the deal through. I figured that you always felt as I did when you had money in your pocketbook on Saturdays—and that you'd feel as I do two days before pay day. It was worth taking a chance by changing the day."

Bess patted his arm affectionately. "I wish you had found that out before," she whispered. "It is only from Saturday to Tuesday that I cared about a career."

Cards and Their History.

Cards are square shaped pieces of pasteboard printed with various devices and employed as a business medium by money changers. They are usually made up in packs of fifty-two, one for each week of the year. A good many people play cards for pleasure, in which case their opponents are said to be buying experience. In most card games the rule is that the cards may be cut, but not otherwise marked. This rule is not strictly observed in games in which only three cards are used. Indeed, the marking of cards has attained a high degree of perfection since the introduction of numerous card index systems. Fashions change in card games as in everything else. Old maid, for instance, is nowadays seldom played in the best clubs. Playing cards should not be confused with those sold on cricket grounds, which are rather larger, or with visiting cards, which are smaller.—Fry's Magazine.

Doubtful Quality.

"I got some free advice from Dr. Closeface last night."

"How did you do it?"

"Caught him off his guard at a social gathering."

"My free advice to you would be not to take it."

Probably.

"Some people are so inquisitive."

"Yes, but they are usually stupid."

"Stupid?"

"Yes. If I were as inquisitive as you are I would know everything."

Inevitable Conclusion.

"My wife is not at all fond of society."

"Oh, she does, does she?"

"Does what?"

"Her own dressmaking."

BOWSER'S SURE THING

Returns Home Elated With the Conception of a Scheme.

WITH MILLIONS IN IT TOO.

He Will Raise Chestnuts—Sees $100,000 a Year In Project Until Mrs. B.'s Cold Facts Drive Him Into the Street.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

At 3 o'clock the other afternoon an express wagon drove up to the Bowser residence, and the driver delivered a grain bag whose contents seemed to weigh about 200 pounds.

"There is probably some mistake about this," said Mrs. Bowser as she was called down to the basement door.

"Don't Samuel Bowser live here?" asked the man.

"Yes."

"Then there you are. Bowser lives here—Bowser gets his bag of chestnuts."

"Chestnuts!" gasped Mrs. Bowser. "Why on earth has he sent home a bag of chestnuts?"

"Can't say, my lady, as I am no Sherlock Holmes. Perhaps he's fond of roast chestnuts. I used to be myself until all my teeth dropped out. Chestnuts they are, and you must have it out with him when he comes home. I'm simply driving an express wagon



"BOWSER LIVES HERE—BOWSER GETS HIS BAG OF CHESTNUTS."

and doing my humble duty as I see it. Sign there, please, and good day, ma'am."

Mrs. Bowser and the cook held a long and serious consultation as to why Mr. Bowser should send home a bag of chestnuts, but they could only guess and surmise. Nothing they could bring forward would untangle the mystery.

"All I know," said the cook as she returned to her pots and pans, "is that if them chestnuts are loaded I shall leave this house as soon as I can after finding it out. I don't want to leave you in the lurch, but a poor and innocent girl must protect herself from being blown so high that she'll be half an hour coming down again."

Mr. Bowser came home from the office at 6 with a light step and a smile on his face, and he executed a sort of dance in the hall after taking off his overcoat.

"You sent home a bag of chestnuts this afternoon," said Mrs. Bowser as they got seated at the dinner table.

"I did, my dear, and you were surprised?"

"Of course I was. We can't eat that many all winter. Shall I send a part of them to the Salvation Army?"

"Not this eve or any other eve."

"But what are we to do with them?"

"That's my secret—my surprise," he answered, with a chuckle. "You just wait until after dinner, and we'll have a talk. I've got the grandest, surest thing you ever heard of. I'm so excited it has taken my appetite away."

"But you've had so many schemes."

"Never mind what I have had. One has got to look around some before striking a big thing. When I say that you can go down tomorrow and buy furs and diamonds you must know how sure I am of my scheme."

"I hope it isn't a fire escape or burglar alarm."

"Nonsense! Don't take me for an idiot. I confess to having been taken in once or twice, but I'm a man that learns from experience. Sure thing this time—sure thing."

"And you haven't paid out much money to get it?" she haltingly asked.

"Just $5 for the bag of chestnuts. No more talk until we get upstairs."

It was twenty minutes later, when dinner had been finished and Mr. Bowser had got his cigar alight and was ready to say:

"Now, then, to make all clear to you. For twenty years I have been trying to strike a big thing."

"And spent lots of money foolishly."

"Only a few dollars, Mrs. Bowser. For twenty long years I have had my eyes open for a good thing. I have met with lots of discouragements, but I have struck it at last—struck it for fo—"

"In chestnuts?"

"In chestnuts, my dear. The chestnut is going to pull in gold and diamonds for the Bowser family. You are puzzled; you can't see it; you doubt. Very well. Let me say to you that chestnuts are worth $2.50 a bushel at wholesale. That means a dollar and a half more at retail. Understand?"

"Yes."

"A chestnut tree yields an average of ten bushels of nuts per year. That's $25 at wholesale. One hundred trees mean a sure crop of $2,500 a year, doesn't it?"

"It appears to."

"Appears! Appears! Why, woman, can't you figure for yourself? It's as plain as our old yaller eyed cat asleep on the rug there. One thousand chestnut trees mean a sure crop of $25,000 a year, and you can't figure it any other way. Suppose we make it 5,000 trees and an annual income of $100,000? Any objections to that, old girl?"

"And what is your plan?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Need I state it? Can't you see? I sell the house and go into chestnut growing. Simple as A B C, and no one has ever thought of it before—a gold mine right under their feet, and people have been walking over it. Well, will you go down and order your diamonds?"

Mrs. Bowser walked over to the bookcase and took down an encyclopedia and began to turn the leaves.

"What's up now?" was asked.

"I wanted you to make sure of your ground."

"But I am sure. You need waste no time poking your nose into musty old books. I sent to Tennessee for that bag of chestnuts and shall plant them as soon as spring opens."

Cold Facts Handed Bowser.

"That's what I was looking for, and here it is. A chestnut tree does not come into full bearing until twenty years after planting. No chestnut tree bears a crop every year. In the last decade thousands of trees of this species have been killed by a sort of teredo that bores into the heart of them. There are but few chestnut groves in the United States. In making such groves the rule is thirty trees to the acre. Sit down, Mr. Bowser, and we will figure a little."

"There you go!" he shouted in answer. "What in thunder do we want to figure for? I say it's a big thing—better than a gold mine."

"I hope so, but let us see. You start with 5,000 trees. You must have at least 165 acres of land for them. You will have to hire help from the day you begin planting."

"I knew it! I knew you'd do your best to discourage me!"

"But I'm not. I'm only trying to arrive at facts. The average yield of a chestnut tree is not five bushels, instead of ten. That cuts your estimate in two."

"Hear her! Hear her!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he shuffled around.

Chestnuts Vary In Price.

"Then how are we to live for the twenty years? A part of your trees are sure to die within the first two or three years, and the borer may attack those that reach a half growth. Again, you can't always figure on the price of chestnuts. There are some years when the worms destroy a whole crop. Have you taken these things into consideration?"

"Madam, are you talking to me?" asked Mr. Bowser as he drew himself up as stiff as a crowbar.

"Of course I am. Have you selected the site for your grove yet? Have you made arrangements to live for the next twenty years without an income? Have you"—

But Mr. Bowser was down the hall putting on his overcoat, and before she could reach him he was out on the step and had banked the door behind him. He walked straight to his family drug store, and, finding the druggist at leisure for the moment, he poured the chestnutty tale into his open ear. He was listened to without interruption, and when he had finished the druggist stepped behind the counter and poured out a dose of something into a graduating glass.

"What is it?" asked Mr. Bowser as it was offered to him.

"Something for cold feet. Drink it and go home and go to bed. Yours is a more serious case than you dream of."

M. QUAD.

Such a Relief.

"She wasn't at home when I called," said Borem, "so I left my card."

"Yes," said Miss Knox; "she was telling me she considered it so thoughtful of you."

"To leave my card?"

"No; to call when she wasn't at home."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Enchantment Viewpoint.



The Victor—There! Now you ought to be satisfied. You said you was looking for a fight.

Canny Canute (the vanquished)—Y-e-s, but I only wanted to watch it from a distance.

As It Must Be.

Hostess—And so you really believe the moon is inhabited, professor?

Professor—Not necessarily, madam. But there is a moon in which there must be a man and a woman.

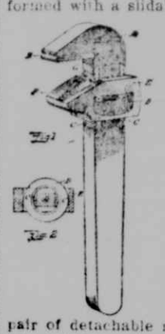
Hostess—I beg pardon.

Professor—I refer to the honeymoon.—Pittsburg Post.

IMPROVED PIPE WRENCH.

With It Firm Grip Can Be Secured on Round Surfaces.

The wrench illustrated herewith is formed with a slidable jaw which enables it to grip round surfaces. No retaining pins or other detachable retaining devices are used and an efficient pipe wrench is thus provided with few loose parts. Formed on the main body A of the wrench is a fixed jaw B. Dovetailed into opposite sides of the body are a pair of detachable racks C, which are adapted to mesh with the thread of the nut D. This nut is fitted in a frame E, which in turn is mounted to slide along the body or shank of the wrench. The frame E is extended at one side, and in the inclined upper face of this extension an undercut guideway is formed adapted to receive the slidable jaw F. A spring-pressed pin in the jaw bears against the shank A, and holds the jaw in its outermost position. In use the nut D is adjusted to close the jaws onto the work, and then when the wrench is operated, the sliding jaw moves inward, jamming the work against the upper jaw. Mr. Harvey N. Rothweller of Seattle, Wash., says the Scientific American, is the inventor of this improved wrench pipe.



HUGE LENS ON MOUNTAIN TOP.

Most Powerful Telescope in the World Ready for Service in December.

The huge 2,000-pound lens for the Carnegie Solar observatory is at last on top of Mount Wilson after one of the most tedious and nerve-racking tasks of the kind ever undertaken.

The first stage of the undertaking, which was the feat of transporting the immense casting from a little village near Paris, to Pasadena, was concluded three years ago when the cast was turned over to an expert optician to be ground and polished into a state of perfection.

After three years of incessant grinding and polishing, which ended in August, the finished lens was turned over to the chief astronomer of the observatory, and the third and final stage of the undertaking was entered into.

This was to lift the dead weight of a ton, which the touch of a hand might mar, to the height of a mile up a steep, rough mountain side. Mingled with the anticipation which scientific men felt at the outset of the triumphant ascension was a feeling of anxiety lest the ponderous yet delicate problem should fail. There were innumerable chances that disaster would overtake the expedition. If the lens had been broken or cracked, or had the slightest accident caused a flaw to appear upon its surface, though microscopically minute, the undertaking would have been a failure. Such a failure would not have been measured in dollars alone; indeed, the money cost would be classed as trivial compared with the all-important element of time, as five years of incessant labor would be required to replace it.

The old trail up Mount Wilson was out of the question. For several miles it is only three feet wide. It was necessary, therefore, to construct a new trail, and a large force of men were put to work on a route which seemed to promise the surest means of transportation. The trail was completed at a great cost, the lens was securely buried in soft packing material, and after an entire day of most tedious work was at last deposited in the observatory.

The finished lens is 60 inches across, 8 inches thick at the point of its extreme fullness, and weighs an even 2,000 pounds. It is so much more powerful than any other lens that it is claimed it will make visible 200,000,000 more stars than can be seen with the most efficient instrument now in place. The atmosphere at the mountain top is particularly suited to astronomical observations and the instrument will have the further advantages of the most complete and modern supplemental equipment.

HOW TO MAKE A HYGROMETER.

Little Instrument Will Tell You the Amount of Moisture in Atmosphere.

Mount a wire on a board, which is used for a base and which should be three-eighths by four by eight inches, as shown in the sketch. A piece of



Simple Hygrometer.

catgut—a string used on a violin will do—is suspended from the bent end of the wire. A hand or pointer is cut from a piece of tin and secured to the catgut string about one-half inch from the base. A small piece of wood and some glue will fasten the pointer to the string. The scale is marked on a piece of cardboard, which is fastened to the base and protected with a piece of glass.

Fish packed in a Danish vegetable paper were in much better condition after 16 days than those packed in ice.

RAGS BRIDAL GIFT

ACCEPTABLE PRESENT FOR THE YOUNG MATRON.

Scrapbag for Emergencies Was the Idea of a Wise Mother—Really Good Sense Marks Such an Offering.

The spic and spanness of the average trousseau leaves no place for a piece bag. Everything is new, and in a house otherwise well supplied the young matron is often at a loss to find a piece of linen to staunch a wound or a scrap of muslin to stay his buttons.

The sisters of a recent bride were amused to find their mother collecting old rolls of muslin, odd bits of linen, remnants of calico, and even ends of old stockings to send across the continent to a newly married pair.

The family remonstrances as to "waste of expressage on rags" had no effect. The older housekeeper knew that the young one, with her fine table linen, bed clothing and lingerie, could have no more welcome gift in that distant city than that despised scrapbag for emergencies.

Another seasoned housekeeper gives to every bride-to-be among her friends what she calls "The Bride's Friend." It is nothing more than an elaborate patch bag, but proves the most popular kind of an engagement present.

She makes a large laundry bag of art linen in some bright color, binds it with white linen tape, supplies it with several pockets, inside and out, and embroiders on the front the initials of the recipient.

The bag is then stocked with scrub cloths, pieces of muslin for ironing boards, covers for pots and pans, several yards of gray canton flannel for wiping up floors, chamois skins, rolls of old muslin and linen and good sized pieces of silk and cloth.

The fame of this odd gift has been spread by enthusiastic young housekeepers, who have found it a delight to have a supply on which to draw before time provides them with "rags" of their own.

NEW AND IMPROVED DUSTER.

Cloth That Absorbs the Fine Particles of Dirt.

You can now dust rooms without leaving a trail of dust which refuses to be gathered up on the cloth when you wipe furniture and bric-a-brac. The magic duster is merely a dark colored cloth which apparently absorbs instead of dissipates the fine particles of dirt, and it is sold in almost all the department shops, as well as in places where household conveniences are offered to the public. By treating the square of cheesecloth or soft cotton cloth with chemicals it becomes a duster of extraordinary qualities. To be sure a queer odor of chemicals clings to the cloth, but one can stand this for the sake of being able to really wipe up the dust instead of making it fly from one place to another. After enough dust has collected on the cloth to prevent its absorbing more particles it can be cleansed in warm water and soap, dried quickly on a heater and then it is ready for another room or to finish the one already partially dusted. These wonderfully convenient and serviceable affairs are quite inexpensive, the smaller size costing but a few cents.—New York Herald.

With Every Frock a Flower.

The fad for wearing artificial posies with the evening frock has returned with a vengeance, and all the shops are showing natural-looking roses, lily-of-the-valley sprays, gardenias, orchids and violet clusters, ready to pin to the bodice. These made-to-order flowers are, however, not an economy, for in most cases the price runs far above that of an ordinary blossom of the same kind. The artificial flower, of course, has the advantage of keeping its usefulness far beyond the brief beauty of the real blossom.



In massaging wrinkles use the tips of the fingers and thumb, always working across the line; never follow the lines of creases.

Washing the eyes morning and night in water as hot as it can be borne is a wonderful tonic for those useful servants which are so easily injured.

When a child is restless from teething it can often be quieted by giving it a warm bath. The water should be as hot as can be endured without burning. Do not allow the child to stay in the bath long or weakness will follow.

To reduce the hips stand up straight and by bending forward make the fingertips touch the floor. Do not wear tight clothing and do not bend the knees. This is an old exercise, known as the "setting-up" exercise, and is much used in the army for this purpose.

Often when one has a cold the eyes feel hot and are red and inflamed. The best way to effect a cure is to bathe the eyes frequently with a solution of boric acid and water. If the eyes do not feel improved after your cold disappears it would be well to consult an oculist.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

Senator Brown Announces the Summer Meeting of the Society at Mt. Lake.

To the Editor of The Republican:

DEAR SIR: I would like to call the particular notice of your readers to the announcement of the Summer Meeting of the Maryland State Horticultural Society at Mt. Lake Park, on Saturday, July 31st, beginning at 10 a. m.

Every resident of Garrett county is cordially invited to attend. In our county practically every farmer is an horticulturist, and will profit by these meetings.

The coming of our friends from the Eastern Shore, and other parts of Maryland at this time, in part a recognition by them of the share which Garrett county has recently taken in the work of the Society, and of our two recent fine displays of fruit, at the Annual Exhibits in Baltimore. It is for us acknowledge this countesy by turning out in full force at these meetings and show that we have interest in horticulture, and are alive to our advantages.

Don't forget July 31st. Bring all the ladies. Yours truly

W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
Pres. Md. S. H. S.

Oakland, Md., July 19, 1909.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. KITURA GOSS.

Died, at her home in Oakland, Saturday, July 19th, Mrs. Kitura Goss, wife of Mr. Frank F. Goss, aged 49 years, 6 months and 27 days. The deceased was a daughter of the late William and Jane Kline, of Clearfield county, Pa., and was married to her now bereaved husband twenty-nine years ago. She is survived by her husband, ten children and four grandchildren, namely: Oscar K., of Lead Mine, W. Va.; Mrs. M. C. Thompson, of Crellin; Guy, of West Virginia; Ellsworth, William, Clara Jane, Paul B., Francis F., Joseph, Ira and Edna, at home in Oakland. Mrs. Goss was a member of the Baptist church. She became a Christian and joined the church of her choice at the early age of sixteen years. As a wife, mother, christian and neighbor she was highly esteemed by those who knew her best. Now that she "rests from her labors her works will follow." Good deeds never die. "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even them also that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." The sympathies of the community is extended to the sorrowing husband and the motherless children. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Davis, assisted by Rev. Edmund Manges, at the home of the deceased lady on Oak atreet and the interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

The entire family desire to express their thanks to the friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness rendered during the sickness of the departed wife and mother. D.

Midsummer Meteors.

Astronomers are expecting early displays of the beautiful Perseid meteors which illuminate the midsummer skies. Among all the meteor streams which pass through portions of the earth's atmosphere that radiating from a point near the constellation, Perseus is the principal and the most regular in its conspicuous recurrence. They have been watched for centuries and periods of their visibility is extensive. They range from July 8 to August 22. The Perseids, Aquarids and other showers are visible, affording abundant material for vigilant observers until the third week in August. While much attention has been already given by astronomers to these vast meteoric streams, it is still important that observers should carefully note the apparent paths of all the brightest fireballs during the approaching display.

German Lutheran Church.

The Lutheran synod of Missouri and other States, Saturday decided to merge its identily with the German Lutheran Synod, covering the United States, Canada and some foreign countries, from which it separated 28 years ago. Rules of the German synod against the use of the English language in services or synod meeting, which brought about the separation, have been rescinded.

There are 600,000 people in the German synod and about 25,000 in the synod of Missouri, which also includes Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachuetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana. The Missouri synod will partially maintain its idenity by forming a seperate district of the German synod.

The presenc action is subject ratification by a majority of the congregations interested. The doctrinal paper of the synod, which is its authoritative document, declares for complete separation of church and State in this connection and critices the appointment of army, navy, and congressional chaplains by the Federal Government.

The Republican for Job Work.

WATER RUNNING LOW.

A Recurrence of Last Fall's Dry Weather Probable.

The late months of last summer and the early months of the fall witnessed the driest weather ever experienced in this section of the country, as wells and springs never before known to dry up were as barren of water as the Sahara Desert.

A recurrence of this condition is now threatened the residents of Oakland as wells have become entirely dry and others are extremely low, especially those located in the higher portions of the town. Last fall when the water was at its lowest more or less sickness ensued and this is feared will follow the present state of weather should it continue, which is one of the possibilities.

Randolph--Tucker Boundary Line

The work of running the boundary line between Tucker and Randolph counties, W. Va., has been completed and the result was that the old line was established. It had been overlooked and the Perley and Cockett Lumber Co. has been paying taxes in Tucker county when their plant is just across the line in Randolph county. Their taxes amount to something over $1,000 per year and Tucker county has been collecting taxes from them for the past five years.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

Amos Keener, of Lewis, W. Va., and Rettie Rexroad, of Freemansburg, W. Va.

Charlie Wright, of Monongah, W. Va., and Mille Morris, of Metts, W. Va.

Alonzo Malcolm, of Phillipi, W. Va., and Lora Formash, of Volga, W. Va.

J. Elbert Michael, of near Westernport, and Lora Broadwater, of New Germany.

Alvin Bennet and Louise Gasser, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Claude B. Michael and Hazel Shafferman, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

W. E. Gibson and Helena Edwards, both of Burning Springs, W. Va.

Fred Lamp, of Pensboro, W. Va., and Genevieve Pnomey, of Burnsville, W. Va.

Layton Frum and Lou Dent, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

One with request not to publish.

Black Hand Blamed for Murder.

The body of Dominick Bertaldi, an Italian stone cutter employed at the I. N. Weaver quarries, Kingwood, W. Va., was found in the woods near Kingwood under circumstances which indicate he was killed by the Black Hand. The corpse was discovered by two little girls who were out in search of flowers. The body was badly decomposed.

A jury impaneled by Coroner David Gibson decided that Bertaldi come to his death from a gash in the neck. A razor was found by his side which was not the property of the dead man.

A few weeks ago the stonecutters employed at the Weaver quarries went out on strike, but a few of them remained, including Bertaldi. The men who remained at work were threatened with death in letters signed by the Black Hand. Bertaldi left his boarding house July 4 and was not seen again until his body was found.

Bertaldi was about 40 years old. He is survived by three children in Pittsburg, his wife having died some time ago. He has a brother in Gassaway.

Call for Your Letters.

Effie Bowman, Miss Lora Broadwater, Mr. Elmer Broadwater, Mr. Oscar F. Butler, Miss Anna Cooper, Mr. Rob Cunningham, Miss Jennie Custer, Miss Alice Dusey, Agent Empire Line, Mr. G. F. Green, Mr. Wm. T. Groves, Mr. Robert Hammel, Miss Eva Hercy, Miss Alice Johnson, Mr. Clyde B. Keller, Mr. John W. Lamb, John Poling, Mr. J. Trembly.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

During the present week residents and visitors have been treated to the finest moving pictures obtainable, every evening witnessing a change of program. Monday night the initial show was given when we were made acquainted with many of the heretofore rather hazy movements in the life of General George Washington. By use of the moving pictures great things accomplished by America's patriot have been indelibly impressed upon the minds of all who were peesent. Tuesday evening many of the stirring scenes in the life of Napoleon and Josephine were shown, and last night a story of the great Civil War was reproduced on the canvas. Tonight the Zoological Gardens of London, the most wonderful of their kind in the world, will be depicted. Tomorrow night and Saturday night the series of pictures will be continued.

Next week, until well toward the close, we shall have a restful space, as nothing will intervene in the way of public entertainments until the opening of the State Horticultural Society. Upon this occasion many things of importance to agriculture and horticulture will be discussed and the very practical program arranged by the president of the Society, Senator W. McCulloh Brown, will be carried out.

Some changes in the mode of arranging the wires of the C. & P. Telephone Company are being made through the Park, the object being to group the service wires in order to overcome the great amount of induction caused by the proximity of the electric light lines, which has been an annoyance and almost entirely placed the service out of commission after the current is turned on at night.

At the meeting of the Inter-State Good Roads Conference to be held immediately after the close of the Chautauqua season this year, a plan will probably be outlined and the preliminaries arranged for the building of a Shoemaker road between Oakland and the Park, as indicated exclusively in your columns a few weeks ago. This road will be of lasting benefit and a source of pleasure to every resident of the county and every visitor to this section having occasion to travel between the two towns. Under the Shoemaker plan of building roads curves and grades are eliminated where possible, the roadway widening where traffic demands it and the road built along scientific lines and costing the county but forty per cent. of its contract price. The building of such a road will not only be a source of great pleasure to the people but will greatly enhance the value of every piece of property in both towns and the lands adjacent to it. Let the good road movement spread until every portion of Garrett county shall have the main highways in a state of perfection.

Numerous visitors are reaching the Park daily from both east and west and as a result the hotels and boarding houses are enjoying a splendid patronage.

Among those who have recently arrived here to spend the month of August are Mrs. W. H. Spedden and family of Fairmont; Mrs. Olin F. Durst and two children, of Lonaconing, and Mrs. Durst's mother, Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, of Oakland, who are occupying the Mrs. Byrne cottage; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bishop, of Terra Alta, and a number of others.

No abatement in the agitation for natural gas to be introduced in the Park is apparent. Our people want it, but they desire to have it on a fair and equitable basis and I trust that an amicable agreement may be reached between the representatives of the gas company and the Park committee when they meet to confer over the matter.

BITTINGER.

This week began with a steady breeze blowing out of the north and the temperature hovering dangerously near the frost line.

A traveler through this neighborhood could see the novel and interesting sight of a score or more of men busily engaged in cradleing, raking and binding wheat in a seventy-two acre field on the old Cunningham farm near this village. This large field is all ground recently cleared of timber and is therefore thickly dotted with stumps and the harvesting of the grain is impossible save in the old time way.

During last week five automobiles passed through this village en route to and from Oakland.

G. W. Engle and family, of Baltimore, came to this village last Monday for a short stay in the mountains.

School Commissioner George E. Bishoff, of Oakland, passed through this place last Monday morning.

Fred Miller, of Accident, was a business caller last Monday evening.

After spending a week with her sister at this place, Miss Dolly Winterburg returned to her home in Grantsville last Sunday.

Rev. J. B. Shoup is confined to his bed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. O. C. Buckle, and his many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Miss Effie Bittinger, our agreeable "hello girl," is off duty this week on account of illness.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Lime.

Anyone wanting lime either in the rock or ground, write W. M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va. He is prepared to furnish any amount from his kilns on short notice. 4t

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator s still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Her Unbiased Opinion.

Caller—"Is the lady of the house in?" Waitress (who has been given notice)—"She's in, but she's no lady!"

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the funds of the Corporation of Loch Lynn Heights, Md., from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 1st, 1908		$ 66 21	
From Licenses		50 00	
From County levy		100 00	
From County on bridge		125 00	
From H. Z. Gibson, Clerk, taxes collected		387 07	$721 28

1908 DISBURSEMENTS.

May 4	E. C. Cuppett, bailiff fees, 1907	$ 27 50	
	Wm. Smith, 1907 account	5 63	
	C. P. Martin, 1907 account	15 53	
	Garrett W. Moon, 1907 account	5 70	
	C. M. Rathbun & Son, 1907 account	10 11	
	Lester C. Yutzy, 1907 account	4 50	
	L. Callis	1 00	
	Floyd White	1 00	
	B. F. Crane	1 00	
	G. W. Moon	1 00	
	Z. C. Gibson	1 00	
July 9	Cuppett-Leighton	24 43	
	C. P. Martin	30 20	
	L. Callis, 1907 account	8 45	
	P. L. Lish	7 69	
	James Louchery	1 80	
	Will Friend	1 00	
	Alton Friend	1 50	
	Bud Lish	3 00	
	John Baker	1 50	
	Mt. Lake Park Associatisn	28 50	
Aug 15	Jas. R. Maroney	9 30	
" 20	F. White	5 00	
	E. E. Kesner	5 00	
	Mt. Lake Park Association	47 50	
	Levi Hewitt	1 95	
Sep 9	C. A. Friend	15 00	
" 14	Wm. Sebold	14 40	
	J. H. Louchery	6 60	
	John White	2 95	
	Cuppett Leighton	17 20	
Oct 16	Mt. Lake Park Association	80 00	
Dec 7	C. A. Friend	20 00	
	H. Z. Gibson	3 50	
	Cuppett Leighton	10 03	
	Z. C. Gibson	13 80	
8	E. L. Rathbun	1 00	
	P. T. Garthright	22 18	
	J. H. Louchery	3 97	
1909			
Jan 7	Levi Hewitt	90	
	John Baker	2 48	
	H. Z. Gibson	24 35	
30	U. S. Ford, tax Col. (W. D. Dunn 1905 account)	31 04	
Feb 4	C. A. Friend	10 00	
Mar 3	Wm. Friend	4 10	
	C. A. Friend	5 00	
	U. G. Ford, int. on W. D. Dunn claim 1905	3 87	
Apr 19	Levi Hewitt	3 85	
	H. V. Leighton	2 00	
	John Baker	2 85	
	J. H. Louchery	1 87	
	H. Z. Gibson	2 00	
	Rent for Council Rooms for years 1906, 1907, 1908	36 00	
	Tax Collector's percentage	20 00	
	Revising assessments and making out tax bills	13 87	
		$626 10	
Less unpaid vouchers		171 44	454 66
Balance on hand, May 1, 1909			$266 62

ASSETS.

Balance on hand, May 1, 1909	$266 62	
Uncollected taxes (1906)	44 03	
" " (1907)	54 64	
" " (1908)	109 31	
Real estate (Lockup)	50 00	
Tools	5 00	$529 60

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Vouchers	$171 44	171 44
Assets over Liabilities		$358 16

Z. C. GIBSON, Mayor.

Test—
H. Z. GIBSON, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

C. M. RATHBUN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1909.

C. J. RATHBUN,
Administrator,
Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments OF Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 29, 1909

The Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Election intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be prefered to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

William Turner, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barnum, W. Va.

John A. Wright, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

Taylor Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Elisha B. Durst, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Stephen F. Broadwater, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bond.

J. H. Price, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

Adam J. Richter, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Conrad Spiker, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Wm. G. Mattingly, Democrat, Judge and Register, Hoyes.

Nathan H. Casteel, Republican, Judge and Register, Hoyes.

District No. 7.

W. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

P. T. Lipscomb, Republican, Judge and Register, Mt. Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Guy Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

District No. 9.

Floyd Crowe, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

Richard McKenzie, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg.

District No. 10.

Sebastian Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

Benj. F. Thrasher, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Peter F. Michaels, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton.

Wm. H. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing.

District No. 12.

J. Turner Lohr, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Simon Brenneman, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

Daniel Fichtner, Republican, Judge and Register, Kitzmiller.

District 14

James A. Delawder, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Bert C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County.
E. JAMISON, Clerk.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1909. NUMBER 22

NATURAL GAS IS ON TAP AND BURNING IN OAKLAND

Product of the Northern Natural Gas Co. Turned Into Mains Saturday

As exclusively forcasted in these columns last Thursday gas was turned into the Oakland mains of the Northern Natural Gas Company last Saturday afternoon and at the hour of 8.50 the same evening the first natural gas to be burned in Oakland was lighted at the residence of Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, the local superintendent of the company. Monday evening at the office of the company a large four mantle arc light was erected and has been kept burning night and day ever since. The brilliancy of the light is a revelation to the majority of the people of the town and all others who are unaccustomed to this mode of illumination.

Elsewhere in this paper today will be found the announcement of the gas company of its intention to give an exhibition on Saturday evening and also an invitation to all who desire to use gas to call at the office and make the proper arrangement.

The gentlemen connected with the gas company are courteous and obliging and their treatment of the public has been at all times extremely gratifying.

All who can should be in Oakland Saturday night to witness the illumination which is to occur that evening.

A TRUE BLUE REPUBLICAN

Will Give More Information Concerning Mr. Green Next Week.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN.

I have just learned that Mr. L. F. Green, aspirant for the House of Delegates, is having a circular printed in which he will attempt to show that the communication published in your paper last Thursday was not founded upon facts.

I have in preparation at this moment a communication for publication in THE REPUBLICAN next week and with it I will furnish absolute proof that Mr. Green was the author of the anti-Taft communications which appeared in the Garrett Journal last fall, signed Republican, dated at Grantsville and which Mr. Green is an evasive manner denied the authorship when he was approached upon the subject through a communication appearing in THE REPUBLICAN later.

The Republicans of Grantsville and the county at large may look for a revelation concerning Mr. Green and his methods.

A TRUE BLUE REPUBLICAN.
Friendsville, July 28, 1909.

Subscribe for The Republican.

GRAND COUNCIL Y. M. I.

A Three Days' Session Held in Oakland This Week.

The sessions of the Thirteenth Grand Council of the Young Men's Institute, a Catholic orginization with principles similar to those of the Y. M. C. A. of the Protestant churches, were concluded Tuesday afternoon after three days' deliberations on matters brought before the organization's representatives. The delgates to the convention numbered nearly a hundred and came from many parts of the country, the majority arriving here Sunday morning on a special train, being accompanied by the Midland Band and some four hundred or more excursionists from the Creek region of Allegany county. The excursion train returned Sunday evening.

The delegates to the council were tendered a ball at the Oakland Hotel Monday night by the young people of Oakland. The affair was well attended and was quite enjoyable.

The sessions of the council were held in the old Catholic church and just prior to adjournment Tuesday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. L. Will, Frostburg; 1st vice president, H. Gahl, Reading, O.; 2nd vice president, F. P. Flanagan, Midland; secretary, P. F. Haberkorn, Cincinnati, O.; treasurer, George Daugherty, Wellston, O.; marshal, W. G. McNally, Zanesville, O.; chairman of directors, B. J. Byrnes, Eckhart; organizer and lecturer, Rev. Fr. Joseph P. Nolan, Lonaconing.

The next meeting of the council will be held in Cumberland.

The following resolutions were offered by a committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Thirteenth Annual Grand Council of the Young Men's Institute do hereby tender our sincere thanks to the people of Oakland, and especially to the Rev. Fr. Connell, who took so much interest in our representatives during their stay in Oakland; we also thank the officers of the city of Oakland for their kindness to us; also the young ladies of Oakland and the near vicinity who made our visit a pleasant one; we thank our officers for the work done during the past year and especially our grand president who worked with interesting zeal for our order.

Resolved further, That we also thank the young men of Oakland, the Knights of St. John and the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Dawson's Condition Alarming.

Attorney General W. G. Conley has received word from Kingwood that ex-Governor Dawson, who had been at Richmond debt suit, was forced to return to his home at Kingwood because of illness and that a high temperature had worried his friends. A year ago last month, Governor Dawson was forced to go to Asheville for five months because of tuberculosis, but he had apparently regained his health and was feeling fine when he left Charleston about ten days ago. His friends believe the warm weather at Richmond affected him.

DIXON & KELSO

We are the agents for the Great

BUSTER BROWN SHOES

for Children, Misses and Young Ladies.



Without a doubt it is the best line of shoes on the market for the money. The young ladies' sizes, from 2 to 5, have the medium low heel—just the shoe you want for girl's, and every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. The fall line is in, so come, and see, and be convinced.

Also a complete line of Mens' and Ladies' Oxfords to close out cheap.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

FACTIONS ARE WARRING IN LOCAL DEMOCRATIC CAMP

Bitter Feeling Engendered By Action of Chairman Hamill.

A telegram dated at Oakland July 26, and published as a special in the Baltimore American Tuesday sums up the situation in the Democratic ranks of Garrett county as follows:

The political situation is warming up in Garrett. The Democratic party of this county is engaged in one of the bitterest factional fights in its history. The faction known as the "regulars" is led by the Brownings, and the "insurgents" by the Hamills. The "insgents" say they are fighting for the control of the party in the county for the purpose of ousting the present school board, including the county examiner and the assistant state fish commissioner, R. T. Browning. They also want control of the other state offices in the county.

Several weeks ago G. S. Hamill, Jr., who happens to be chairman of the county committee, called the primaries for July 31, to elect delegates to the state and judicial conventions without consulting either of the other two members of the committee, R. T. Browning and William Miller. And in publishing the call the chairman ignored the party organ, the Mountain Democrat, advertising the primaries in the Garrett Journal, a paper that claims to be independent.

Mr. Browning, one of the members of the committee, has come out in an open letter denouncing the chairman, Mr. Hamill, for his arbitary methods, claiming that his action in dominating the committee caused the other member, William Miller, to resign. Since issuing the primary call, the leaders of the two factions have been traveling the county almost continually. They can be seen going to fro at nearly all hours of the night. The contest grows more bitter daily. Each faction has named a a full delegation, that of the regulars being Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Charles A. Deffenbaugh, editor of the Oakland Democrat, and J. J. Bender, while the insurgents have C. V. Guard, S. K. Schlossnagle and Thomas J. Browning.

There is a great deal of criticism of the Democratic party by the taxpayers for holding two sets of primaries, as it will be necessary for them to make another call to nominate the county ticket. The expenses of the election law are not only very heavy to the taxpayers of this county, but the cost of the primaries will almost equal that of the election. They claim that the Democratic party in holding two sets of primaries, has taken advantage of the taxpayers through the weakness of the primary election law.

May Meet at Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. H. C. Rockwell, associate pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N. Y., was visiting here and in Mt. Lake Park for a few days last week. As the representative of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, he was looking over the Park, surrounding grounds, hotels, boarding houses, etc., and obtaining data with a view to considering this locality as a convention meeting place for the Society in 1910. This Society held its convention at Put-In-Bay Island, Lake Erie, last year, covering a period of eight days, the attendance being nearly four thousand.

Mr. Rockwell expressed himself as highly pleased with the advantages and beauties of the Park as a religious convention place. He stated that the Society was considering several propositions to hold hold its convention elsewhere next year, but was of the opinion that if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Park management the convention lasting a week or ten days, would be held at this place.

The attendance would hardly be less than two thousand, and in all likelihood reach four thousand. What this would mean to the community in a financial way might easily be summed up.

Mr. Rockwell intimated that there is a possibility of having the convention come here in September this year, it being largely a question of suitable dates, negotiations for which are now in progress, and should these not be satisfactory, Mt. Lake Park might in all probability be selected, if arrangements can be made with the association.

Mr. Rockwell is engaged in the lecture field, having lectured extensively throughout the country.

For House of Delegates.

Mr. William H. Jacobs, of District No. 11, as will be seen by reference to the head of our editorial page, has made announcement of his candidacy for the nomination for House of Delegates. Mr. Jacobs was a member of the House at the session of 1898 and made a good record. He was born and reared in Garrett county as was his father before him. He is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and is also a manufacturer of lumber. In business Mr. Jacobs has been eminently successful and with his past services as a legislator he comes before the people he wishes to represent well equipped for the position.

COL. PEARRE IS OUT OF THE JUDICIAL CONTEST

Not To Make Contest For Judgeship Nomination.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Cumberland, July 24, says: Congressman George A. Pearre will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland. He will, therefore, not enter the primaries in Allegany county, which will be held August 14.

Congressman Pearre would have had until July 30 to announce himself had he intended to engage in the fight. A Republican leader in this county who is close to Congressman Pearre says an understanding has been reached whereby Congressman Pearre is to support D. Lindley Sloan for the Republican nomination for Chief Judge, and in return Mr. Sloan and his friends are to support Mr. Peerre in the primaries next year for renomination for Congress. Mr. Pearre has decided to go into the Congressional primaries again next year, according to this statement. Mr. Sloan has heretofore been allied with a faction opposed to Congressman Pearre. Against Mr. Sloan in the judicial primaries will be Charles G. Watson, of Frostburg, a member of the Cumoerland bar, but it is generally conceded that Mr. Sloan will win the delegation easily.

Mr. Sloan today gave to the press his formal announcement as a candidate for the judgeship. He is said to be in the new Wellington-Pearre political alignment which is supporting Zihlman for the State Senate. State's Attorney David A. Robb, who is regarded as the leader of the local option forces and is Mr. Sloan's warm backer and is associated with him in the same law office, is supporting Whitworth for the State Senate. An attempt is being made, it is stated, to concentrate the "wet" strength on Zihlman. It is stated that Congressman Pearre, who has always been strong in Garrett county, will attempt to throw the county to Sloan. With Allegany and Garrett behind him Sloan would be nominated.

Albert A. Doub, of the Cumberland bar, is being spoken of as a probable dark horse candidate for the judgeship, but it is not likely he will enter the race. Mr. Watson, who is making a vigorous fight, says the opposition is "talking wild" when it states that he will be beaten easily. He claims he will carry both Allegany and Garrett counties and that his strength in Garrett is growing daily despite Mr. Pearre's attempt to throw that county to Sloan.

Congressman Pearre, upon being asked if he thought a Republican could be elected to the office of chief judge of this circuit, said: "Why, of course I do, and I have no doubt that with a party and the sincere and loyal support by the party of the nominee of the judicial convention, a Republican can and should be elected by a substantial majority in the Fourth judicial circuit, composed of three unquestionably Republican counties. I know that appeals will be made to the citizenship of the circuit that the judgeship should not be affected by partisunship, and while this may be true it is equally true that such argument should appeal with equal force to both parties; but, unfortunately, we find that in practice our Democratic friends do not respond to this virtuous appeal, but elect Democratic judges whenever they can. In my humble judgment it is high time that the Republicans of this circuit should come into their own again by the election of a Republican judge, and as earnest of the sincerity of this conviction I shall use my best endeavors to aid in bringing about the election of the nominee of the Republican judicial convention for this circuit."

It is reported that Congressman Pearre will take a hand in the coming primaries for county nominations in this county and will endeavor to have a ticket named by direct vote that will include as many of his friends as possible. It is known that he is anxious to see Fred N. Zihlman, former State president of the Federation of Labor and the present head of the Allegany Trades Council, the nominee for State Senator.

Mr. Zihlman always took an active hand for Colonel Pearre in his fights and he did much toward securing for the latter an indorsement of organized labor through Samuel Gompers. It is stated that were Mr. Gompers in this country he would come here to aid Mr. Zihlman in his fight. Harry T. Mullin, another aspirant for the Senatorial nomination, was a warm backer of Col. Pearre in his last Congressional contest. Mr. Mullin has expressed his displeasure over the Congressman's activity for Mr. Zihlman. Mr. Mullin is out openly against the local option movement, while Mr. Zihlman and Dr. Timothy Griffith, of Frostburg, another aspirant, are noncommittal on the subject, while Horace P. Whitworth, who is backed by Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, is in favor of submitting the question of the existence of saloons to a vote of the people.

It it understood that Mr. W. Bladen Lowndes, brother of Lloyd Lowndes, and appointed a member of the State Central Committee by the latter, is in favor of Dr. Griffith. It is reported that the State Central Committee, which is composed of friends of Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, is pretty evenly divided between the two candidates, Messrs. Whitworth and Griffith. Mr. Whitworth has the indorsement of the Anti-Saloon League, while the "wet" strength will be divided among the otner three. Mr. Whitworth's friends think he has a good show as a result. Mr. Zihlman's friends are counting on his labor strength to pull him through. Both Mr. Mullin and Dr. Griffith have large personal followings and factional alignments have entirely changed.

Ex-Senator George L. Wellington is still taking a hand in county politics and his advice is much sought. He and Congressman Pearre are in harmony and have been working hand in hand. John L. Wellington, the only son of Senator Wellington, from all indications will be the nominee for County Treasurer, without opposition. So far no one has appeared in the field against him. Young Mr. Wellington is teller in the Citizens' National Bank, of which his father is founder and president. He is a Princeton graduate and the possesser of a most pleasing personality. He is of domestic tastes and spends a greater portion of his time in his home with his wife and two children. Mr. Wellington is 31 years of age. His banking experience has given him splendid training for the duties of the position which he seeks.

THE DEATH RECORD.

DAVID S. ARNOLD.

Died, at his son's residence near Red House, this county, on Friday, the 23rd inst., David S. Arnold, aged 81 years and 5 months. The funeral service was held on last Sunday at the Red House church, Rev. P. J. Wade officiating. Rev. Wade delivered a very impressive sermon from II Timothy, 6, 7, 8. "For I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me on that day; and not to me only, but unto all them that love his appearing." The deceased was a consistent member of the Lutheran church for about thirty-five years, and was a regular attendant at all church services. He leaves an aged widow; one son, Frank, and three daughters, namely, Mrs. Fred Stahl, of near Sunnyside, Mrs. Willet, near Oakland, and Mrs. Harry Helbig, of Oakland. His life was that of a devout, exemplary Christian, and he died trusting in the promise of his Savior. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. The pall-bearers were Messrs. M. S. Wolf, Jonas Yutzy, Jackson Baker, F. A. Chase, David Mosser and J. T. Moon. H.

MRS. MARTHA MITCHELL.

Mrs. Marthr Mitchell, mother of Mrs. John Ault, of Oakland, died in Pittsburg, where she has been residing for a number of years, on Friday morning of last week, of paralysis, aged eighty-two years. The deceased lady was stricken more than four weeks ago and gradually grew weaker until the end came. Her funeral took place from her late home Monday morning and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives. Among those who were present at the services from Oakland were Mr. and Mrs. John Ault, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hinebaugh.

JAMES JENNINGS HINEBAUGH.

James Jennings, aged five months, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hinebaugh, died Tuesday night at eleven o'clock of bronchial pneumonia after an illness of three days. The funeral will occur this morning from the home on Second street. Mr. and Mrs Hinebaugh have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends.

DONALD KING BUSH.

Donald King, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Bush, died this morning at six o'clock of whooping cough, with which the child was taken but a few days ago. The child was extremely ill from the moment it was taken sick and its death came as a distinct shock to the parents who have the sympathy of the community.

Subscribe for The Republican.

BARN AND CONTENTS WERE BURNED THURSDAY

Property of Lieut. E. S. West Near Oakland Completely Destroyed.

The large and exceedingly well arranged barn on the property of Lieut. E. S. West, adjoining Oakland on the north, was completely destroyed by fire of an unknown origin last Thursday afternoon between the hours of two and three o'clock.

At the time of the fire Lieut. West was down in the lower section of the county on business and his family had no intimation of the destruction that was being wrought until a young pig, which was penned beneath the burning barn rushed toward the house, followed a little later by its mate, both being somewhat burned, one more seriously than the other. The alarm was sent to Oakland over the telephone and it was but a very few moments later until a hundred or more men were on their way in automobiles, horseback and by other conveyances to the scene of the fire, which by this time had assumed such proportions as to preclude the possibility of saving anything aside from the fences adjacent and buildings standing nearby. This was accomplished by the use of a few buckets of water and an axe in the hands of one of the fire fighters.

In the barn and consumed along with it was a new carriage, new harness, bridles, saddles, etc., small farm machinery and other implements. Lieut. West regrets very much the loss of his army saddle which he rode during the Philippine war and which he valued very highly.

The building was worth $2000, upon which was an insurance of but $500.

Already men are at work on Lieut. West's place preparing for the erection of a larger barn to replace the one burned.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Republican Voters of Garrett County.

At the earnest solicitation of the leading Republicans of my district I have decided to adopt this as one of the means to announce my candidacy for the House of Delegates which will convene at Annapolis next winter. In seeking a nomination at the hands of the Republican party I think it just to the members of that party to state what I stand for, should I be nominated and elected, in the matter of needed legislation for the county at the coming session of the General Assembly of Maryland:

First, fellow farmers and taxpayers, I stand for the betterment of the roads that we haul our produce and drive our stock upon to market. To do this my experience teaches me that the Brown law should be repealed and enact a measure into law that will meet the pressing need of the farmers and all others who use our county roads. The betterment of the roads leading to our markets should be greatest care of the farmers. I am not in any manner opposed to the building of state highways; let the good work go on; make more and longer roads.

Second, I stand for the enactment of a measure into law that can and will be enforced that will foster and protect the sheep industry, which is the best source of income the farmer has, and this is especially true in Garrett county, if the worthless dogs that are now allowed to run at large can be controlled.

Third, I shall hold myself ready and willing to assist my associates in bringing forward the very best measures for the county, especially in curtailing our election and court expenses, which seems to have grown out of proportion to the increase of our assessment basis.

Fourth, I make the modest claim to have studied the needs of the farmer and am willing to learn more of the interests of my constituency, should I be nominated and elected to a seat in the House of Delegates where in the past I have served twice honorably and faithfully, bringing credit and standing to my constituents.

Fellow farmers and taxpayers, I ask for your support in the primaries and convention.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS.
District No. 4, July 27, 1909.

A Method of Eradicating the Wild Onion.

The Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, has now ready for distribution a circular giving a detailed discussion of the wild onion problem and outlining a plan wherbey the pest can be exterminated. This circular will be sent free to any person requesting it.

UNREST IN INDIA ADDS TO BRITAIN'S BURDEN

The People of England's Greatest Possession Dissatisfied.

It has been slightly over a century and a half since England came into general control of India, and during the first century of that time her rule was marked by uprisings and mutinies. One prolific source of these rebellions was the fact that she farmed out her sovereignty to a private corporation, the East India company. Like all private corporations, the East India company looked out for its own selfish ends and had little concern for the interests of Britain and still less for the welfare of India. In the last great mutiny, in which Cawnpur was lost to the British and a general massacre of whites followed which respected neither age nor sex, the home government learned the great lesson that public concerns should be looked after by public agencies, abolished the East India company and made the government of its greatest and most populous province directly responsible to the crown. Since the inauguration of the new and wiser policy the revolts in India have been of a minor character and relations have been more nearly amicable.

The recent murder of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, an assistant in the Indian office in London, by Mahar Lal Dhingari, an Indian student, has aroused fears that the days of the mutinies might return. Dhingari not only killed Colonel Wyllie, but Dr. Cawas Lalcaca of Shanghai. But this was not intended, according to the assassin's story, Dr. Lalcaca meeting his death only because he interfered. The act was the more surprising in that Colonel Willie had always been a warm friend of India, had devoted a lifetime to an attempt to befriend the natives and give them a larger share in the government and was at the time of death the right hand man of Lord John Morley, the secretary for India, whose policy has been so liberal in giving the Hindoos a larger share of home rule that he has aroused a storm of criticism in England. Yet Dhingari declares that his purpose was to free India and he thought a step toward this end could be taken by striking down some prominent Britisher. Like many of the India students in London, he is known to have imbibed anarchist principles and to have been a follower of Krishnavarma's "Indian Sociologist," which preaches revolutionary doctrines, and revolutionary doctrines backed by force. The Indian student body in London has disavowed Dhingari's act, but this it would naturally do as a matter of self protection. The thing that most concerns the London government is the fear that not only other students, but native sentiment, is in sympathy with the assassin's principles and that his deed is a portent of disorders to follow.

While the general opinion is that Dhingari's act was that of a madman to which no special importance should be attached, there are certain elements in the Indian situation that are disquieting to Britain. It is a growing conviction of sociologists that behind every manifestation of political unrest is an economic cause, and this is especially the case in India. Through England's policy the bulk of native manufactories have been supplanted, thousands have been thrown out of employment, and India has thus been weakened and impoverished for the gain of British factory owners. Not only so, but the old system of storing grain in good years, against the seasons of famine has been wiped out, and the horrors of the inevitable famines have been greatly increased in consequence. These are the two crying grievances of the Hindoos against English rule.

For the mere political sovereignty of an alien power the middle and lower Indian castes care but little. Long accustomed to subjection to the upper caste, they know nothing of liberty and self government and hence, so long as they are left to follow the ways of their fathers, are concern little as to the particular power that exercises lordship over them. But when their work and livelihood are disturbed, when their very caste system is broken through the throwing out of employment of thousands belonging to some certain trade, they are not so complacent. When, in addition, the stores of grain are depleted and the constant shadow of death by famine is thus made deeper they are yet more disquieted. It is in these economic changes that the causes of Indian unrest among the masses are to be sought. As for the upper caste, it has always resented British rule for the reason that it has concerned itself with politics and therefore considers that its own peculiar realm has been invaded. From this element most of the mutinies of the past have come. But without the co-operation of the lower castes it has been handicapped.

A third sourse of unrest has now been added in the small but powerful contingent of Hindoos that are receiving European education, or education in native schools that are modeled on European lines. These enlightened young men have inevitably imbibed the ideas of modern democracy, and some of them have even espoused socialism and anarchism. It is to this number that Dhingari belongs.

One significant fact is that London takes a pessimistic view of the situation. England is just now in a gloomy mood over a number of things, however, and her forbodings as to India may be only a part of this general attitude.

The one bright spot in the outlook, from the British viewpoint, is that Lord Morley is still at the helm, and despite this assassination is going forward firmly to liberalize and humanize the English rule in India.

ROAD DRAG SEASON.

Any Month If the Conditions Are Right For Its Use.

The road drag is like the manure spreader—in style any month in the year if the condition are right for its use. Other machines are put in the shed to wait their season, but the road drag should always be ready to hitch to if we are to use it to the best advantage. The accepted time for the use of the drag is when the roads are drying up after the rains. It is surprising what an immense amount of good can be done the roads in an hour at such a time. Enough dirt is brought in to keep the road well rounded up, the water is allowed to run off, and the mud is puddled and plastered down so that the surface is quickly dried and compacted ready to shed the next shower a little better. Some people seem to have a wrong conception of the time to drag. I have seen one of our trustees out earning (?) the township money after the roads had been dry a day or two. He seemed to think the mission of the drag was to fill up the ruts. At any rate he would drive merrily along, leaving in some places hardly a track among the clods.

About the most satisfaction we ever realized from dragging the roads came from a job done in the mud just before the last freeze in the fall. How can you tell when to do it? Just guess at it and keep trying. If it thaws the next day there is no harm done. And when you do hit it you surely feel like a public benefactor as you watch the teams go gliding by on your pavement to bring up with a bump on your neighbor's rough road. The spring is the time to use the road drag if you want to do some lasting good to the highway. The dirt is soft and easily worked then, and a few trips over the road with the drag, cleaning out the ditches and rounding up the surface, will do more good than a gang of men with the grader in the fall. The best job I ever did with the drag was to round up the track on a bad clay hill just as the frost was going out. That hill was good all summer.—C. J. Kelsey in Homestead.

The Outsider

By Frank Hurburt O'Hara.

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Morton was surprised to find Ella waiting for him at the door. He noticed that she was prettily gowned and that her cheeks were flushed. He hesitated a moment, then kissed her as usual. In return, she gave him the customary little pat on the shoulder.

He removed his overcoat without speaking. She did not break the silence. There was a cheerful fire in the library grate, and Morton instinctively went there and fell into his easy chair. The woman followed, taking her place on the low stool at his side.

"It is the last night," said the man, handing her a dainty box, "and I have brought you some violets."

She took the box and brought forth the flowers with an exclamation of delight. She buried her face in the blue-purple blossoms. Morton gazed into the fire.

"It is the last night," said the woman, after a time, "and I have made you something."

She rose and crossed to the far corner of the grate, bringing back a pair of homely, red-knit slippers.

"They are ugly enough," she remarked, "but very comfy; and the old ones are full of holes."

Morton smiled.

"Thank you," he muttered. "I shall wear them to-night, after dinner."

There was a ring at the door.

"Grace Channing dropped in town to-day," she explained hurriedly, "And of course I had to ask her in to dinner."

The man frowned.

"You see, Grace—Oh, I couldn't get out of it, you know; though I should have liked this last night to ourselves, —now that everything is over, and—"

The second ringing of the bell interrupted. With a flutter, the woman hurried to the door.

Miss Channing, knowing the situation, naturally was embarrased. She was a rather beautiful young woman, reputed to be clever. She had



She Felt Her Cheeks Flush.

known both of her hosts before their marriage, and had been the first to take dinner with them after that event. It seemed now subtly tragic that she should also be the last.

But Miss Channing found no reflection of this spirit in her friends. Despite the cleverness of their guest, it was they who kept the atmosphere cleared and conversation interesting. The dinner was good—Ella had prepared it herself—and everywhere there were touches of the young wife's individuality. Also, here and there, were things that bore evidence of being Morton's choice. These two blended little, it seemed to Miss Channing; and she was deeply moved with the pathos of the end, now at hand.

In the little library, Morton again took his easy chair; and Ella sat beside him, while Miss Channing remained apart, an onlooker. Morton put on his new slippers and toasted them by the fire.

Miss Channing wondered, yet knew. There could be no reason, save positive difference in temperament. Presently she hurried away, and the two were left alone.

The night wore on. They spoke little. Always their remarks were pleasant, and both laughed. The fire died. Finally they retired.

In his room, Morton looked long at the home-made slippers. Meanwhile, Ella, in her own apartments, was gazing at a great bunch of violets.

II.

Dusk was come, and the shop windows were bright. It was early spring-time; so early that a chill wind, sweeping down the street, caused a tall, dark man standing beside a window to shiver and draw his coat-collar close about him. As he did so, a woman, hurrying along the sidewalk, glanced at the window, stopped suddenly, and then hurried up to him.

"It is surely you!" she cried, holding out her hand, gladly.

"Yes. And you have not changed, Ella," said the man, simply.

"No—o?" she returned.

She was looking questioningly into his deep brown eyes.

"How tanned you are!" she commented. "And—stooped. Have you been well?"

There was a note of anxiety in her voice which the woman would have hidden.

"Not unwell," he answered, smiling a trifle. "I have just returned from the tropics. Feels cold here. it's the tropic sun has given me this coat of brown. Seems like—home—to be back."

"Yes—yes?" said Ella, quickly. "I suppose—yes, I suppose so."

She felt her cheeks flush. She wondered if he could see her, if the light from the window fell upon her face.

"You have been away five years," she murmured; and regretted that she spoken.

"Yes," he answered in low tones; "and it has seemed longer. Do you know, Ella, after all there's nothing like a woman, an American woman?"

Under the great furs, her heart was thumping wildly.

"I think I've been learning, these five years."

He paused.

"It's a long time in which to—learn," she agreed, gently.

"Yes, a long time. I've learned that a man needs a woman; yes, I'm sure of that. A nice, good, whole-souled American girl—"

"Yes?"

"Something—well, like you, Ella."

Could he hear that little heart beneath the furs? She wondered. She murmured something; what, she knows not.

"I'm going to try it again, Ella; going to try it all over."

"I hope you will be happy," she exclaimed; then corrected herself: "Happier."

For a moment he did not speak.

"I know we shall be happy," he said. "I think she is a very sweet, big-hearted woman. I know she will try to make me worthy of her love. God knows I'm not!"

Again he stopped. The form before him was trembling, the face was hot with blushes, and the little heart was pounding joyously, pounding, pounding. A woman came from the door behind them and joined the two.

"Grace!" cried Ella. "It's been ages since I've seen you! I'm so happy to-night—to see you, I mean."

Miss Channing returned her greeting warmly, but with evident embarrassment. Meanwhile, Morton was saying:

"Grace and I were coming up to see you. May we come now?"

Ella pressed back a little sob. In doing so, she pressed upon a bunch of dried violets over the thumping little heart.

"Come—surely," she said, with a wistful smile.

REFUSED TO BE COMFORTED.

One Sabine, at Least, Felt He Had Real Cause for Grief.

"Sir Joseph Duveen, who died last month at Hyeres, on the Riviera, made his first success," said an art critic, "with his art galleries in New York. He was undoubtedly the greatest art dealer of his time.

"No one could gauge the popular taste as Duveen could. He made thousands by buying at a low price the work of unknown men who, later on, became, as he had calculated, great financial successes.

"Duveen once told me that he always got his porters to give him their opinion of new works. 'To get the public's view,' he would say, 'go direct to the public. Thus you learn surprising and valuable things. You find your hit-or-miss guesses all wrong.

"And to show that first-hand facts are better than the most ingenious guessing, Duveen used to point to an ancient Roman historian.

"This historian was studying the rape of the Sabine women. 'While the Sabine warriors were feasting with their wives, you know, the Romans stole and married those ladies.

"The historian wanted to study the grief of the Sabine men. He visited them, expecting to find them in sackcloth and ashes. But some were playing games, others sang and others again caroused.

"The historian, however, found one Sabine weeping on a rock. The man gnashed his teeth, and now he tore out handfuls of hair and beard, and anon he knelt and butted his head hard against his rocky seat.

"'Come, come!' said the historian, soothingly. 'Bear up, my man. All your friends have lost their wives no less than you, yet listen to their song and laughter. Bear up, like them.'

"'Ah,' groaned the Sabine, 'if you but understood. My wife was angry and refused to attend the feast, and I —I left her at home.'"

Work of Steam Shovels.

Steam shovel records on the Panama canal were recently broken by a 95-ton machine, which took out 55,119 cubic yards of soft rock at Gorgona in 25 working days. About the same time a 75-ton shovel took out 22,028 yards of earth and 20,333 yards of rock in 26 days, according to the Canal Record. The former shovel has a five-yard dipper and the latter a 2½-yard dipper. All shovels are kept under steam for eight hours a day, but are not actually worked during this period steadily owing to the necessity of moving them forward, blasting large stones and bringing up cars.

A Seasonable Explanation.

He—Don't you think it rather strange that the marriages should fall off in leap year?

She—Not at all. A woman balks at marrying in leap year because she is afraid all her dear women friends will say she had to do the asking.—Baltimore American.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A SCIENTIFIC FAMILY.

Three Becquerels Achieve Distinction in Physical Science.

The recent death of Antoine Henri Becquerel, the French physicist, at the age of 56, recalls the interesting fact that he is the third of his name in direct succession to achieve eminence in physical science, and that he leaves a son who is also a physicist. Still more interesting is the fact that in certain lines each one of the family has continued and extended the work of those before him. Especially is this the case with the obscure subjects of phosphorescence and fluorescence, which Henri Becquerel cleared up so greatly by his discovery of the phenomena now generally classed together under the name



HENRI BECQUEREL.

The Third of a Brilliant Line of French Physicists, He Leaves a Son Who "Seems Ready to Continue This Fine Tradition."

of radioactivity, and which led directly to the sensational discovery of radium by Prof. and Mme. Curie. In La Nature (Paris) appears a sketch of this remarkable family, and especially of its latest member, by L. de Launay. Says this writer:

"For three generations son has followed father as a member of the Institute (Antoine-Cesar, 1788-1878; Edmond, who died in 1891, and Henri), and a fourth seems ready to continue this fine tradition. . . . Long ago the first of the Becquerels, Antoine, to whom we owe the beginnings of electrochemisty, the electric thermometer, the electromagnetic balance, etc., hit incidentally upon one of those complicated subjects voluntarily neglected by the too methodical and precise investigators who wish to proceed surely and arrive on a fixed day—problems whose very obscurity promises, sooner or later, when their phenomena shall have reached maturity, sensational and suggestive discoveries. He attacked the question of phosphorescence, which he explained from the outset electrically. In this dynasty of scientists investigations have been handed down from father to son, who have used the same substances, preserved in the same laboratory. Later his son Edmond Becquerel, who, we may recall by the way, discovered the first method of color-photography, continued the study of the phosphorogenic rays, and thought that he had been able to show their identity with light-rays. At the same time with Niepce de St.-Victor, he . . . began the examination of the whole series of substances, such as the alkaline-earthy sulfates, the diamond, fluorin, and aragonite, that become luminous under the action of the solar rays; and studying fluorescence in the same connection he considered it as produced by the ultraviolet radiations. In 1883 Henri Becquerel took up this question of phosphorescence and studied the absorption of light by the components of uranium.

The work of Becquerel, Curie, etc., has made us acquainted with new forms of substance that transform part of the energy that they receive into chemical reactions. . . . We enter here into the vast field of the unknown, which is so attractive, and the name of Henri Becquerel will remain connected with one of the chief steps accomplished in the nineteenth century toward the acquisition of this domain.

Remains of a Mammoth.

The remains of a prehistoric elephant of mammoth proportions were unearthed recently in the bed of a small creek in Puddingstone canyon, half a mile north of San Dimas, by Prof. A. J. Cook, head of the department of biology, of Pomona college, Cal., and Edward P. Terry, a student. The bone frame, which is in a fair state of preservation, measures 26 feet in length, and 16 feet in height, and what remains of each of the enormous tusks is ten feet long. The parts of the huge skeleton that could be safely handled, were removed carefully to Claremont, and are to be placed in the museum of Pomona college. The discovery was accidental. The skeleton lay diagonally across the stream with only six inches of ground over it.

THE KANGAROO GIRL.

Her features are peachy, her eyes are bright,
Her lips are for kisses that clasp and woo,
Her neck is a curving of creamy white—
But
Why
Does
She
Walk
Like
A
Kangaroo!

Her hair is a midnight of maddening joy,
Her form is a Psyche's and swains would sue
And Cupid would capture—the wise young boy!—
Except
That
She
Walks
Like
A
Kangaroo!

Her mother, I think, doesn't know she's out,
For mothers are wise and discreet and true;
And if they but knew what their girls are about,
Not
One
Would
Thus
Walk
Like
A
Kangaroo!
—Roberts Love, in Judge.

A Tantalizing Trip.

Miss Astorbilt—What is the matter with your father? Is he suffering from seasickness?

Miss Yellowbacks—Oh, no; but it always makes pa blue to cross the Atlantic. It makes him so sore to think that he can't buy up the land under the ocean and charge the steamship companies big rent for the privilege of passing over it.—Puck.

A Good Receptacle.

Customer—My hair is falling out. Can you give me something to keep it in?

New Clerk (who wants to be obliging)—You might take this cigar box. Women often keep theirs in such boxes.—Judge.

SAVING TIME.



Clerk—I'm sorry, but you can't see the editor just now.

Poet—Oh, then, would you mind putting this poem in the waste-paper basket?

Has It?

Has it leaked into your gray matter bedr
While conning o'er the poet's works sublime
That it is not big feet, but good-sized heads
Which leave the footprints on the sands of time?

Of Two Evils.

First Guest—Won't you join me in requesting young Squalls to recite?

Second Guest—But I don't like recitations.

First Guest—Neither do I; but if the young beggar doesn't recite, he'll sing.

Judging by the Salary.

"Prince Chun is to get a salary of $105,000 a year for acting as regent of China."

"In the estimation of John Hayes Hammond, I suppose the regency of China can't be much of a job."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Experienced.

Manager (who has advertised for a floor-walker)—Have you had any experience?

Applicant—We have had twins in our family twice.—Judge.

The Usual Meaning.

"What does it mean when a ten-dollar-a-week clerk sends a girl a dozen roses at $12 per' for Christmas?"

"Is usually means that he has pawned his watch."—Judge.

Hideously Up-to-Date.

Clara—What a perfectly lovely gown of yours!

Maud—Do you really like it?

"Immensely. It is so hideously up-to-date."—Life.

A Man of Experience.

Weary—A dog is one o' the few animals that'll follow a man.

Walker—Yes; one was follerin' me yesterday so fast I could hardly keep ahead of it.

Not Dangerous.

Pat—I hear yer wolfe is sick, Moike.

Mike—She is thot.

Pat—Is it dangerous she is?

Mike—Devil a bit. She's too weak to be dangerous any more!

For the Sake of Sensation.

"We ate our rubber boots."

"Starving can out?"

"No; but the explorer thought it might add interest to his lecture when he got home."

THE CHINESE OLIGARCHY IN THIS COUNTRY

Growth of an Orginization That Is Unrelenting In its Feuds and a Menace to the Great Cities.

In the euchre party in which Ah Sin played it upon Bill Nye, Bret Harte discovered that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar. There is more truth than poetry, although the poetry is great in its line, in the conclusion. The opaqueness and duplicity of the character are not confined to cards or any other gambling devices of the race. When the heathen goes into murder he does it in a way that raises an inquiry as to whether there is any "punishment to fit the crime."

The average American shakes his head over conditions resulting from the murder of a white girl in New York city last June in the room of a Chinese who had been "converted" by the missionary efforts of the victim. The recent sentence in Boston of five Chinese to the electric chair next October for the murder of four of their slant eyed countrymen has brought out other facts that have added to the yellow menace in this country.

In every great city in the United States there are two rival organizations—warring factions—known as the On Leong tongs and the Hep Sing tongs. These are the offshoots of the Chinese Six Companies, the genesis of which is so remote, even in the empire of mystery, that it is known to but few of that land's scholars.

The relentless feuds between these two tong societies in the United States started a scare a few weeks ago that reached the state department in Washington and turned in an alarm to the capital of New York State, which was repeated to Mayor McClellan of New York city, who instructed the commissioner of police to invade the Chinese quarter of the metropolis with extra detatchments, uniformed members of the force and detectives in "plain clothes." For several days the usually stocial countenances of the almond eyed community were awry. The merchants of the quarter sent envoys to the national capital to acquaint the Chinese minister with the situation. In the absence of the minster the embassy hurried the next in authority to the state department.

The commotion in part was caused by an eruptive state in the Hep Sing society brought on over the sentence of the five Chinese in Boston, whose conviction the Hep Sing believed was the work of the On Leong tong. Tom Lee mayor of Chinatown and a leader of the On Leong tong, which is composed for the most part of merchants in the quarter, got out of the zone threatened with danger at the suggestion of the police. It was the opinion of the inspector who had the job in hand that Chinatown at the time was on the rim of an outbreak and that it was checked at psychological moment.

The situation was further agitated by the On Leong tongs of Boston, who held a meeting to avert what they thought was a plan of the Hep Sing tongs to openly avenge the approaching death of the five who had been sentenced to the chair. Conditions cleared, but so intense is the hatred of these societies, one toward the other, and so full of cunning is the race that the police of the cities named have been instructed to keep vigilant watch of the quarter where craft and opium go hand in hand.

It is believed that there has been less sleep recently from drug or otherwise in Chinese quarters generally than for many years. Whenever a policeman "pulls a box" in Chinatown an aggregation of Celestials lines up to watch for the arrest of a suspected highbinder.

The oligarchy of the cunning race in the United States is an alien government permeating the greatest democracy on earth. Their feuds seem to intensity with time. Assaults and murders by "agents" of the rival organizations have been increasing in numbers, and the stealthy manner of executing the crimes has quietly grown until the foreign excresence has become a serious menace to every large city.

According to the last census there were 119,000 Chinese in the United States, 70,000 being in Hawaii and 3,000 in Alaska. They are so bound and welded into societies and so absolutely cut off from all practical amenity to the laws of the land that they constitute a government within this government, totally distinct, totally independent and totally regardless of every principle of the civilization for which the American governstands.

From the Pacific slope to Chicago, from Boston to Baltimore, organizations and clans, fostered by the Six Companies, exact blackmail and hold hundreds or thousands in peonage, paying the wages they decide to dole out, taking back the wages by infallibly planned gambling devices from fantan to pigow, smuggling new helots across the Canadian border, drugging them with opium from their own country, killing them ruthlessly if they fall sick and do not die quickly enough to leave a satisfactory margin of profit, burying them and guaranteeing them celestial happiness hereafter, and finally digging up their very bones and boiling them white and shipping them back to China for permament interment.

Knowing that if he should be proved guiltless of any crime for which he is arrested he would be pursued by the rivals of his clan until he paid the penalty, a Chinese prisoner is apt to make confession of guilt when entirely innocent. It is this trait in the charactor which leads the New York police to believe that if the suspect in the Elsie Sigel case is kept in durance long enough he will admit that he did the murder.

In behalf of the Chinese it is asserted that, gamblers by nature, they have become restless and more sullen because the authorities have cut off their games and because of the treat to seperate those who are living with white women from the unnatural amalgamation.

HOMER RIVERS.

THE COMMON HOUSE FLY.

The change of the name of this most common of all household pests from "house fly" to "typhoid fly," as suggested by Dr. L. O. Howard in Bulletin 78 of the United States Department of Agriculture, is considered very appropriate and desirable, inasmuch as it is established by abundant evidence that this pest is now largely responsible for the spread of that dreaded disease "typhoid fever." It is well known that the germ of typhoid fever may be in the human system several weeks before it is detected and also for several weeks after all symptoms have disappeared and the patient apparently well. The excreta of such persons which may be in an open privy, or in many cases in country districts located anywhere around the outbuildings, is visited by the fly, whose feet and body are particularly adapted to carrying germs. This same fly after visiting such places may immediately return to the house of the sick or that of a neighbor and be seen crawling in the kitchen or dining-room over the food that is prepared to be eaten by unaffected persons.

Not only may the fly disseminate the disease to the healthy within the family of the sick or that of close-by neighbors, but there is every opportunity for the same infected fly to visit the village or city store where foods are exposed and thus spread the disease to those families who purchase them. The butcher wagon in the country or the trolley or express train carrying food such as sacked meats, etc., may easily become factors in the dissemination of this disease if such carriers are loaded at or visit points where conditions are favorable for visitation by infected flies. The house fly is connected with the dissemination of intestinal diseases other than typhoid fever.

Dr. Jackson, of New York, points out that the immunity from diarrhœa of breast-fed babies and the frequency of its occurrence among artificially fed babies indicates strongly the food as a medium of transmission, and further states that in his extended study of this problem along the water front of New York City during 1907 he found that the prevalence of these diseases among children and adults corresponded to the prevalence of flies. Further Dr. Felt in a recent paper states that "It is well known that flies feed upon sputum. Experiments by Lord recorded in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal show that flies may inject tubercular sputum and excrete tubercular bacilli, the virulence of which may last for at least fifteen days. He considers the danger of human infection from this source to lie in the injection of fly specks on food, and suggests that during the fly season great attention should be paid to the screening of rooms and hospital wards containing patients with tuberculosis and laboratories where tubercular material is examined."

In Bulletin No. 78 of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, which should be read by every person in the State, Dr. Howard cites among other interesting data that Dr. G. Rober estimates that the decrease in the vital assets of the country through typhoid fever in a single year is more than $350,000,000. Dr. Howard says that the house fly as an important agent in the spread of this disease is responsible for a considerable portion of this decrease in the vital assets. As an agency in the spread of other intestinal diseases it must be charged with a great addition to this sum. Yet it is allowed to breed unrestricted all over the United States.

While the house fly cannot, of course, be charged exclusively with the dissemination of such intestinal diseases, the writer fully believes that no single factor aids in their spread during the fly season to a greater extent than this common pest of mankind.

Further than this the house fly is a vexatious nuisance in itself. Its presence in a house causes additional cleaning to paint work, walls, pictures, etc., as well as being a continual nuisance to the inhabitants whether asleep or awake in the day time. Dr. Howard estimates that "The house fly with mosquitoes necessitates an annual outlay for window and door screens in the United States of not less than ten millions of dollars." Even this amount is comparatively nothing to what should be spent for this purpose without there is and what we hope will be in the near future a united campaign conducted by the people in preventing the pest from reproducing.

On account of their omnicresence the task of getting rid of house flies would seem too great. Fortunately the matter is much simpler than we might expect. It simply means a proper care in the disposal of their preferred larval food, horse manure, and the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions around the house and vicinity. In cities, and especially in towns and villages where sewerage systems are absent and where adequate means of sewerage disposal are rarely present, such conditions should be governed through an ordinance by the Boards of Health or other designated officials.

Little will be accomplished by a few persons in a town or community in preventing them gaining access to their breeding places, if some neglect this duty, for a single pile of horse manure allowed to stand in the open will serve to furnish flies for a whole neighborhood. The greatest good therefore will result from the combined efforts of all persons keeping stables in a community in either having the manure removed from the stables and vicinity twice a week or keeping the manure in a screened portion of the stable, treating it after each addition with air-slaked lime.

Dr. Howard has shown how the presence of flies in a neighborhood of the city of Washington was materially reduced by such treatment of the manure from a horse stable nearby. The task of combating the pest in rural districts and around farm houses is largely an individual one and its presence in large numbers or to a limited extent will depend upon the sanitary conditions that are maintained around the house and barn. It is good farming practice to remove the fresh manure from the barns to the fields at least twice a week and if this is done and other sources of breeding material are protected, the pest will be largely mitigated around the home.

As indicated heretofore the question of protection of privies or open deposits of human excrement from access of flies either for breeding visitation, is of the utmost importance, for, as stated, it is by this means that the fly assembles the germs of disease and distributes them to any exposed food. It cannot be too strongly urged that all such places be constructed as sanitary as possible and free use of earth or lime be made for covering all deposits. The dropping of human excrement in the open in our towns and villages or around our farm homes should never be tolerated. It is not to be presumed that even under the best regulated conditions it will be possible to entirely eradicate this most common pest on account of the ever abundant field for its development. It therefore behooves every housekeeper to keep at least all eatables protected from flies. Too often it will be seen that the parlor is kept dark or screened from flies while they may be present in great numbers in the kitchen or dining room crawling over all food being prepared for consumption.

Therefore screens should be freely used to prevent the flies gaining access to the home; also strict sanitary measures employed in disposing of waste material.

The use of sticky fly papers or other patented means of catching flies that have accidentally entered the house is the easiest means of catching them. Fumigation with pyrethrum (Persian insect powder) is recommended when the flies are present in great numbers.

These measures should particularly be adopted by our merchants and those conducting eating houses, markets and dairies, etc., who serve the public with food that is likely to be contaminated by the dirty germ laden house fly. —Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 134.

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.25 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.29 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.25 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

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Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

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Issues care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. If elected I shall endeavor to represent the people of my county conscientiously and ask the support of my friends.

HARVEY J. SPEICHER.
Accident, July 21, 1909.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county. W. W. SAVAGE.
Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries and solicit the support of all Republicans and all my friends and will feel grateful for their support.

L. F. GREEN.

At the solicitation of many friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, and solicit the support of all Republicans of the county. If elected I will exert my best endeavors to serve the people faithfully and well. D. E. BOLDEN.
Oakland, Md., July 19, 1909.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, and solicit the support of all members of the party.

J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.
Kitzmiller, July 26, 1909.

At the earnest solicitation of the leading Republicans of my district I have decided to adopt this as the method to announce my candidacy for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and earnestly solicit the support of all my friends.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS.
District No. 4, July 27, 1909.

I take this method of informing my friends and the Republican voters that I am a candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to faithfully and honestly serve the people to the best of my ability.

W. H. JACOBS.
District No. 11, July 28, 1909.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

W. M. LOWDERMILK.
Selbysport, July 12, 1909.

I hereby make formal announcement of my candidacy for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of all my friends.

D. M. DIXON.
Oakland, Md., July 29, 1909.

CHEERFUL OPTIMISM.

John W. Gates is the latest American financier to return from Europe to join the optimists' chorus. While his methods of expression are more picturesquely colloquial than those of J. P. Morgan and some other recently returned tourists, he is no more emphatic in predicting an era of unexampled good times for the United States. A trip abroad seems to exert such a cheering influence on our leading men of business that it is a pity the few remaining pessimists cannot be induced to take a run across the pond. The proper perspective for viewing our country seems to be best obtained in Europe. One fact which has especially impressed our financeirs who have been abroad this summer is the eagerness with which foreigners are seeking American stocks for investment purposes. French capitalists particularly are alive to the opportunities for placing their money advantageously in this country and they are keeping a close watch on American industrials. It is an encouraging sign that men renowned for their judgment in financial matters come back to America after studying the situation abroad "more bullish regarding this country than ever."

There is sound sense in Mr. Gates' remark concerning the economy practiced by the people generally during the business depression and its relation to the returning prosperity. As he puts it, Americans wore their old clothes and saved money, and the result is shown in the bank deposits, which are now available for industrial expansion. Millions of persons undoubtedly pared their living expenses to the lowest possible point and were surprised to to find on how little they could get along. When times improved many continued to exercise self-denial, and now they are in a position to increase their expenditures. Their money will now go into the channels of trade in steadily increasing volume and the beneficial effect will be felt in all lines of business.

THEORY OF A NEW RELIGION

Dr. Charles W. Eliot sees the passing of the old religion. In the signs of the times he reads the working of the great principle of evolution, applicable to the spiritual as well as the physicaldevelopment of man. With this in mind he told the theologians of Cambridge recently:

"The new religion will not be bound by dogma or creed. It will attack all forms of evil. There will be no deification of remarkable human beings. It will not teach that character can be changed quickly. It will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life."

President Eliot proposes pure tolerance, since he predicts the disappearance of creed and dogma. His is a religion of love and happiness for it is the doctrine of joy and life. We want heaven here. We want joy, exuberance, vitality, love, fine consciousness of doing our work honestly, of growing into bigger and better men and women and we want these delights in this life. Given this condition it is presumable that the next life will quite naturaliy match the one on earth.

MR. WARFIELD A FACTOR

Ex-Governor's Re-Entry Into Politics Causes Stir.

The announcement by ex-Gov. Edwin Warfield that he was again in the political arena caused a great deal of interest in political circles Saturday.

Organization Democrats were inclined to think that Mr. Warfield should have made public his views before, so there would be more time to consider them. As it is, they say, his address will only have the effect of "mussing" up the situation when harmony is needed.

The Warfield men were elated over the prospect of having their former champion resume activities. They said that while Mr. Warfield's remarks were addressed only to Howard county, it means as much to the other people of the State.

An editorial in the Ellicott City Times, accompanying Mr. Warfield's notice, intimated that the former governor did not contemplate making any breach in the Democratic party in Howard county but the majority of the people in that county who have discussed the situation do not take such a view. They declare that not only is it impossible for Mr. Warfield to avoid creating an open break between State Senator Gorman and himself, but that Mr. Warfield has no desire to avoid the break and will use the first meeting as a wedge with which, as he hopes, to split the orginization in Howard county, of which Senator Gorman is the head.

People opposed to Mr. Warfield in his own party speculated as to what the object of his address might be, some of them declaring that he aspired to the United States Senate. In view of the fact that Senator Rayner's return to the Senate seems assured and this will mean a wait of at least six years before he could again run for the office, not much credence was placed in this theory, even by those most opposed to the ex-Governor's methods and utterances. That his continued political activity may make him one of those to reckoned with at the next nomination of a man for Governor on the Democratic ticket, is believed by some of those inclined to look "back of the announcement."

It is considered probable, however, that he will be elected as a delegate from the Fourth district of Howard county to the county convention, where he will be able to reiterate his views and may result also in his being sent to the State convention, where he would doubtless play as prominent a part as he did at the last one. That Mr. Warfield would take up the duties of a delegate to the State convention with earnestness is known.

The Republican politicians are glad that Mr. Warfield is getting back into the political game. One of them said a few days ago that he believed it would help the Republican ticket, because if Mr. Warfield intended showing that a Democratic administration could not keep down legislative expenses or pass proper laws, the Republican party could make political capital of it.

Had a Narrow Escape.

Mr. Bruce Moore, of near Terra Alta, employed as a driver by Mr. J. A. Kelly, of Oakland, met with a painful accident last Saturday, but miraculously escaped very serious injuries. He was engaged in hauling a load of stone from the Bishop farm north of town and was descending a steep hill when the brake beam of his wagon broke and he was precipitated beneath the rear wheel of the vehicle, which passed over both his ankles. The injuries resulting, while not fracturing the bones of either ankle were so painful that at the time it was feared both legs were broken. Mr. Moore was conveyed to the Home Sanatorium where he has been cared for since and will be sent to his home from there on Saturday of this week.

[The following article, including the headlines below, was received at this office yesterday morning from Mr. L. F. Green.]

REPLY TO THE TRUE BLUE REPUBLICAN

You Have Given the Lie Direct. Dare You Stand Convinced and Proven a Falsifier Before the Public.

In last week's REPUBLICAN a gentleman (?) under the assumed name of True Blue Republican, and who signed his article Friendsville, Md., altho I suspect he does not reside at that town, undertook to answer and condemn the the open letter that I issued several weeks ago.

Now, Mr. True Blue, in your braying like a donkey you have demonstrated one of two things: You are either a thick headed ignoramus or if you intentionally made the charge that you made, then you are a straight-out liar!

In the first place you state that I am a Prohibitionist and not a Republican because of my stand on the liquor question. Here you at once show that you absolutely know nothing about the issue. The Prohibition party stands as it always has stood for immediate and absolute prohibition, the complete destruction of the liquor traffic. The Republican and Democratic parties have not made any declaration on this question. But men in either party have time and again stood for local option, and men in either party have legislated the saloon out of certain localities where public sentiment demanded it.

You charge the Anti-Saloon League of Baltimore City and some raw legislators, including myself, in exempting Oakland from the local option bill.

First, permit me to beg pardon of you poor misinformed whiskey soak (for I presume such you are or you would not be lamenting for this traffic) to inform you that no such organization exists as you have named. Please call it the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland after this. Now if you accuse me of being instrumental in exemption Oakland you lie; I can prove to you or any other man that I objected to all exemption when the bill was in the House

You say the saloon was legislated out of Accident and Mr. Miller at the distillery was given the right to sell liquor with out a vote. Do you know, or don't you want to know that the same one mile limit that closed the Accident saloon also closed the saloons at Bloomington and in No. 8, and I have still in my possession a petition signed by a majority of the voter in No. 4 appealing to the legislature to close the saloons in that district. The same appeal came from Accident and the most prominent men from No. 5 were demanding it. Why don't you condemn all these people and call them Prohibitionists? Why do you single out one man and vomit forth your rot? Why don't the people in No. 5 petition for a vote? They have the same privilege that Grantsville used.

Now he brays forth another gulf of froth. See here, Mr. No. Nothing, the Democratic party, being in the majority, prevented the passage of any seperate County Primary law. In Section 4, of the Primary law the following is found: "That any law or laws heretofore enacted affection the subject of primary election in any of the respective counties of the State be and the same are hereby repealed." You further state that I voted for the present law. That statement is a lie on its face. On page 1291 of the Journal is recorded the vote on the Corrupt Practice act and on page 1948 is the vote of the Primary election law and I am recorded in the negative.

You asked me to make a manly explanation of my vote. Now you make an explanation of this dastardly lie. Will you do it? I dare you to do it! Put the above in your pipe and smoke it, you narrow minded bigot!

You throw out the insinuation that I accepted the suggestion of the Journal and that that paper is my support, and I am being used by it. Another false statement, and as for the Journal supporting me, if it does I don't suppose that I should tell her to stand back. And now he rants and raves about the public printing. You have no logical argument to make against the proposition I favor, hence you resort to ridicule. Indeed I have gleaned but one thought that might be used with profit from your ravings here in opening your ignorant eyes. I suppose one might as well throw this article before swines. Some one has said there human hogs, but I never knew that they signed up T. B. R.

And now comes his masterstroke. I voted for an act to fix the qualifications of voters in municipals election in the city of Annapolis!

Turning to the House Journal I find that every Republican present in the House on that day voted for the bill, and according to this great judge of political action, aided the enemy of my party. How about the other Republican members of the House, including the floor leader, are they all traitors? What a shock! The rise of this little headed ignoramus to the high and exalted position of judge of legislatures! Isn't that a jar? An unknown oracle suddenly springs forth and pronounces sentence on an entire House of Delegates and all the members take a speedy exit in the direction of the political grave-yard.

Oh, thou great judge of men and issues! pray give us a little time and we will try to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the legislature and vesting the law making power in this mountain sage. Think of it, men, you have all been betrayed into the hands of the enemy, but here comes a liberator to lead you out of the wilderness. Hail! deliverer, hail!

You need no more information in regard to the Taft articles. A man of your wisdom and accurate knowledge knows all things, hence you certainly need no more information.

Continue at your pleasure to spew forth your denunciation and to spread your ignorance before the public demonstrating your fitness for a private cell at Sylvan Retreat, Cumberland, where you belong instead of in the Republican party. To you, my ignorant fellow citizen (which would be a better non-de-plume than T. B. R.), who I trust will some day see the light of intelligence and veracity, this is most

Respectfully dedicated,
L. F. GREEN.

Church Dedicaion.

The M. E. church near King's Run will be dedicated Aug. 1 at 10.30 A. M. Dr. R. B. Ward and Dr. W. W. Davis will officiate. All are cordially invited to attend.

H. E. FRIEND, pastor.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Republican Primaries

Office of the Republican Central Committee for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of Garrett County, that in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 737, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1908, known and designated as "Primary Election Law," a Primary Election for the Republican voters of Garrett County, Maryland, will be held in said County on Saturday, August 14th, 1909, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, at the following places:

First District. In the Election building in the town of Swanton.
Second District. In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.
Third District. In the old post office building in the town of Grantsville.
Fourth District. In the post office building in the town of Bloomington.
Fifth District. In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.
Sixth District. In the Election building in the town of Sang Run.
Seventh District. In the old Courthouse in the town of Oakland.
Eighth District. In the Election building on the Northwestern Turnpike.
Ninth District. In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.
Tenth District. In the building owned by Cora V. Savage in the town of Deer Park.
Eleventh District. At the residence of Joseph Warnick.
Twelfth District. In the store room of Geo. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.
Thirteenth District. In the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.
Fourteenth District. In the Matthews building in the town of Oakland.

To elect Five Delegates from each of the Fourteen Election Dictricts of Garrett County, Md., to attend the Republican County Convention to be held at the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1909, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

To select Delegates to attend a Republican State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, 1909, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Comptroller for the State of Maryland, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Also to select delegates to the Fourth Judicial Republican Convention to be held in Hagerstown on the 31st day of August, 1909, to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland, and such other business as may come before it.

Also to elect three members of the State Central Committee for Garrett County, to serve for the term of two years;

Also to nominate—

One person for State Senator to represent Garrett county in the State Senate for four years;
Two persons for Members of the House of Delegates to represent Garrett county at the next regular session of the Maryland Legislature;
One person for Sheriff of Garrett county;
One person for Treasurer of Garrett county;
Two persons for County Commissioners of Garrett county;
One person for Clerk to the County Commissioners of Garrett county.
One person for County Surveyor of Garrett county;
And such other business as may come before the convention.

All Candidate for Delegates to this Convention are hereby notified to file with the State Central Committee for Garrett County. (A. G. Sturgiss, Chairman, Oakland, Md.) at least fifteen days before August 14th, 1909, a certificate, stating his name, residence, and age, and the Convention for which he seeks to be nominated, and five days after July the 30th, 1909, he shall pay to the State Central Committee the sum estimated and to be assessed by such Committee as his fair proportionate part necessary to defray the expenses of said primary election to set forth in said law.

A. G. STURGISS,
H. J. SPEICHER,
JONAS YUTZY,
Members of the State Central Committee for Garrett Conuty.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

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L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. CEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

COLLEGE ORATORICAL CONTEST

To Be Held at Mountain Lake Park, Monday, August 2, 1909.

The first College Oratorical Contest to be held at Mountain Lake Park, Md., promises to be a great success. Already six students have sent their themes and arranged to enter this contest. They are as follows: Mr. C. Edward Bender, Grantsville, Md., a student in Chicago University, has selected for his oration, "The Call of Humanity"; Mr. G. M. Steyer, Stoyer, Md., a student in the West Virginia Wesleyan College, has selected as the theme for his oration, "The Marriage Regulation Problem"; Mr. William L. Stedger, Moundsville, W. Va., a student in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., has selected as the theme for his oration, "Lincoln—A Life Tradegy"; Miss Minnie Jane Merrells, Tunnelton, W. Va., a student in the West Virginia Wesleyan College, has selected as the theme for her oration, "The Tragedy of Labor"; Mr. C. W. Wise, Amos, W. Va., a student in the West Virginia Weslevan College, has selected as the theme for his oration, "Crowns Trodden Under Foot"; Mr. Richard Aspinall, Buckhannon, W. Va., a student in the West Virginia Wesleyan College, has selected as the theme for his oration, "Oliver Cromwell as a Reformer."

A $25 gold medal has been given by Hon. James S. Lakin, President of the Board of Control of West Virginia, to be presented to the successful contestant. Hon. Thomas E. Hodges, formerly a member of the Faculty of the West Virginia University, and now treasurer of the Board of Control, will preside and present the medal. Hon. A. Hunter Boyd, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Hon. Thomas Ireland Elliott, member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, and Major J. M. Pangborn, assistant to the President of the B. & O., will serve as judges.

There will be no charge for admission to this oratorical contest, but a silver offering will be taken and after the necessary expenses, incidental to the preparation of this contest, have been met, the balance will be divided pro rata among the contestants to enable them to meet their necessary traveling expenses in taking part in the contest.

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see
ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., July 20, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 17, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,
MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
and Two Able Assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50.000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

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I think the wickedest people on earth are those who use a force of genius to make themselves selfish in the noblest things; keeping themselves aloof from the vulgar, the ignorant, and the unknown; rising higher and higher in taste, till they sit, ice upon ice, on the top of eternal congelation.—Henry Ward Beecher.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

DESIRES To announce to the public that their gas lines are now complete to and in Oakland, and that on next Saturday evening, July thirty-first, at half past eight o'clock, they will give an exhibition of Gas illumination, in front of the old Court House at Oakland. All are cordially invited to see this display of nature's greatest light and fuel.

The Company further desires to state that on and after the above date they will be ready to make taps and supply the people of Oakland with Gas. All parties desiring to use Gas are invited to call at our office located on Second street, opposite the Garrett Memorial Church, where you will be cordially treated, and all information freely and gladly given.

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Mr. D. M. Dixon, of Oakland, District No. 7, announces his candidacy this morning for the nomination as County Commissioner. Mr. Dixon's executive ability and his keen foresight into business and commercial matters, his success as a merchant and his progressiveness in all that tends toward making Garrett county what it should be is his best recommendation and stands as a guarantee that should he be nominated and elected to the office to which he aspires he will render the county excellent service.

WANTED—A housekeeper for a family of three; a comfortable home for a good woman; references required; age between 30 and 50. Address box 324, Oakland, Md.

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FOR SALE—Gasoline Engine in first class condition, 1½ H. P. sufficient to run cream separator, feed cutter, or pump; first cost $100. Will sell with batteries, water connection, cheap. Also one cast kitchen range in first class condition, six holes, water back and front, with connection to hot water tank and warming oven, cost $35. R. E. SLIGER.

Miss Elizabeth Leary, who was operated upon at the Home Sanatorium several weeks ago, was discharged from that institution last Saturday and is recuperating at her home on Water street. The operation performed upon Miss Leary was an extremely delicate one and her rapid recovery is due to a great extent to the excellent treatment she received while a patient in the sanatorium.

Next Thursday, August 5th, a lawn fete will be held at the residence of Mrs. Ellwood Offutt, near Oakland, by the ladies and for the benefit of the Presbyterian church. A special program for the entertainment of those who may be present, embracing some exceedingly novel features, has been arranged and will be carried out. Aside from this palatable refreshments will be on sale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rasche returned to their home in Oakland last Monday night from the honeymoon trip which included visits to Chicago, Niagara Falls, Portland, Maine, and other new England points. Mr. and Mrs. Rasche are at present stopping at the residence of Mr. James White, the bride's father. The couple will go to housekeeping shortly in the DeWitt residence on Second street.

A large congregation attended services in St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland last Sunday morning when a former pastor of the church, Rev. George W. Kepler, preached a splendid sermon. While the discourse was more especially intended for mothers every one present left the church feeling that he or she had been materially benefitted by hearing the discourse. Elsewhere we print an excellent half tone of Rev. Kepler as he appears today.

Nearly a hundred members of the Young Men's Institute, a Catholic organization with principles similar to those obtaining in the Young Men's Christian Association of the Protestant churches, were here Sunday, Monday and Tuesday holding a convention, the object being to further the principles of the organization, exchange views how to accomplish the best results and elect delegates to the general convention to be held sometime during the fall of this year. The members of the convention arrived here on a special train Sunday morning and were accompanied to Oakland by more than four hundred friends and the Midland band, which organization gave a sacred concer on the street near the First National Bank building Sunday afternoon and evening. The excursion train bearing the party to Oakland departed in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

NEGRO EMPLOYED ON ROAD WORK SHOT BY ITALIAN

Aim Was Good But Bullet Was Deflected By Victim's Ribs.

At the camp established by the road contractor who is engaged in building the state highway leading north from Oakland trouble broke out early in the week between the colored and Italian laborers, culminating on Sunday in the shooting of one of the negroes by one of the Italians, the bullet entering the colored man's left breast two inches above the nipple and coming in contact with the ribs it was deflected and passed around the man's body and was later probed for and removed from beneath his left shoulder blade by Dr. H. W. McComas to whose office the injured man was brought by some of his fellow-workmen. Later he was removed to the camp, where he is being cared for by others of the colored men.

The man who did the shooting disappeared almost immediately afterward, since which time no trace of him has been discovered.



Rev. George W. Kepler.

The above is a splendid likeness of the Rev. George W. Kepler as he appears today. As the minister of St. Paul's church in Oakland a number of years ago and as a resident of Garrett county before he entered the ministry, Mr. Kepler is well known and greatly beloved by many. His reappearance in the pulpit here last Sunday was a delightful surprise to many of his former parishioners.

Horses Frightened at Auto.

Monday evening a team belonging to John Blackburn, of near Schell, and driven by the owner, became frightened at a passing automobile at Mountain Lake Park and ran away, smashing the buggy to smithereens and injuring one of the horses pretty badly about the legs which were cut by the splintered pole of the vehicle. The man driving the auto so it is alleged, paid no attention to the frightened horses or the efforts of the drive, to control them but kept going at full speed. His identity was established later in the day as a guest at the Deer Park hotel where he was placed under arrest by Sheriff Brown and bonded for his appearance tomorrow morning before one of the local magistrates where he will answer the charge of exceeding the speed limit and operating his auto without a license.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College, Cumberland, Md. 29-6t

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Letta Friend, Mr. Roy Greew, Dr. Jno. R. Littlefield, Miss Wilda Longridge, Oakland Hotel (3), Mrs. Andrew Chisler, Mr. Asa Rush, Miss Belle Savage, Miss Ada Sevils.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $150.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre

No. 13.—154 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; 75 acres cleared and fenced; boiling spring of ice cold water at house. This is a new farm, 4½ miles from the railroad and if taken soon may be had for $2,500.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

No. 17.—28 acres on Northwestern pike, nine miles south of Oakland; good house, barn and orchard. A good snap at $800. Owner has to sell.

No. 18.—255 acres adjoining No. 14, near Bittinger. Farm is almost level, free from stone, well watered; 70 acres cleared; $2,500 worth of saw timber; 700 sugar trees—just think of it. This farm must be sold quick and if you want a bargain you can get it for $3,500.

Am authorized to make a special price on Nos. 7 and 15. Must sell quick. Better thing it over and act before it is forever too late.

A number of desirable building lots in Oakland from $425 to $600. Buy these lots and lay a foundation for a fortune. These lots will double in value in a short time.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate manin Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by Deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett County, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 13, Bloomington—Moody's store, 9 to 4.
July 14, Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store.
July 15, Grantsville—K. P. Hall's.
July 17, Hutton—Carney's Store, 9 to 4.
July 19, Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 20, Crellin—Company Store, 9 to 4.
July 21, Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 22, McHenry, 10 to 12—Sang Run—Coppett & Lyons' Store.
July 23, Deer Park—Speicher's store, 9 to 4.
July 26, Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 27, Accident—Hotel Rice.
July 28, Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 29, Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 30, Hutton—Carney's Store, 9 to 4.
July 31, Grantsville—National Hotel.
Aug. 1, Flanigan H. Layman's, 9 to 2; Avilton—Garlitz's Store, 4 to 5.
Aug. 2, Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
Aug. 3, Oakland—Court House, 9 to 4.
Aug. 4, Oakland—Court House, 9 to 4.
Aug. 5, Bittinger—Bittinger's Store.
Aug. 5, Beckman—Mohnert's, 9 to 4.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1902, being chapter 96, Section 81, it is provided that all taxes levied upon the real and personal property of this County shall be due and payable on the first day of September in each year, and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer will take the amount from bad debt list on the 15th of September and will note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, the discount allowed on the county taxes by the section cited, but no deduction will be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe the tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

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WANTED—A housekeeper for a family of three; a comfortable home for a good woman; references required; age between 30 and 50. Address box 324, Oakland, Md.

Mr. Charles G. Watson, of Frostburg, an avowed candidate for judicial honors in this circuit, was in Oakland Monday for an hour or two. Mr. Watson is making a quiet canvas among his political friends in Allegany and Garrett counties and is meeting with considerable encouragement. From Oakland he returned to his home at Frostburg Monday evening.

FOR SALE—Gasoline Engine in first class condition, 1½ H. P. sufficient to run cream separator, feed cutter, or pump; first cost $100. Will sell with batteries, water connection, cheap. Also one cast kitchen range in first class condition, six holes, water back and front, with connection to hot water tank and warming oven, cost $35. R. E. SLIGER.

Miss Elizabeth Leary, who was operated upon at the Home Sanatorium several weeks ago, was discharged from that institution last Saturday and is recuperating at her home on Water street. The operation performed upon Miss Leary was an extremely delicate one and her rapid recovery is due to a great extent to the excellent treatment she received while a patient in the sanatorium.

Next Thursday, August 5th, a lawn fete will be held at the residence of Mrs. Ellwood Offutt, near Oakland, by the ladies and for the benefit of the Presbyterian church. A special program for the entertainment of those who may be present, embracing some exceedingly novel features, has been arranged and will be carried out. Aside from this palatable refreshments will be on sale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rasche returned to their home in Oakland last Monday night from the honeymoon trip which included visits to Chicago, Niagara Falls, Portland, Maine, and other new England points. Mr. and Mrs. Rasche are at present stopping at the residence of Mr. James White, the bride's father. The couple will go to housekeeping shortly in the DeWitt residence on Second street.

A large congregation attended services in St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland last Sunday morning when a former pastor of the church, Rev. George W. Kepler, preached a splendid sermon. While the discourse was more especially intended for mothers every one present left the church feeling that he or she had been materially benefitted by hearing the discourse. Elsewhere we print an excellent half tone of Rev. Kepler as he appears today.

Nearly a hundred members of the Young Men's Institute, a Catholic organization with principles similar to those obtaining in the Young Men's Christian Association of the Protestant churches, were here Sunday, Monday and Tuesday holding a convention, the object being to further the principles of the organization, exchange views how to accomplish the best results and elect delegates to the general convention to be held sometime during the fall of this year. The members of the convention arrived here on a special train Sunday morning and were accompanied to Oakland by more than four hundred friends and the Midland band, which organization gave a sacred concer on the street near the First National Bank building Sunday afternoon and evening. The excursion train bearing the party to Oakland departed in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

NEGRO EMPLOYED ON ROAD WORK SHOT BY ITALIAN

Aim Was Good But Bullet Was Deflected By Victim's Ribs.

At the camp established by the road contractor who is engaged in building the state highway leading north from Oakland trouble broke out early in the week between the colored and Italian laborers, culminating on Sunday in the shooting of one of the negroes by one of the Italians, the bullet entering the colored man's left breast two inches above the nipple and coming in contact with the ribs it was deflected and passed around the man's body and was later probed for and removed from beneath his left shoulder blade by Dr. H. W. McComas to whose office the injured man was brought by some of his fellow-workmen. Later he was removed to the camp, where he is being cared for by others of the colored men.

The man who did the shooting disappeared almost immediately afterward, since which time no trace of him has been discovered.



Rev. George W. Kepler.

The above is a splendid likeness of the Rev. George W. Kepler as he appears today. As the minister of St. Paul's church in Oakland a number of years ago and as a resident of Garrett county before he entered the ministry, Mr. Kepler is well known and greatly beloved by many. His reappearance in the pulpit here last Sunday was a delightful surprise to many of his former parishioners.

Horses Frightened at Auto.

Monday evening a team belonging to John Blackburn, of near Sebell, and driven by the owner, became frightened at a passing automobile at Mountain Lake Park and ran away, smashing the buggy to smithereens and injuring one of the horses pretty badly about the legs which were cut by the splintered pole of the vehicle. The man driving the auto so it is alleged, paid no attention to the frightened horses or the efforts of the driver to control them but kept going at full speed. His identity was established later in the day as a guest at the Deer Park hotel where he was placed under arrest by Sheriff Brown and bonded for his appearance tomorrow morning before one of the local magistrates where he will answer the charge of exceeding the speed limit and operating his auto without a license.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College, Cumberland, Md. 29-6t

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Letta Friend, Mr. Roy Greew, Dr. Jno. R. Littlefield, Miss Wilda Longridge, Oakland Hotel (3), Mrs. Andrew Chisler, Mr. Asa Rush, Miss Belle Sayage, Miss Ada Sevils.

Real Estate BARGAINS

That Will Interest You.

The following is a partial list of Bargains in Real Estate at the office of E. S. WEST, Oakland, Maryland.

No. 1.—15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No 2.—Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in a desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1,650, or will rent furnished until Nov. 1st for $150.

No. 3.—Good eight room house in east suburbs of Oakland; acre and one-half of ground; house could not be built for $3,000. Will sell quick for $2,500.

No. 4.—Suburban home; ten acres of best land in country, highly improved with six room house, barns, orchards, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. If taken immediately can be had for $3,700.

No. 5.—Excellent home in south suburbs of Oakland; 11 rooms, plenty of ground, excellent spring, fine view. Can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6.—Eight acres of excellent land and fourteen room house in north suburbs of Oakland. Most desirable place in city. Will sell for $9,000, or rent furnished for $45 per month.

No. 7.—Thirteen room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium, worth $4,000. If you want this beautiful home you can get it in the next thirty days for half that money.

No. 8.—100 acres at Deer Park, unimproved, but most excellent farming land; can be had for $1,200.

No. 9.—118 acres one-half mile from Deer Park; best soil in Garrett county; house, barn, 200 apple trees, 50 acres cleared. A bargain at $3,000.

No. 10.—33 acres, 3 miles west of Oakland; good farming or fruit land; buildings alone would cost $1,000; owner desires to go west and will sell quick for $1,250.

No. 11.—23 acres, improved; one mile from Oakland; ideal place for fruit or poultry farm. Would make an excellent place for a summer home.

No. 12.—65 acres one-half mile out of Oakland; best place on these mountains for a suburban home; a spring of pure water could be piped into the home. No buildings but most of the land is cleared. Will sell at $100 per acre

No. 13.—154 acres in North Glade; good improvements; excellent soil; 75 acres cleared and fenced; boiling spring of ice cold water at house. This is a new farm, 4½ miles from the railroad and if taken soon may be had for $2,500.

No. 14.—176 acres near Bittinger; best farm in that locality. The owner desires to leave state. Will sell for $4,000.

No. 15.—Fine home, eight room house and 19 acres of good land at Brookside, W. Va. Owner lives in the west and is anxious to sell for $1,300.

No. 16.—1700 acres in best farming locality of South Dakota. Two excellent sets of buildings; all modern conveniences; land in a high state of cultivation; owner has made nearly $100,000 on this place. I will sell this place for $35 per acre which is $10 less than land all around, and not so good, is selling for. Easy terms. Would be just the thing for two or three brothers or a man with a family of boys.

No. 17.—28 acres on Northwestern pike, nine miles south of Oakland; good house, barn and orchard. A good snap at $800. Owner has to sell.

No. 18.—255 acres adjoining No. 14, near Bittinger. Farm is almost level, free from stone, well watered; 70 acres cleared; $2,500 worth of saw timber; 700 sugar trees—just think of it. This farm must be sold quick and if you want a bargain you can get it for $8,500.

Am authorized to make a special price on Nos. 7 and 15. Must sell quick. Better thing it over and act before it is forever too late.

A number of desirable building lots in Oakland from $425 to $600. Buy these lots and lay a foundation for a fortune. These lots will double in value in a short time.

If interested call on or write

E. S. WEST,

The only real estate man in Oakland

Eggs and Chickens

From the celebrated breed of Columbian Wyandottes. Cockrel awarded third prize at Elmira, N. Y., out of sixty-three. Buff Leghorns, imported from Battle Creek, Mich., and White Wyandottes, pure white strain; eggs, 15 for $2; small chicks, $1 each. I also handle fine breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cash must accompany all orders. Address R. C. McCandlish, Friendsville, Md. 7-2m 250



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilson's Store.
July 15 Gorman—T. F. Parr's.
July 17 Hutton—Carpin's Store, 9 to 4.
July 19 Oakland—Court House.
July 20 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 21 Mt. Lake Park—Second floor Auditorium.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Riley's Store.
July 24 Accident—Hotel Kline.
July 26 Deer Park—Second floor Auditorium.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Lantz's, 9 to 2; Maryland Farm, 2 to 4.
July 29 E. L. Johnson's, 9 to 2; Avilton—Garrett's Store, 4 to 6.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick's, 1 to 5.
June 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 Bloomington—Post Office 9 to 4.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Second floor Auditorium.
Aug 4 and 5 Bittinger—Bittinger's Store.
Aug 5 Hoffman—Mehaffey's 9 to 4.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1909, Chapter 96, Section 81 to 84 inclusive, that all county taxes levied on the real and personal property in Garrett county, and all taxes, fees, fines or licenses due and payable to the State of Maryland, except corporation and inheritance taxes, shall be payable on the first day of December, a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and allow no interest on the bills he receives, receipts he gives in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe the tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL

BY RANDALL PARRISH

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

AUTHOR OF "THE RECREANCY OF PLACER, ETC."

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man arrested by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII.—Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1752. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was [illegible].

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea, Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaking from sleep saw the ghost, supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Upon advice of Lady Darlington, Stephens started to probe the ghost. He came upon Lieut. Sanchez, the drunken officer he had humbled in Chile. He found that at Sanchez' inspiration, Engineer McKnight played "ghost" to scare the men into giving up the quest.

CHAPTER XIX.—Stephens announced that the Sea Queen was at the spot where Tuttle's quest was supposed to be. The crew was anxious to go on in further search. De Nova and Stephens conquered them in a fist fight. Lady Darlington thanked him.

CHAPTER XX.—The Sea Queen started northward. She was wrecked in a fog. Stephens, De Nova, Lady Darlington and her maid being among those to set out in a life boat.

CHAPTER XXI.—Ten were rescued. Stephens saw only one chance in a thousand for life. Lady Darlington confessed her love to Stephens and he did likewise.

CHAPTER XXII.—Lady Darlington told her life story; how she had been bartered for a title, her yearning for absent love. She revealed herself as the school chum of Stephens' sister. She expressed a wish to die in the sea rather than face her former friends and go back to the old life. A ship was sighted.

CHAPTER XXIII.—The craft proved to be a derelict. They boarded her. She was frozen tight with hundreds of years of ice. Stephens found frozen bodies.

CHAPTER XXIV.—They accomplished the grewsome task of cleaning the cabin of the frozen bodies and rendering it fit for habitation. The vessel was the Donna Isabel, lost in 1753, 126 years previous.

CHAPTER XXV.

In Which We Learn the Story of the Donna Isabel.

The short Antarctic day left us little opportunity for the work on deck. However, I kept the men employed as long as possible, first setting them at hauling up the longboat and stowing it safely away under shelter, and then at untangling some of the raffle forward. They went at this last task rather unwillingly, for it was carried on in full view of that ice-casketed figure guarding the forecastle, yet they got out two fairly serviceable spars and a considerable amount of cordage so protected by the ice coating as to be still of value. When we finally knocked off and started aft in a body, a dark, cloudy night was about us, the snow falling so thickly as to make it impossible to see across the deck. Dade was busily preparing supper in the wrecked galley, the red glare of his fire shining forth through the drifting flakes, while glimpses of light stole out in welcome from the forward cabin windows.

The latter appeared shipshape and cheerful enough as we slid back the door and stepped within. Scarcely a reminder was left of that horrible interior dominated by death which had been revealed to me a few hours before by the smoky glare of the torch. While we were laboring forward to clear the deck, Doris and Celeste evidently had also been diligently employed, and with womanly intuition had given to the desolate interior a home-like touch which was irresistible. I could only come to a pause—gazing about and wondering if we could really be afloat upon a century-old wreck, tossed helplessly on the waters of the Polar sea. The odd, old-fashioned swinging lantern threw violet-hued rays over the snug scene, while in the center the table, covered by a spotless cloth, was fairly glistening in a brilliant display of ancient silver, newly polished, and of decorated glass. Doris, who had been engaged in giving the arrangement some final deft touches, turned instantly at the sound of our entrance, her sweet face brightening with interest as she read the amazement pictured in my eyes.

"You have actually worked a marvel!" I exclaimed, admiringly. "Where in the world did you unearth such a display?"

"From a locker behind the steward's pantry," she replied, smilingly. "But, oh," with a shiver, "it was most bitterly cold in there when we first opened the door. I actually had to wait half an hour before venturing in. Yet you should have seen what we found; this is not half—the silver service was simply magnificent; and see—every piece is beautifully engraven with a fac-simile of the ship, and a masterpiece of art."

I gazed at the bit of plate handed me, weighing it in my hand, and studying the decidedly elaborate scroll.

"I have read that these old galleons were often furnished regardless of expense," I said, "and the Dons were high livers. Did you make any other discoveries?"

"Only several cases of liquor, but all were frozen solid. The lazarette opens from the pantry, and we succeeded in lifting the trap-door, but the cold of the air which came up was so intense that we were compelled to drop it again immediately. I never imagined such an atmosphere possible."

"It is the breath of 126 years of polar winter," I explained. "This very cabin was of that same temperature when we first broke through its ice covering."

She pressed her palms to her temples, staring about her at the gray, gold-decorated interior.

"Do you actually mean to tell me that—that this wreck has been drifting and tossing about all that time?" she questioned unbelievingly.

"No, not drifting and tossing about, but solidly imbedded within the ice far south of this. This vessel is the Donna Isabel—the same one Tuttle saw—and her log-book lies in that farthest state-room yonder. Its last entry was made in September, 1753."

She sank down upon the bench, her eyes upon my face, and I heard her lips repeating softly: "September, 1753, September, 1753," as though the conception could hardly find acceptance in her mind. The men were grouped close beside the entrance, while De Nova and Celeste had gone forward to assist Dade in bringing his supper from the galley, so that for the moment we were comparatively alone. As I bent over, wondering what I had best say, she questioned quickly, with a little sharp indrawing of the breath:

"And—and the people, Jack,—the—crew? What became of them?"

"Dead more than a century ago," I answered solemnly. "I did not stop this morning to read the log, and so I know little of their story. But the vessel itself tells of storm and of long struggle in the ice; probably most of those on board perished from exposure and cold."

Her hands clasped mine, her cheeks white from apprehension.

"Were—were there any—any bodies—here?"

"Yes," I replied reluctantly, not daring to say otherwise.

"How—how many?"

"Four men, a woman, and a child."

An instant she stared into my face; then swept her eyes about the lighted cabin, only to bury them within her hands, her whole body trembling.

"A—a woman and child! Here! here! for 126 years! Oh, merciful God!" she lifted her eyes again, filled with horror, her hands clenched. "They—they were actually here, appearing natural? looking as they did in life?"

"Yes; they seemed to be sleeping, for they had been solidly frozen in the very attitudes in which they died. The woman rested on the couch yonder. She had beautiful dark hair and eyes, and must have been about 30 years of age. The child was in a bunk, a little flaxen-haired girl of three or four."

"And—and you buried them?"

"As best we could. We wrapped them in blankets, and consigned them to the deep, with a prayer for their souls." I bent closer. "Doris, dear, don't let this rest so heavily upon you. I wish I might have kept it all hidden. It was only the end of one of the innumerable tragedies of the sea. We must face our own needs now, and that task will require all our courage."

I thought she did not hear me, the tears continuing to fall between her fingers, half suppressed sobs shaking her form. Yet as I rested my hand upon her shoulder, she looked up at me out of moistened eyes, her lips firmly set.

"Yes—yes; I know, Jack, but—but it is all so terrible, and—and has come to me with such a shock. I can not comprehend it—that they should have actually been here—here, all those years—waiting! But I will not think of it any longer; I—I will do something to make me forget."

We all messed together, sitting upon the long benches drawn up about the table, Dade waiting upon us, with Doris and Celeste occupying places between De Nova and myself. At the beginning we spoke little, the strangeness of our surroundings holding us silent, but the minds of all being busy with the same thought, we insensibly drifted into conversation regarding our chances of rescue, and the history of the old vessel in whose cabin we floated. Once De Nova introduced the subject of the treasure which might be stored away below deck, and the men exhibited their interest by numerous question; but I gave them little encouragement along this line, realizing that for the present our earliest effort should be to transform the wreck into some degree of safety—a sail first, and a clean rudder; these attained, the search for treasure might begin.

What a scene and group that was!—the wintry night without, the drifting fog of snow, the helpless hulk rising and falling upon the treacherous heave of the sea, that odd, violet colored light gleaming over us. The faces are even before me—the girlish looking Celeste, with her dark curls and white teeth; Lady Darlington, her gray eyes still moist as she glanced about the interior, unforgetful of its memories; De Nova, jaunty as ever, with no thought beyond the present, recalling to my mind with every movement the face of that dead Spaniard who for more than a century had sat where he was sitting; Sanchez, pale and with that hunted look, a counterpart no doubt of some seaman this ship had known in other days; McKnight, burly and red-necked; Kelly, his blue eyes filled with the merriment of old Ireland; Johnson, broad-shouldered, and sober-faced, eating steadily, with never a lift of his shaggy brows; and Dade, fluttering about like a waiter ashore, with his eternal smirking and suggestion of a tip.

When the dishes had finally been removed I gave the men permission to smoke, went back to the after state-room, and brought forth the log-book, which we made an effort to decipher. It was roughly written and by a number of different hands, and between us our knowledge of early Spanish script was barely sufficient to enable us to read a portion of it. The earlier entries made by the captain, although badly faded, were legible enough, bringing the story of the voyage down to the latter part of July, and recounting a series of severe gales, involving the loss of several members of the crew. Then a new hand took up the pen, "Balaza, first officer," the captain having been killed by a falling spar; for a week or ten days the tale was of fierce struggles in the ice-pack, and a steady drift to the southward. Others followed—"Alcassar, second officer," "Salvatore, government agent," every line the record of new disaster, gales, wrecked rigging and death. They were locked in beyond all hope early in August, vast hummocks overhanging the deck, the forecastle sealed by ice, the cold so deadly the red-hot stove scarcely kept the numbing chill from the cabin, the doors and windows of which they had covered with blankets. Not a day passed but that they carried out their dead upon the ice, leaving them beyond sight of the deck. The names were all written down. There came a time when the survivors were too few and weak even for that service; when they could do nothing but cower within the cabin and cast dice to settle on who should go down into the icy hold and bring up the fuel which alone kept life in them. They drank and played cards; they quarreled, forgetting everything human and reverting to brutes. The child of Senora Alcatras died; the next day the mother went quietly to sleep, never to wake again. They did not even know when her final breath came. She was the last of the women. The boatswain, Pedro Reo, passed away that same night, sitting on the deck; and there was left only Salvatore, who had gone mad, a seaman named Juan Ruiz, and a passenger, Antonio Saltere. It was the latter who wrote the final entry, September 11, 1753: **"I touched Ruiz just now, he was stone cold; there is only Salvatore left, grinning at me across the table; the last candle is going out, too, and I haven't strength to go after more. Jesu, mercy."** It ended in the blank page.

I straightened up, unable to articulate, scarcely able to see. Celeste clung convulsively to De Nova's sleeve, her eyes staring at me, her lips parted as if for a scream; Doris had bowed her face upon the table; the men sat horrified, breathing heavily. So intense was the silence that I could hear the crackling of the coal, the sharp swish of snow against the window. And that, awful thing had actually happened here, here where we were sitting! Here in the pitiless darkness, those last two lives had gone out to meet their God—despairing, hopeless; Scarcely realizing what I did, I bent low over Lady Darlington.

"Doris, sweetheart," I whispered, my words barely audible to her alone, "this will drive us all mad unless we can do something to bring back faith and hope. I beg of you to sing to us, sing to us here."

She looked up, white-faced, wet-eyed, her hands trembling violently as they touched mine.

"Oh, I could not, I could not; the words would choke me."

She arose unsteadily to her feet, gripping the table, then the back of the bench, and thus helped, staggered rather than walked forward. A long, breathless moment she stood, grasping the window-casing, staring blindly out into the dark, the snow flecking the glass, her shoulders bent and trembling. She turned slowly, ashen-lipped, one hand shadowing her eyes. Twice she endeavored vainly to find voice; then, clear, yet with the glistening of tears clinging to each word, she sang:

Jesus, Saviour, pilot me
Over life's tempestuous sea;
Unknown waves before me roll,
Hiding rock, and treacherous shoal,
Chart and compass come from Thee;
Jesus, Saviour, pilot me.

While I live I remember the wondrous change in her face as she sang—the effect pictured in those faces watching her.

As a mother stills her child,
Thou canst hush the ocean wild;
Boisterous waves obey Thy will,
When Thou sayest to them: "Be still."
Wondrous Sovereign of the Sea,
Jesus, Saviour, pilot me.

She straightened, her fine eyes darkening, and I noticed Johnson leaning forward, clenching the table with his hard hands.

When at last I near the shore,
And the fearful breakers roar
'Twixt me and the peaceful rest,
Then, while leaning on Thy breast,
May I hear Thee say to me,
"Fear not, I will pilot thee."

In the intense silence that followed she crossed to where I sat, placed one hand upon my shoulder, and bent down until her cheek pressed my sleeve. One by one the men filed gravely out into the darkness of the deck, leaving us there alone.

CHAPTER XXVI.

In Which We Find Treasure.

We began to dream of treasure as soon as the fierce winds ceased and the waves fell. The lust for wealth, partially blunted by the requirements of hardship and peril, revived within us the instant nature granted a temporary respite. The memory of the three million pesos that might be stowed away below began to haunt our imaginations, and the story of it found utterance on our lips. The negro blurted it forth, his eyes rolling, and De Nova came direct to me, asking, in behalf of the men, the privilege of making search. There was no excuse for refusal, even had I desired to find one, as the decks were cleared of the debris left by the storm, and the Donna Isabel rode her course easily to a lashed helm. Leaving Dade above to keep a watchful eye on the weather, I willingly led the others into the steward's pantry, where we pried open the door leading down into the lazarette.

That same intense cold of the Antarctic smote us the moment the creaking hinges yielded, and we stood peering down through the aperture. We waited impatiently for the first frigid breath to escape, huddled about the stove in the cabin, and recalling various sea tales of treasure seeking, which only served to whet our appetite for the coming adventure. Now and then I lifted my eyes, meeting Doris' questioning glance, and assured that I understood her mood.

At last, but well wrapped in our mufflers and bearing a candle aloft to cast its flickering yellow light through the pitchy darkness, we ventured below, scrambling down the short ladder. Cole held the glim, his black face shining, the whites of his eyes conspicuous as he stared eagerly about. We found innumerable boxes and barrels, crates, bottles and wicker flasks, some open, the packing straw strewn about, others tightly nailed, piled everywhere, evidence that the galleon had been amply provisioned for a long voyage, and that her crew had never perished of starvation. It had been the cold, the loneliness, the awful agony of their hopeless condition that had left the Donna Isabel a charnel ship. We handled this collection rapidly, contenting ourselves with merely testing the weight of each package, quickly convinced that none was heavy enough to conceal precious metal. This job must have occupied more than an hour, handicapped as we were by the poor light, and several times I glanced through the open trap overhead to observe the faces of the women framed there as they watched us silently. Once Dade stared down, bringing word the sky was thickening in the west, and lingering to observe our operations until I had to order him back upon deck.



They Came Howling About Me Like So Many Wolves, Eager to See.

A solid, nail-studded, oaken door appeared in the forward bulkhead, and so soon as we had succeeded in handling every article stored within the lazarette, I had a passage cleared to it, the men working with feverish impatience. When finally reached, the door was locked and seemingly as solid as the bulkhead itself, nor did a search of the after state-rooms reveal any keys. No doubt they were in Salvatore's pocket, many a league astern. But Kelly and McKnight brought down the cleaver and an iron bar, and proceeded to burst it open, the rest of us crowding about, too cold and excited to keep still, but very confident the treasure awaited us within. My own heart beat fiercely with anticipation, and I heard De Nova swearing in French, quite unable to control himself. It seemed to me that door would never yield; but at last Johnson managed to get a purchase low down, and with Cole heaving at his side, they fairly tore the wood asunder. Through the considerable opening thus made there burst a torrent of icy water into our very faces, extinguishing the light, and sending us stumbling backward to the ladder, up which we swarmed almost in panic. Anything unexpected in that ghost-ship made cowards of us all, and we fought our way forth into the daylight in a suddenness of terror almost ludicrous, swearing and clawing at each other like madmen.

It required another hour for the deluge of water to drain away through the deck, after which we ventured below again, the relighted candle revealing slush-ice everywhere, with a considerable trickle still gurgling through the hole in the door. However, we had an opening to work at, and soon succeeded in tearing most of the obstruction away piecemeal, only to be confronted by a solid barrier of glittering ice fully five feet thick, leaving a space at the top of the door barely sufficient for a man's body to pass through. De Nova, cursing as if he had gone crazy, hoisted me to the top of it, where I clung precariously, holding the sputtering candle aloft, and peering about over the gleaming surface and through into the black shadows. Good Lord, but it was cold, repellent, frightful! The beams supporting the deck, huge, black timbers, were within easy reach of my hand, and forward the spectral glow of daylight streamed in through the rift in the deck-planks above. But from one bulging side to the other extended this solid mass of ice, the congealed draining of a century of waves that had dashed their salt spray down the opening ripped by the wrecked mainmast. No wonder the old hulk hung sodden with all that lead below!

I crawled forward as far as the silvery butt of the mainmast whence I could look up through the splintered deck to the narrow strip of sky overhead. There was a bulkhead forward, but the ice extended solidly to the wood. I could hear the ceaseless swell of the sea pounding against the sides, the groaning of timbers, the flapping of the jib's canvas, and realized more than ever before the sickening, sodden roll of the laden hull. The level surface of the ice told plainly enough its story of formation; when all that water came through, the vessel had been upon an even keel, imbedded firmly, no doubt, in the ice-pack. I crept back as cautiously as I had advanced, the rolling of the wreck rendering the slippery surface dangerous to travel over. The men watched me anxiously as I slid down into the lazarette.

"What did you find, sir?"

"Nothing except ice, solid ice clear to the forward bulkhead. It looks as though we had reached the end of our treasure-hunt, my lads."

There was a sullen growl of profanity, McKnight viciously slashing at the ice-front with his cleaver. Twice he struck, with no other object except the venting of his ungovernable anger, his forehead beaded, the great muscles of his arms standing out like whip-cords. A considerable chunk scaled off, falling thumping to the deck, and causing him to spring backward to escape injury. As if maddened by this, he drove in the blade of the ax again—it clanged against metal! We all heard it; we all witnessed the rebound.

"By God, mates, there's one of 'em, anyhow!" roared a voice, hoarse from exploding excitement. But I was already upon my knees, feeling blindly into the ice cavity.

They came howling about me like so many wolves, eager to see with their own eyes, but I crowded them back, snatching the candle from De Nova's fingers and throwing the flickering light down level with the deck.

"It's a brass-bound chest, men," I cried, straightening up and facing them. "But it is going to require some hard digging to get it out. About all I can see is the handle of it."

I never comprehended before how the passion and lust for gold can express itself upon men's faces. Tense, motionless, breathing heavily, their features drawn, their eyes gleaming feverishly in the yellow flame, they stared at me and then at that ice-front, demented and speechless. No one thought of where we were—castaways, our lives the sport of winds and waves, a sodden wreck under us, our nearest port a thousand miles away across a stormy sea; all we realized at that moment was that there, just before us, under that mantle of ice, lay buried three million pesos. God! the collar of my jacket seemed choking me; I breathed as if a man's fingers clutched my throat, and I saw McKnight's burly form shaking as if he had an ague fit. Three million pesos! The hot blood rushed to my head, a lava stream, and De Nova's face, white as chalk behind his little black mustaches, seemed dancing before me ghostlike. Damn him! the fellow made me think of Salvatore, the man who, just above, frozen and dead, had guarded this treasure for 126 years. I cast the suggestion aside with a curse and a laugh, grasping Kelly by the shoulder to steady myself—to realize these were real men, this task before us real work. It was like com-

TO BE CONTINUED

Close of Paul's Second Journey

Sunday School Lesson for August 1, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 18:1-22. Memory verses 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."—John 16:33.

TIME.—From late A. D. 51 to early 53. Paul was at Corinth a year and six months.

PLACE.—Corinth, the political capital of Greece, the metropolis of commerce.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

1. Corinth, the Vanity Fair of the Roman empire. Corinth, the center of government, commerce and business, as Athens was of learning, literature and art, was situated on the isthmus which joins the great divisions of Greece. It attracted people from all over the world on account of its delightful climate. It contained a population of 400,000, of the most heterogeneous nature possible; a population of Greek adventurers and Roman bourgeois, with a tainting of Phoenicians—a mass of Jews, ex-soldiers, philosophers, merchants, sailors, freedmen, slaves, tradespeople, hucksters, and agents of every form of vice—a colony without aristocracy, without tradition, without well-established citizens. Hence it suffered from democratic license and turbulence.

2. Paul's Labors Among the Corinthian Jews.—Vs. 2-6. 1. His Opportunity. This great city with its worldliness, and absorption in pleasure, its vigorous and varied life, its infinite needs, gave Paul a great opportunity. And yet the difficulties were so immense, the obstacles so insurmountable that it is no wonder that Paul came to them feeling his weakness, and in fear and trembling (1 Co. 2:3) and needed the vision of cheer (v. 9).

2. His Four Friends.—Paul had a strong, social nature and felt the value of friends. He "found a certain Jew." Paul always began with the Jews, as the best possible opening for his work. He was a tentmaker named Aquila, a man of some wealth, "born in Pontus" but doing business in Rome. His wife was named Priscilla, and is supposed to have been a Gentile.

3. In addition to these friends, Silas and Timotheus came from Macedonia. They had been left at Berea, when Paul was compelled to leave (Acts 17: 13-15). Timothy had been sent to Thessalonica (1 Thes. 3: 6), and from Philippians 4:15 we judge that he had visited Philippi also. Paul's friendly heart was cheered by their presence.

The Circumstance in Which Paul Worked.—1. He earned his own living by working at his trade. He was thus a living sermon, as it was Jewish law that every boy be taught a trade some kind for his support.

2. He attended (v. 4) "the synagogue every Sabbath and reasoned with the Jews" and Greek proselytes, determined to know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and him crucified (1 Cor. 2:2).

4. He met bitter opposition from his countrymen. (v. 6) "They opposed themselves." The intensity and success of Paul's labors kindled an intensity of opposition. The result was that the Jews (v. 6b) "opposed themselves, and blasphemed." That was a sign that the Gospel was becoming a power in the community.

III. Paul's Work Among the Corinthian Gentiles.—Vs. 7-22. Paul's Preaching Place was in the house of a man named (v. 7) "Justus, one that worshiped God," a Gentile believer in the one true God, but not a Jew, "whose house joined hard to the synagogue." Here would be a perpetual invitation to the Jews, while at the same time the Gentiles would feel welcome to go there.

During this period Paul wrote his two letters to the Thessalonians.

Renewed Opposition. This was both natural and providential. It was time for Paul to go on with his wider mission which no one could carry on as well as he. But his work seemed so necessary where he was, and his vision had bidden him to stay, how long he did not know, that it was necessary that some unmistakable guidance should make his duty clear and plain.

18. After continuing for some time longer at his work, Paul went to Cenchrea, the port of Corinth, where he made a vow and then sailed for Cesarea, stopping at Ephesus on his way. Thence he went up to Jerusalem where only the vow could be consummated. Moreover he wished to be at the great feast of the Jews, probably the Passover. (v. 21.)

The Vow. The shaving of the head indicates a vow of separation like that of the Nazirite prescribed in Numbers 6, in a later modified form. The man under the Nazirite vow was to drink no wine or strong drink, and to let no razor pass over his head or face. The hair was shorn at the beginning and end of the period, so as to present that grown in the interval. At the end of the time during which the vow lasted, his hair was shaven.

As Rendall suggests, Paul may have wished to show that although he had broken with the synagogue at Corinth, yet he was a true Jew and a faithful disciple of Moses, by paying homage to the law and submitting to its rules. This would also be shown by his attendance at the Passover.

Thus closes the second missionary journey.

Make a brief review of these years: 1. By the map, tracing out the course of Paul's travels. 2. By cities and countries. 3. By person. 4. By events. 5. By a summary of the results in the progress of Christianity.

The Fence And After

By Barry Preston.

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Across the fields, through the golden sunshine of the Indian summer morning, strode Arthur Gray, a look of abstracted abstraction upon his intellectual brow and three heavy tomes of German philosophy beneath his arms.

Behind him on the terrace Mrs. Renwick and her husband watched his retreat. Mrs. Renwick's face was clouded by an impatient frown. Tom Renwick was grinning sardonically.

"I can't understand it," Mrs. Renwick complained. "I invited all these young people solely on his account. I picked out only the deep ones of our acquaintance, the Taylor girls and Miss Frayne and Charlotte Brand.

"They know all about the ego and the subconscious self and all that sort of thing. They could talk it to him by the hour. And what does he do? Goes off every morning with his musty books and stays all day by himself. I call it downright rudeness in him."

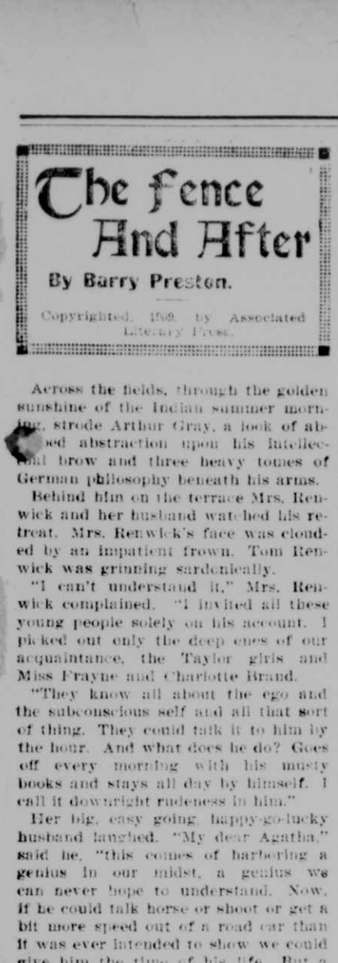
Her big, easy going, happy-go-lucky husband laughed. "My dear Agatha," said he, "this comes of harboring a genius in our midst, a genius we can never hope to understand. Now, if he could talk horse or shoot or get a bit more speed out of a road car than it was ever intended to show we could give him the time of his life. But a philosopher, dropped here among our unintellectual selves—dear heavens!"

He threw out his hands in a gesture of deprecation and made a wry face.

"But he is a coming man," Mrs. Renwick began.

Tom Renwick's grin broadened.

"He seems to be a going man just at present," he remarked, with a bob of his head in the direction of the stoop shouldered figure trudging across the



ARRIVED AT THE FENCE, THE HORSE REFUSED TO JUMP.

fields. "It's desertion, pure and simple. Your intellectual maidens corralled here must evidently philosophize without your lion to inspire them.

"Come on! Let's round 'em up and give 'em a whirl in the road cars up to the top of Bald hill and back. That will take their minds up for the time being at least."

"It's the last time I'll ever try to entertain a genius," Mrs. Renwick declared flatly, "even if the said genius is my cousin and has done the family proud."

"Amen! I'm with you there," said Tom heartily as he turned from the terrace and strode off toward the garage.

In the meantime Arthur Gray, quite oblivious to this criticism of his actions, tramped down the field, climbed a stone wall into an orchard, where the trees were deep laden with their wealth of fruit, and, selecting a corner where the mottled shadows were most inviting, settled himself comfortably on the ground, opened one of the ponderous volumes and was soon lost in the abstruse speculations of its author.

He read on in absorbed fashion, now pausing to thoroughly digest some choice morsel, now frowningly noting upon the margin his own opinion of the text at that point. It was an ideally quiet place in which to pursue his research.

But suddenly the quiet was rudely shattered. Just beyond the orchard came the pounding of rapid hoof beats. A girl's voice urging forward her mount rang through the still air. There was the swish of a hunting crop, a loud command, "Up, Rajah!" Then the sound of hoofs suddenly ceased.

A masculine voice said, "He'll never do it, ma'am!" And the girl's voice replied, with a note of obstinacy in it, "He'll stay here until he does."

Gray arose. He walked to the edge of the orchard and looked afield. On the smooth turf of the adjoining field a girl—a wonderfully pretty girl—sat on a horse, which she had evidently fence just before her.

A little distance to the rear a trim, silent groom upon another horse impassively watched the proceedings.

Even as Gray watched them the girl wheeled her horse and galloped away from the fence. Then she turned him touching him lightly with the crop and rode full tilt for the fence again.

But, arrived at the fence, the horse refused to jump. The girl gave a little cry of annoyance.

"Silly Rajah!" she said. "You should be ashamed of yourself. You could take it easily. I know you could. Now, then, once more!"

Again she wheeled the horse and cantered away, only to turn him and ride for the fence once more.

Gray in his interest quite forgot himself. He vaulted the low wall that separated the orchard from the field and ran forward.

"Don't try it!" he cried warningly. "It's too high! He'll never do it in the world!"

The girl turned to look at him coldly. Then she smiled.

"Oh, yes he will!" said she. "All he needs is a little confidence."

"Don't try again," said he.

She raised her eyebrows. "I can't stop now," said she. "He must go over that fence now that he knows it is what I expect of him."

"Then let me put him to it," said he.

The girl looked surprised. "Aren't you the philosopher friend of the Renwicks?" she asked.

"I am," he confessed. Involuntarily he straightened his stooping shoulders. "But even philosophers sometimes ride," said he. "I'd like to put him to the fence if you don't mind."

Instantly the girl slid from the saddle. "Do so by all means," she suggested. "I've been trying it all the morning, and I confess I'm beginning to doubt my ultimate success with him."

Gray looked at her pretty flushed face and her sparkling eyes.

"And if I succeed what reward do I get?" he inquired boldly.

The girl laughed. "You may have a canter with me up to Bald hill and back," said she.

Gray sprang into the saddle. A man in a sidesaddle is not a particularly graceful figure. But there was a light in his eyes and a general determination in his whole bearing that went far toward making up for his lack of grace.

Three times he put the horse to the fence, each time with no success. The fourth time he plied the crop freely.

They reached the fence, and the big horse rose lightly, cleared the top bar by a good two feet and landed easily on the other side.

"Bravo!" cried the girl. "Splendid! Splendid! Splendid!" And even the groom ventured an involuntary "Well done, sir!"

"And now," said Gray, his eyes glowing with eager light, "I shall claim that canter with you. Shall we go now?"

He slipped from the saddle and helped her to mount.

"You will take Peter's horse," she said, turning to the groom. "Come on!"

Up the field they galloped gayly together, swung into the road and headed for Bald hill. Back in the orchard a woodpecker chased a nimble grasshopper over the pages of a work of German philosophy.

Just as they reached the bend near the summit of the hill they encountered Renwick and his party in the two road cars coming down the road.

Mrs. Renwick stared in wonder. Her husband chuckled openly. Gray lifted his hat, utterly without embarrassment, and, with the girl at his side, went on up the hill.

* * * * * * *

"To think of it!" exclaimed Mrs. Renwick some two weeks later. "Arthur engaged to that Carlton girl! Why, she can't draw a breath without talking horse, and that's all she can talk!"

Renwick looked out the French window to the drive beyond, where Gray was helping a decidedly pretty young woman to her horse.

"For my part, Agatha," said he, with deep conviction, "I am mightily rejoiced. It shows that for all his intellect he has a decidedly human streak in him."

A Washington Anecdote.

Rev. Mason L. Weems, who first published and is believed by many persons to have invented the story of George Washington and the cherry tree, used many anecdotes in his life of Washington to illustrate his exalted view of the liberator's character. One of these shows Washington as a talker of politics. At the age of twenty-two he was colonel of the Virginia military organization stationed at Alexandria. A local political campaign was on. Washington was a great friend of one of the candidates. A Mr. Payn was strongly in favor of the other man. Argument waxed warm. Young Washington made a heated remark, to which Mr. Payn took offense. Mr. Payn carried a cane—one of those heavy sticks so popular in colonial days. He raised his cane, brought it down upon the head of the future Father of His Country and laid the young colonel along the floor.

Some of Washington's soldiers wanted to fight, but he restrained them. He went to his room, pondered all night over the affair and next morning sent for Mr. Payn. The latter, of course, expected that Washington was going to challenge him to mortal combat. He had visions of a pair of pistols. Arriving at Washington's room, he was amazed to find wine and cheese on the table, of which the young man invited him to partake. Then Washington apologized to the man who had knocked him down. He admitted that he had been in the wrong. Such is Parson Weems' account, who goes on to moralize at length over the story.

An Inference.

"I have lost my best friend," sighed the poet.

"Cheer up. I will loan you my rhyming dictionary."

FROM BLUDSO'S PEN

Some Arizona Kicker News Items and an Editorial Policy.

PEGGING ALONG AS USUAL.

Contemporaries Who Were Unkind Enough to Observe That They Would Like to Attend a Lynching Bee—The Choking Cure.

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IT'S early in the winter yet, and yet the whisky in all the saloons of Giveadam Gulch has frozen solid and been thawed out three different times. In a month more we'll be drinking ice water and paying for the other stuff.

The mayor of the town of Lone Jack pulled his gun and fired at a man the other day and killed a dog. The man who invests in real estate in that town is going to get left.

We learn that forty critters loafing around this burg sent a petition to Washington the other day to have us bounced as postmaster under the new administration. It can't be done short of an earthquake, and they might as well quit trying. We might let go of the smallpox, but never of an office.

The Grass Valley Tribune says that the Kicker gives eastern people a false impression of Arizona and thereby hinders new citizens from coming in. We plead guilty. Two months ago the editor of the Tribune legged it for the woods when a man with a gun came in to demand an apology, and we so stated. That isn't Arizona at all.

One of those incidents inseparable from life in a new and patriotic community occurred at the Royal hotel on Tuesday last. A drummer from Chicago found fault with the holes in the tablecloth and carried it to such excess that mine host felt compelled to shoot him through the shoulder. After the bullet had been extracted the drummer decided to apologize. Men who go about picking up trifles must expect more or less trouble.

It is quite likely that from three to five of the mail carriers sent out from this postoffice will be eaten by wolves or bears during the winter, and any one wishing to be on hand as a substitute should hand in his name at an early date. Uncle Sam's mail can't stop because a few employees get chawed up.

Several of our esteemed contemporaries have been unkind enough during the last week to observe that they should like to attend a lynching bee with us as the central figure. They



"WE HAVE GOT A SPIRIT OF EXULTATION ABOUT US THAT MAKES US KEEP DOING THINGS."

don't like our ways, and we are sorry for it, but it's the way we were brought up, and we can't help it. We have got a spirit of exultation about us that makes us keep on doing things.

A Certain Individual.

An individual calling himself Texas Jack, who has been hanging around the Gulch for the last two months and bragging of the number of men he has planted, took a walk last night and is now somewhere between here and Florence. The vigilance committee was the cause of it. He said he wouldn't go at first, but after the noose had been tightened on him two or three times he decided to travel. Many things have been tried in the west to move a bad man on, but nothing has been found so effective as a little choking. The change of sentiment produced is almost instantaneous, and rope is wonderfully cheap.

Mr. Henry Millington, a gentleman fifty years old, arrived here from St. Louis last Sunday in quest of information concerning his son William, who was last heard of in this vicinity. With our usual cheerfulness we dropped all work and began an investigation and at the end of an hour was able to assure the anxious father that William lies buried about four miles out on the Dog Creek road. It was about the 1st of October that some cowboys overtook him on a stolen broncho after a pursuit of fifteen miles. The father was more or less affected; but, on the whole, he was glad that William had found rest and peace at last.

At the Hellso Opera House Thursday night the Boston Ideal Theatrical company put on the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and gave a fine performance. Of course all the lights in the house were shot out when the proper moment arrived, and of course the boys made Uncle Tom and Legree do a hot act by shooting at their feet; but, on the whole, things passed off beautifully.

Mr. Jack Bristoe, who thinks his mission on earth is to go around righting wrongs, rode over a hundred miles to drop in on us last Monday. According to him, we are wrong, and he had a gun out to right us before we knew that he was in the sanctum. His shooting was so mighty poor that we were ashamed to have to split his right ear with a bullet and scare him out of the office and out of town. He doubtless means well, but he should explain his little jokes in advance.

We feel sorry in a way at being compelled to announce the suspension of the Pine Hill Banner, a weekly paper set afloat about six months ago. We told Brother Harker when he started it that he would have to do some shooting to secure a circulation, but he believed in brotherly love and has come out as we predicted. You can't come out of a sawmill in Wisconsin or a dairy in Ohio and run a newspaper in Arizona on those lines, and you might as well cease trying. Men don't hanker to shoot an editor every day in the week, but when the fit does come on they want to feel that he will shoot back and make things interesting.

Put on No Lugs.

We have always contended that if Colonel Harris and ex-Judge White, both of Grass Valley, ever got into a real hot argument there would be shooting between them. The affair came off three or four days ago. They got to talking about the late political campaign and calling each other liars and renegades, and then each one drew and opened fire. From the noise and smoke created the town figured on having to bury at least ten victims, but when all was over not so much as a coat button had been cut away. All bang and no one hurt. And Arizona is looking for statehood when such farces are being played.

Two weeks ago, after having given proper notice, we turned outdoors the crowd of loafers that has been infesting the mayor's office for the last year and toasting their shins at the expense of the town. As a result we are charged with thinking ourself as mayor too good to associate with the common run, and there are dark threats as to what may happen next spring. We are a plain man. We put on no lugs. We have drunk with a half breed and hunted with a Digger Indian, and if certain white men can't see that we must dignify our office to a certain extent to prevent its being turned into a beer garden we have nothing to say to them.

As mayor of Giveadam Gulch we bounced the city marshal last week, and the place is open to a man of sand who can shoot two handed and who isn't afraid of killing a cowboy or a terror now and then. The job pays $2 a day, and in case of the officer's death while in the line of duty his widow gets a pension.

Mr. Holy Terror Montana, who set out to run this town about two years ago and didn't make a success of it, was hung last week in a small town in New Mexico. Before he left here in obedience to a warning from the vigilance committee we struggled with him like a brother; but, though he talked to us with tears in his eyes, our words had no lasting effect on him. His business was removing humanity to a better clime, and he had pursued it so long that he couldn't change to farming or other peaceful pursuits.

M. QUAD.

From a Forthcoming Novel.

Panic stricken, we saw that our little airboat in which we had endeavored to escape from the wreck of the airship was rapidly filling with atmosphere.

"Bail her out!" shouted Corkney.

And all through the night we dipped out the air with our hats and flung it back into the sky.—New York Life.

New Complexities.

"What do the letters R. S. V. P. at the bottom of this invitation mean?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"Why, everybody knows that they signify 'Please answer.'"

"Great Scott, this spelling reform is playing smash, isn't it?"—Washington Star.

His Last and Only Thought.



Grandfather—H-h-have you y-y-your life in-in-insured, Arthur?

Grandson—Life nothing! But the machine is.—Harper's Weekly.

A Danger.

"Why don't you read up on scientific farming?"

"I started that once," answered Mr. Cornstossel. "It didn't pay. I got so interested readin' that I forgot to go out and farm."—Washington Star.

Horrible.

"That was an awful disaster. There was only one survivor. Isn't that terrible?"

"Fearful! What a bore he'll be."—Cleveland Leader.

VISITS WITH UNCLE BY

Raising Boys.

"No wonder some boys go to th' devil," commented Ab. Wilkins at Baltuff's grocery store. "We've raised a right smart lot of good uns in this town, and then agin we've raised a bunch o' pussley, too! Take George Hancock, fer instance. When I first knew Georgie he was about as big as a pint o' cider, and th' way he used t' cuss was a caution. Got it frum his dad, who would have won the belt fer continuous blasphemy if somebody'd offered one!



"An' every time I went past th' Hancock house and Georgie was about, he'd throw stones at me!

"But he got better after a while, jined the Sunday school and was a-doin' right pert! Folks begin t' plat to him with pride—and then one day as school th' teacher missed her pocketbook and when th' detectives got through with th' case, it was Georgie! But, pshaw! he didn't have no chance. His pa was a chicken thief fer years and ye can't raise good men under sich auspices!"

"It doan't seem," drawled Hank Spotts, ramming his horny finger into his pipe bowl to ignite the unburned tobacco, "thet folks hez much t' do with it, Ab. I recall distinctly Widow Dodge's son out Silver Ridge way. Horace Dodge was as good a boy to begin with as ye ever cum acrost in a hull passel o' boys! But when his pa died, Mrs. Dodge gist sorter lost her grip on that boy. He begun by stayin' out nights, then he got t' keeping bad cump'ny, got drunk once, run away with a patent medicine show—and nobody hain't heard nothin' of him since! Now his pa was a gentleman, as clean as they make 'em and as square as a die!"

"That's all right," argued Ab; "ye kin spoil good apples any time by putting 'em in the barrel with bad uns! Th' hull trouble with Horace Dodge was his mother. I ain't nothin' agin clubs or club women, ner what they do er say, but, by jing, sumtimes I can't help wishin' they'd put as much ginger and thought intew their home affairs as they do intew th' lodge!

"Now, in the first place, Horace Dodge went down town nights becus his ma, who was a mighty good woman, understand, was away 'tending sum club meetin', and th' boy gist nat'rally got lonesome.

"He begun smokin' cigarettes gist as any boy does, and when his ma found it out, she cried. When he got intew bad cump'ny, she called the preacher and the deacon in, and one night when Horace wuz out gallutin' around, they met in her front parlor an' prayed fer two hours fer him! That was th' night afore he run away—and somehow I can't help but think that Horace didn't need prayers half as much as he did a lickin'!

"What his mother should a done was t' kept that boy so busy doin' sumthin' on th' place thet he couldn't find time to loaf around town, and when she smelled cigarettes on him, she should a gone out to the barn and got the calf rope and saved her prayers until arter she had gin him one of the best dressin' downs he ever had!

"If he persisted in bein' ornery, she should 've increased th' size o' th' rope and the number o' applications, gist as the Docs. does in serious cases, leadin' up t' a climax that would o' broke er busted that boy!"

"Mebbe so," grunted Hank, blowing the smoke from the bamboo stem of his cob pipe. "Mebbe so—but I reckon that boys, like everything else, is different at times!

"There wuz 'Squire Dunham's boy, Alonzo. His pa was one o' th' honesest men thet ever seen th' light o' day, and as religious as a testament. They had prayers ev'ry mornin', rain er shine, went t' church reg'lar and lived accordin' t' th' Ten Commandments—that is th' old man and his wife did, and Alonzo did until one day he went into town and cum home so drunk he couldn't drive th' hosses straight!

"That nigh killed Old Man Dunham. He was teetotlar hisself and had lectured a lot agin likker. Nobody knows how the boy happened t' do it t' this day, except thet he'd heard so much about it, that he gist got curious t' see what whisky tasted like!

"An' the 'Squire couldn't stop him! He's runnin' a saloon now, down t' th' Rapids—and his father's heart is broke if ever a man's was!"

"I guess, by gol, y'er right, Hank," admitted Ab. "It's gist another case o' not knowin' which way a frog'll jump frum th' looks o' him! Gimme a chaw er terbacker!"

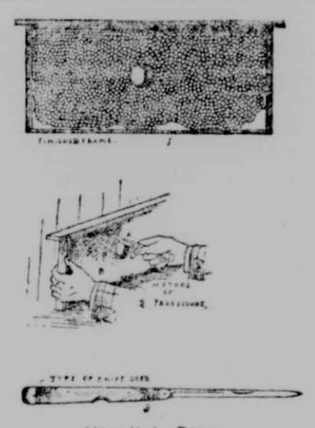
Byron Williams

HOLES IN COMB.

Permit Easier Passage from One Part of Hive to Another.

My bees are all in regular ten-frame hives, well-filled with solid slabs of honey, sufficient to winter three ordinary hives of bees. However, in years past, colonies died just the same, and I was surprised to find the mortality greatest in the hives that contained the most food, writes a West Virginia bee keeper in Bee Culture. I decided that this was due to the fact that, when once these solid masses of honey became cold, the bees were unable to generate heat sufficient to rewarm them. Then with the appearance of a sunny day dozens of bees would leave the cluster and roam about over the surface of these combs. As night approached and the air became cooler these bees once more drew toward the cluster for warmth; but each time this would occur, numbers of stragglers would become isolated from the main cluster and collect together in the form of compact little knots on the surface of the outside combs, where they slowly chilled to death. In this way I found by actual observation that strong hives of bees positively dwindled down to a mere handful and, with a sudden fall of the temperature, they would succumb. I was not prepared to cellar my bees, so I tried the tarred-paper plan and found it all right, except that there was too much labor and expense connected with it; so I started experimenting, with the result that I no longer lose any colonies here in my home yard from the rigor of winter, and it is pretty cool here, too (17 degrees below zero last winter four nights in succession).

Here is just the plan I have hit upon, and the one I mean to follow until somebody shows me that I am wrong: Late in October, after all the honey-flow is past and Jack Frost has cut down all the flowers, I go into my yard armed with only a large nail and a long slender-bladed knife (the type generally known as a "physician's knife" is best). I have the knife whetted to a razor edge. As it is late in the evening I experience no trouble from robbers, so I at once proceed to open the first hive I come to. This



How It Is Done.

done I remove the frames in the center of the hive one by one, and, after shaking the bees off very close to the entrance of the hive, I place the comb firmly against some very solid object and begin by cutting out a circular piece of the honey 1¼ inches in diameter, directly in the center of each comb, replacing each comb as soon as the hole has been made through it, and putting the circular chunks of honey in the pail. Having cut this opening through eight of the frames of honey and brood (always leaving the two outside ones intact) I close the hive and proceed to the next one.

The bees clustering in a hive are compelled to keep each frame of honey warmed to a certain point all of the time or there will be grave danger of the entire hive perishing, it being very similar to a person lying down to sleep upon a block of ice with another block over him. Once the honey becomes chilled through, most of the heat communicated from the bees passes back and forth over or under the frames, especially over them; consequently I think you will agree with me that a hole through each of the central frames is what is needed to remedy this, and concentrate the warmth of the hive.

Since adopting this method of preparing for winter I have not lost a single hive of bees. Two years ago I tried this plan at the home yard on eight hives that were not so well stocked with bees as they should have been, and, to my surprise, they came out in better condition than the ones that were stronger in bees in the fall. Last winter I tried the same plan with 35 colonies, with no loss whatever, and this winter I mean to prepare all the colonies in my home yard in this way, as I have full faith in its merits. However, I would not advise any brother beekeeper to try a large number of hives in this manner as a first experiment, as the locality might have something to do with the success of the plan. One of the very best features of all is the fact that hives treated as above will come out in the spring with at least three more frames of brood than hives at like period that did not have the holes through the frames. The bees always fill in all of these pop-holes before the close of the apple-bloom.

Good Winter Feed.

There is no better winter breakfast for the stock than equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, ground oats, corn meal and meat scraps, to which add its bulk in cooked cut clover hay, and five per cent. of linseed meal. Mix the ground grain with the tea made by cooking the clover.

ATTORNEY GENERAL STRAUS TRAMPED STATE'S WILDS

He Had a Rough Trip in Garrett County Mountains.

The following dream, or the creation of a Baltimore newspaper man's mind appeared in the Sun last Friday:

After he had cut his way through miles of underbrush over lost trails of the Backbone Mountain, going without food and scratching his face and hands upon the dense growth of briars, Attorney-General Straus returned to the city last night.

Mr. Straus went to the mountains west of Oakland to gather data concerning the dispute between Maryland and West Virginia as to the western boundary of this State. West Virginia says it is more than a mile and a half east of the point claimed by Maryland and is now assuming jurisdiction. If the United States Supreme court, before which the case will be argued in October, decides in favor of Maryland the taxable basis of the State will be increased by more than $1,500,000.

In Mr. Straus' grip when he arrived at his office in the Calvert Building was a riding suit not yet two months old, but so ragged and torn that it resembled a relic of many campaigns.

The trip was a steady grind of surmounting obstacles that would have caused one less timid to turn back, but Mr. Straus as leader of the expedition, pushed on with his party when it seemed that to continue would mean spending the night in the forest without food. That he succeeded in locating the Fairfax and Potomac stones, when the trail, especially to the Potomac stone, had been lost for more than 12 years, was due mostly to his determination not to come home without seeing them.

Mr. Straus left this city at 7 o'clock Monday morning, arriving at Oakland in the afternoon. There the expedition was formed and arrangements were made for the trip. State Senator W. McCulloh Brown and former State Senator Richard T. Browning and Mr. E. H. Sincell volunteered to guide Mr. Straus over the mountains, and early Tuesday morning the start was made. Senator Brown surveyed the ground for Maryland in 1897 and 1898 and had not been over the trails since. Mr. Browning is the grandson of the famous Western Maryland pioneer, Browning, who was known as the foremost hunter of the mountains.

The journey was made in several heavy carriages and wagons. No guide or cook was taken along, but lunch was stored in one of the wagons, with implements for cooking coffee. For several miles around the mountain the riding was rough, but before many more miles were traversed the trail became so narrow that the wagons had to be abandoned. Lunch was eaten and the party set out on horseback. Later they found that even the horses could not make their way, and these were tethered on a narrow road alongside of a gulley and left alone.

A torttous climb brought the party to the Fairfax stone, which was placed in 1740 by the commissioners appointed by George II of England and Lord Fairfax.

This is the stone which West Virginia says is the mark of the western boundary of the State.

The grant to Lord Baltimore states that the western boundary of Maryland should be a meridian line running north and south through the first fountain or source of the Potomac. West Virginia says the Fairfax stone marks the source of the Potomac.

Maryland, according to Mr. Straus, claim that as there are forks west of the stone the headwaters could hardly be east of the fork. Maryland claims that the Potomac stone, set near the Potomac spring upon the crest of the Backbone Mountain, marks the headwaters of the Potomac.

Mr. Straus inspected the country and determined to go to the Potomac stone. This proved a more arduous task. The Fairfax stone is on a foothill of the Backbone Mountain and the party had to climb down, first to the horses and then to the wagons, and set out to find a place to sleep. As in all expeditions of the sort, "night came on," and after another climb a mountain inn, set snugly in the fastness of the wilderness, was discovered.

At 7 o'clock the next morning the party set out for the Potomac stone. They had not gone a quarter of a mile when they discovered that horses, wagons and outfit would have to be abandoned. Lunch had been packed, but this was left in the wagons. It is only a mile and a half, airline, from stone to stone, but it took 20 miles of trudging, pushing and crawling for Mr. Straus to reach the Potomac stone.

The timber was cut down 12 years ago and the underbrush and briars had grown so thick that the trail had been obliterated. The party had to move by compass. The briars bit through the gloves of the men and scratched their unprotected faces. Huge logs blocked their paths and broken limbs of trees tore their clothing into strips.

By noon the party was so hungry that all stopped for something to eat. The food had been left somewhere behind—they did not exactly know—and they had to fast. They plunged on hungry, with a heavy rain falling. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, bruised and hungry, parched with thirst and tired, they struck a small trail, which led to the Potomac stone was found. Never did Stanley welcome the sight of water any more than did these legal explorers. The topography of the country and the exact location of the stone, together with other data, was collected and at 6 o'clock the start was made for Oakland. About 7 o'clock they found the wagons and after eating the lunch ravenously drove to Oakland, arriving there at 10.30 o'clock.

Mr. Straus is enthusiastic about the case and declares that there is no question as to the legal rights of Maryland.

STOYER.

It has been a long time since your columns have shown a report from this community.

The drouth which has been alarming us so much for the past six weeks was temporarily relieved by a refreshing shower Thursday night. A few more such will insure good corn and buckwheat crops.

Harvest preliminaries are now about all completed, and if the weather is favorable for the next week harvesting will begin in dead earnest.

For the last few nights Thomas Melvin has been suffering from severe attacks of nightmare. He seems to be trying to laugh and sleep at the same time. Since Wednesday night when a new son came into his home his joy has been too unbounded to be quelled even by slumbers.

Rev. Nicola Di Stefano spent Saturday night and a part of Sunday in this community visiting friends.

Geo. N. Steyer, who recently completed his bachelor's course in Wesleyan College, is spending the summer at home.

Chas. A. Kidd made a sly trip to Oakland Saturday. It is reported that he had business at the Circuit Clerk's office.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached an excellent sermon to an attentive congregation Saturday night.

Recently Misses Grace Riley and Bessie Steyer were the guests of Mr. Sanford and Miss Victoria Moon.

The new road law and the heavy hauling together have placed the "good roads" of this community in history.

We notice in last week's Republican that but one Garrett countain has entered for the Oratorical Contest at Mountain Lake Park next Monday. This is but one instance of many where our people stand back and allow golden opportunities to pass by unheeded, and the rewards go into hands of strangers. Garrett has an abundance of talent along all these lines, but it is not going to benefit its possesser or any one so long as it lies dormant. It is by no means a disgrace to participate in these contests, even if beaten, but it is certainly nothing less to allow men from other states to come in and carry off the prizes without our people even entering the contests.

NEW GERMANY.

In spite of the continued drought most of the crops are growing and flouri-hing.

Hay is reported a light crop.

Jacob Brenneman, district supervisor of roads for No. 12, was inspecting roads in this section last week.

Thomas Browning passed through our town Friday enroute to his home from Grantsville, via North Glade.

A number of our young people attended the lawn fete held in the Backwoods.

James Durst was employed several days last week at the home of his brother, C. C. Durst.

Samuel Wiland is constructing a barn for Henry Yommer, of Jennings.

Stephen Broadwater has been seriously ill of rheumatism for some time.

Samuel Otto has purchased his father's farm.

P. P. McAndrews sold a fine team of horses some time ago.

Church Services af follows: Reformed church, preaching Aug. 7, 10 A. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M.; Methodist Episcopal church, preaching Aug. 31, 10 A. M.; Sunday school 9 A. M.

SUNNYSIDE.

Farmers are busy haying, which is, however, a very light crop—scarcely a half crop.

The ex-postmaster of Sunnyside has stopped licking on stamps and devotes all his time to raising beets, peas, cabbage, tomatoes and all sorts of garden truck, having concluded that Uncle Sam can't close that part of the business on him. He claims that growing truck is more honorable than growing politicians.

The autos are raising the dust on this road most every hour in the day and some hours in the night. Benzine buggies appear to be getting very fashionable. Expect Editor Ben will deliver his papers in one next.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

Senator Brown Announces the Summer Meeting of the Society at Mt. Lake.

To the Editor of The Republican:

DEAR SIR: I would like to call the particular notice of your readers to the announcement of the Summer Meeting of the Maryland State Horticultural Society at Mt. Lake Park, on Saturday, July 31st, beginning at 10 a. m.

Every resident of Garrett county is cordially invited to attend. In our county practically every farmer is an horticulturist, and will profit by these meetings.

The coming of our friends from the Eastern Shore, and other parts of Maryland at this time, in part a recognition by them of the share which Garrett county has recently taken in the work of the Society, and of our two recent fine displays of fruit, at the Annual Exhibits in Baltimore. It is for us acknowledge this countesy by turning out in full force at these meetings and show that we have interest in horticulture, and are alive to our advantages.

Don't forget July 31st. Bring all the ladies. Yours truly

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
Pres. Md. S. H. S.

Oakland, Md., July 19, 1909.

GRANTSVILLE.

The farmers have got their wheat in their barns and it is the largest crop they have ever harvested.

Mr. Thos. H. Bittinger was on the sick list last week.

Mr. J. L. Augustine fell off a load of hay and received injuries that confined him to the house for several days.

Mr. Lewis Brenneman sprained his leg by jumping off the train and as a result he is now going on crutches.

Mr. Scott Johns and son, of Meyersdale, Pa., are plastering Mr. J. H. Miller's house.

Messrs. U. M. Stanton and D. W. Dorsey have purchased the planing mill of Christian Zook and are moving it to the railroad near Mr. Stanton's lumber yard. We wish the new firm success.

Mrs. Henry Winterburg and two sons, of Cumberland, are visiting at Mr. Wm. Winterburg's.

Mr. Wm. R. Offutt and family paid a visit to this town on Monday night, coming across the country from Oakland in an automobile.

Mr. C. D. Hershberger made a business trip to Baltimore this week.

Mr. Bert Swauger has a crew of men at work on a concrete wall for his new dwelling house.

Mr. S. R. Frantz and daughter, of Friendsville, were visiting Mr. Frantz's daughter, Mrs. Marshall Beachy, a few days this week. Lup is always a welcome visitor in this burg.

Mrs. Henry Bonig is critically ill at this time.

GORTNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanual Hershberger, of near Grantsville, are spending a few days with relatives at this place.

Menno Miller, of Oakland, spent Sunday evening of the guest of J. C. Brenninger.

P. P. Gortner, J. L. Shettler and Roy Becker are engaged in building a house and barn for Fred Gortner near Loch Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Killius and children, of Springs, Pa., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Killius, at this place.

Abraham Metzler, of Martingburg, Pa., preached several very interesting sermons at the Union church Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Brenneman, of Bittinger, are spend a few days with relatives here.

Bible meeting next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. WILLIE.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

This is a very quiet week with us. There is "nothing doing" until Saturday, when the Maryland State Horticultural Society will convene for a session of two days.

Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was in session. Sunday morning Dr. W. W. Davis preached an able sermon, after which a large amount was raised for foreign missions.

Saturday the joint debate will take place on the following subject: "Resolved, That all Chinese laborers should be excluded from the United States." Affirmative, Mr. Carl Richards. Negative, Mr. Ping-wen Kno, of Shanghai, China, the famous Christian Chinese Orator. Mr. Richards is a member of the Wooster University Debating Team.

Monday at 8 p. m. the College Oratorical Contest, open to College Students, will be held. Hon. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, will give a Gold Medal to the successful contestant.

Tuesday, at 2.30, the Boys' High will give their opening concert, and at 7.30 will be the opening of the 27th Annual Session of the Mountain Chautauqua. At 8.00 an illustrated lecture, "The Panama Canal," will be given by Claud N. Bennett, manager of the Congressional Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, at 11.00 a. m. lecture by Jos. K. Griffis (Tahan) in Indian costume, and at 8.10 p. m., lecture by Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, of Japan, on "Japan of Today," with stereopticon views and moving pictures.

Thursday, 11.00 a. m., monologue reading by Miss Margaret Stahl, and at 8.00 p. m. a lecture by Dr. Miyakawa on "The Japan of Yesterday," with moving pictures.

The ladies of the Baptist congregation of Loch Lynn held a very successful festival Tuesday afternoon and evening on the veranda of the Hicks House.

Mr. A. Stewart Ingles, of Uniontown, Pa., is at the Mountain Lake Hotel. We hope he may become interested in Park real estate.

Mr. R. S. McCrum, of Uniontown, Pa., who is sojourning at Deer Park, was here one day last week. Mr. McCrum was raised near here and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Jas. W. White of Oakland.

Rev. J. O. Bolton held the quarterly meeting for Dr. Ward at Grantsville last Sunday.

Services in the M. E. church Sunday as follows: Class meeting at 10 a. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Epworth League at 7 p. m., and preaching at 8.

Mrs. Sarah J. Gilbert, accompanied by Miss Speelman of Pittsburg, left for Webster Springs last week to spend a few weeks for the benefit of Mrs. Gilbert's health.

Mr. Adolph Rambeau, of Morgantown, W. Va., is here to spend a short vacation.

The family of J. M Dare, of Parkersburg, W. Va., are in their cottage here.

Mr. W. H. Mallette, by the addition of a large porch, has much improved the appearance of his property opposite the Association office.

A revival has again broken out at Bond, where there were eight conversions this week up to Wednesday night. Rev. Bolton preached there Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Dr. Thistle and family are occupying the Thistle cottage near Overlook Inn.

BITTINGER.

A slight frost touched this section on July 20th and did some damage to the buckwheat crop in some places.

E. S. Brenneman and wife and little daughter spent last Sunday with relatives near McHenry.

Lewis Orendorf and family, of McHenry, were visiting in this village last Sunday.

Henry Duckworth has moved his family to the Henry Platter farm near this place.

Messrs. Peter G. Stark and Patterson Engle and their wives spent last Sunday at the home of Amos Reckner near Beckman.

Harvey Stark has provided himself with a new and complete photograph outfit and he is busy taking snap shots of interesting places about the village.

Farmers are busy this week hauling their wheat into their barns and we hear reports that some farmers will realize a yield of forty bushels to the acre.

Lawrence Bittinger, of Grantsville, was calling on the young ladies in this village last Thursday evening.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of the Annual Lutheran Picnic at this place on Saturday, Aug. 7th. Attorney Hendrickson, of Cumberland, has been engaged to deliver an address in the afternoen and there will be other speakers present also, and it is hoped that we may have an enjoyable time.

ASHER GLADE.

We had very cool weather the past week with plenty of rain.

Nearly all the farmers have commenced the harvest of hay, which is very light in this section.

Mr. Umbel lost a valuable cow a short time ago.

Mr. Owen Evans has a sick horse, which he supposes to have been bitten by a snake.

Messrs. John Wakefield, Commodore Wakefield, Lloyd Wakefield and Christopher Sines, all of Locust Grove, were in this section one day last week picking cherries.

Mr. Robert Augustine, of Somerfield, Pa., was here picking cherries last week.

Some in this vicinity have part of their wheat ground plowed. CARTER.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

AUGUST WEATHER.

Rainfall Will Be Below General Average for the Mouth.

The weather for August, as forecasted by Peter R. Smith, is as follows:

The month will have several heated periods which will not reach in excessive heat beyond the ordinary August. No extreme drops of the temperature are likely to show up. The rainfall for the month will be much below the general average unless causes quits remote should appear as factors to bring about rain. Vigorous local showers will visit localities widely separated, and but few of such showers are likely to prevail. Few electric showers will be on passage. Some storms of wind are likely to develop during the heated periods which are more likely to be summer blusters than gales.

At the opening of the month the temperature will be warm, attended with threatening weather. Storms of apparent vigor the 2d will be on passage, charged with bluster and some electricity, but like most of the clouds, deficient in rain. After the passage of the wave a change to a cooler temperature will prevail.

Local storm waves will appear on the 3d, 4th and 5th. Air currents will change their course on the passage of the wave.

A storm wave will be on passage on the 5th and 7th, which may be attended with much thunder. Storms of wind, bluster, and light rains may appear at many places.

On the 11th and 12th local storms will be on passage, but causes producing rain storm will be absent.

On or touching the 15th the temperature will reach a summer climax and a storm wave will center on the 16th, 17th and 18th. A cool wave will show up about the 18th or 19th. Several days of cloudy weather will show up about the 20th, which may be attended with drizzling rains that may be prolonged to the 23 or 24.

The last week of August will be sure to be very warm and storm threatening conditions will appear in black, angry clouds charged with wind and without rain. The temperature will mellow down to pleasant summer weather.

For House of Delegates.

Mr. J. Elbert Chappell, of Kitzmiller, in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN, announced his candidacy for the nomination for the House of Delegates. Mr. Chappell has been a resident of Kitzmiller for the past fifteen years and was engaged for several years as a school teacher. Later he entered the mercantile business and was appointed postmaster at Kitzmiller, which position he still holds. He is married, his wife being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rafter. The couple have four interesting children. Mr. Chappell, is nominated and elected, will do all in his power to further the interests of Garrett county at Annapolis.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

M. A. Keith, of Harrisville, W. Va., and Rena Kibbe, of Ellenboro, W. Va.

Ernest Rolland and Edna Austin, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Frank Kuhn, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Martha McLain, of Moundsville, W. Va.

Judson Cochran and Lorain Martin, both of Backhannon, W. Va.

Henry Skipper, of Sines, and Laura Bowser, of McHenry.

Charles L. Michael and Lona Cress, both of Masontown, W. Va.

A. E. Helmick, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Cora Everly, of Uniontown, Pa.

Two with request not to publish.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Mt. Lake Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
This will be the only service held in the Park at this hour.
All visitors invited to worship with us.
JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Rev. H. A. Griesemer, D. D. of the Franklin Square Church, Baltimore, will preach at Ferndale Saturday at 8 p. m.; Loch Lynn Sunday at 3 p. m., and Deer Park at 8 p. m.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

Lime.

Anyone wanting lime either in the rock or ground, write W. M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va. He is prepared to furnish any amount from his kilns on short notice. 4t

A Famous Duckpin Game.

A very merry party of Baltimoreans took passage on B. and O. train No. 5 on Saturday, destined for Cumberland. At Camden Station in Baltimore, the boys took possession of the smoking car, preferring to travel in true democratic fashion, and the trip was one of enjoyment and pleasure. Now and then a group would advance upon the inner recesses of the dining car for a cooling draught of Deer Park water, but the confines of the smoking car were in the main, rigidly observed.

The occasion of the trip was to engage in a series of duckpins on the new alleys of the Cumberland Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening

J. A. Zimmerman, J. F. Donavan, J. H. Goldsmith, E. E. Herold, L. A. Watkins and Walter Wilmer were among the Baltimoreans making the trip. They went back to Baltimore on Sunday, but without, however, winning a single game from Cumberland. H

To Build a Fine Home.

J. E. Watson, prominent in the operation of the Consolidation Coal Company, has let a contract for the erection of a dwelling house in Fairmont that will be one of the finest in that part of West Virginia. He is president of the Watson Company, which is now preparing to erect an eight story office building in Fairmont, which will be the home of the Fairmont Coal Company, a branch of the Consolidation Coal Company. The building will cost $300,000. Mr. Watson is a relative of Mr. Clarence W. Watson president of the Consolidation Coal Company. A building boom is on at Fairmont, a score or more houses being under construction within the corporation limits.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.
Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations,

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

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Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909. NUMBER 23

INSURGENT FACTION WON IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

The Party Split Asunder And Open War Has Been Declared.

Probably the bitterest contest in the political history of Garrett county took place last Saturday between the Hamill and the Browning factions of the Democratic party, when lines were drawn taunt and war was openly declared by both factions, the Browning forces being under the leadership of ex-State Senator R. T. Browning, while the Hamill, or so-called "insurgents," were generaled by Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., of Oakland, chairman of the Democratic County Committee. So hot was the contest waged that families were divided, some going into one camp and some into the o her, and in one instance a rupture has occurred between partners who have been successful in their business and a dissolution has resulted.

The polls opened, according to the primary election law, at one o'clock and in every district workers for their favorite tickets were out, neither side asking or granting quarter.

Two tickets were in the field, the Browning faction having placed Messrs. J. J. Bender, of Grantsville, and Dr. E. H. Bartlett and C. A. Deffinbaugh, of Oakland, in nomination, and the Hamill faction having as its candidates for delegates to the State convention Messrs. Thomas J. Browning, of Thaverville; Clarence V. Guard, of Friendsville, and S. K. Schlossnagle, of Accident. The latter ticket won by a majority of 49.

The preliminaries of the actual fight, however, did not occur until Tuesday morning at Oakland, when the committee, under the law, was supposed to meet and canvas the vote and to certify the election to the State Convention of the local delegation. At the hour specified, eleven o'clock, the return judges met at the office of the Orphan's Court, Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, chairman of the committee, being present in his official capacity, and Mr. R. T. Browning, also a member of the committee, as a spectator. Immediately after the judges met to make their return a written protest was handed the chairman in which the legality of the call for the primaries was attacked, setting forth the fact that under the law the committee, and not the chairman, was empowered to make the call; that the notice was published in a newspaper claiming to be independent in its views and not the recognized organ, thereby not giving the proper legal notice to the members of the party, and in other ways attacking the course of the chairman. After reading the protest it was laid aside by the chairman who then entered into a discussion of its merits and held that the call was legal and in form even though it was made by a minority member of the body. The remarks of Mr. Hamill led up to personal matters between himself, Mr. Browning and Dr. E. H. Bartlett. Mr. Browning charged that Mr. Hamill had practiced deception upon other members of the committee in recommending the appointment of Mr. P. A. Chisholm for election supervisor a number of years ago when it was understood that Mr. King Delawder was to be appointed to the place. Mr. Hamill denied the assertion that Mr. Delawder had been promised the place but when the latter supported Mr. Browning in his contention and proved conclusive that he had been approached by Mr. Hamill and had been asked to take the place Mr. Hamill receded from his position by saying: "Maybe I did." At all events Mr. Chisholm was appointed and Mr. Delawder was not.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett then shied his castor into the ring and reminded Mr. Hamill of a promise to have him (Dr. Bartlett) appointed Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court, and then immediately forgot it and had himself appointed, and accepted Mr. Hamill's gage of battle to meet him on the floor of the State convention where the contest will be fought to a conclusive end.

The feeling between the two factions is bitter and is growing in intensity daily.

MR. L. F. GREEN WITHDRAWS

From the Race for Nomination For House of Delegates.

This office was in receipt on Sunday morning of a communication from Mr. L. F. Green, of Grantsville, in which that gentleman expresses his determination to withdraw from the contest for the nomination for House of Delegates from this county and requests THE REPUBLICAN to discontinue his card of announcement, and to state that he is no longer an aspirant. In accordance with Mr. Green's direction his announcement is withdrawn.

The communication from True Blue Republican, as indicated in last week's REPUBLICAN, in which the correspondent intimated that he would have other and more startling comment on Mr. Green's multiferous poltical moves is also on our desk. In view of the fact that Mr. Green is no longer in the field as an aspirant for party honors we withhold the communication upon our own responsibility, but desire to add that accompanying the letter from True Blue Republican was proof positive that Mr. Green was the author of the letters appearing in the Garrett Journal last fall attacking Mr. Taft, the Republican Presidential nominee and now the head of the Republican party of the nation.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College. Cumberland, Md. 20-6t

DIXON & KELSO

We are the agents for the Great

BUSTER BROWN SH ES

for Children, Misses and Young Ladies.



Without a doubt it is the best line of shoes on the market for the money. The young ladies' sizes, from 2 to 5, have the medium low heel—just the shoe you want for girl's, and every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. The fall line is in, so come, and see, and be convinced.

Iso a complete line of Mens' and Ladies' Oxfords to close out cheap.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

MEETING OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Eminent Men Made Addresses and the Gathering Was a Helpful One.

(Special Correspondence)

In accordance with the program of the State Horticultural Society, more than forty members of the Society with their wives left Baltimore on the early morning train on Friday last, getting off at Hancock. There they were the guests of the Tonoloway Orchard Company, of which Mr. E. P. Cohill is president. Carriages were waiting, and the guests were driven for miles through the orchards, after a substantial lunch had been served. These are the largest orchards in the western part of Maryland. Train No. 1 was then taken and the party, now increased to over fifty, arrived at Mt. Lake Park in time to be comfortably housed at the Mt. Lake Hotel.

Saturday was given to the exercises of the Society, and addresses by speakers especially invited for the occassion.

The horticulturists of West Virginia had been invited to join in the meetings, and Mr. S. W. Moore, president of the West Virginia Society gave a most interesting address upon mountain orcharding. Mrs. Patterson, wife of Director Patterson, gave an instructive lecture upon the use of fruit in the household.

In the afternoon Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, one who is sought after everywhere, spoke upon the "Pure Food Law as Affecting Fruit Products." His address was a feature of the meeting and it was a loss to all who failed to avail themselves of this opportunity of coming to hear him.

Mr. S. L. Lupton's address was upon "Success in Growing and Marketing Fruit." As Mr. Lupton is from Winchester, Va., and is himself an extensive grower, three states were represented by speakers, namely, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. At the evening session, Mr. W. A. Taylor, who is Assistant Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave an illustrated lecture, giving an account of what the government has done and is doing to assist fruit growers in the matter of handling and storing. At this lecture Mr. Samuel Lawton, of Oakland, was kind enough to assist with the lantern.

The officers expressed regret that the attendance at these meetings was so small, for it was an opportunity to hear and meet with experts who could and did give many points and facts worth remembering and putting into practice.

On Saturday evening the ladies of Mt. Lake kindly invited the members of the Horticultural Society to a most enjoyable reception.

Resolutions of thanks to Dr. W. W. Davis and the Mountain Lake Park Association were adopted. Many of the members remained over Sunday.

Monday morning the grounds and gardens of the Messrs. Weber were visited and an excursion was made to Conneway's Tower. After seeing the view, Mr. Conneway, who is county vice-president, entertained his guests at a dinner, which they will not soon forget if their expressions of thanks count for anything. The party then returned to Mt. Lake and all left on the 4:23 train for their homes, all loud in their praises of Garrett county and full believers in its possibilities.

The county officers and the secretary of the Society are very anxious that all the farmers of Garrett county will remember the annual exhibit which will be held in the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore, December 2 and 3 next. They desire to obtain a large exhibit from Garrett county which has done so well in the past. Fruit and vegetables can be sent now or at any time (express paid which will be returned by the Society), to The Maryland State Horticultural Society, care of The Baltimore Refrigerating & Heating Company, 426 South Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.

Addressed cards can be obtained from Mr. Jos. M. Conneway, the county vice-president, or from the president, Mr. Brown.

Senator Brown made the address of welcome to the Society as follows:

Fellow members of the State Horticultural Society, Ladies and Gentlemen.

In your name I thank Mr. Davis for his kind welcome of our Society to Mt. Lake Park; we shall gladly accept his hospitality so generously extended.

Now, on behalf of my fellow citizens, I wise to express our appreciation of your presence here today, and to bid you individually, one and all, thrice welcome to Garrett county. We are pleased that our friends from the Eastern Shore and elsewhere, should have availed themselves of this opportunity to see Western Maryland, and we hope that during your stay you may see something of this, the newest and largest county of the State.

In the annual report of our Society for 1900 I find in a paper by Mr. Gould, the following: "So far as I have been able to observe and study the conditions which exist, I believe that the horticultural possibilities in certain sections of Western Maryland are little realized, particularly in some of the mountain districts. There is very little known of the horticultural aspect of Garrett and Allegany counties, but there is every evidence that the possibilities are great, especially in the development of apple culture. The soil, over a large portion of these two counties is well adapted to apple growing. Widely scattered over the territory, are numerous seedling apple trees, many of them old when men now 60 years of age were boys, as hardy and vigorous as an oak. Naturally the fruit on many of these trees is inferior, yet the sturdy vigor and size of the trees are instructive. Nearly every farm has an orchard, and many as high as three hundred to five hundred trees. But for all the large number of trees, no one hears of it as an apple-growing section." And Mr. Stewart, then Industrial Agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the same report, said: "I expect to see the time when Garrett county will be a strong competitor in the apple and pear, and probably grape markets of the country.

So much for what impartial observers have learned of our conditions and prospects. We in Garrett county feel justly proud of what we have done to prove in part the truth of these predictions. Those who were fortunate enough to attend the handsome display of our Society at the Fifth Regiment Armory will acknowledge that the exhibits of our county were creditable, and by twice winning the premium for the best collection of apples from any county of the State, we have proved that the variety and quality of our fruit is excellent. While all this is true, our people have not awakened to the possibilities before them. Every farmer has an orchard, but in it he seems to desire to have every variety to be found in the nurseryman's catalogue, and unfortunately a great percentage of these varieties are either summer and early fall fruit, or else not well adapted to our climate, which closely resembles that of New England and Northern States.

The result of the policy which I have described is, that during the summer and fall the ground is covered with fallen fruit which goes to waste. The cider and apple butter mills are not running to utilize this waste. The farmer tries to sell a little, but as his neighbors are also in the same position, the only market that he finds is for a limited quantity at the railroad or the county towns. He becomes discouraged and when the later apples come along, he is apt to shake the trees, take a few loads to the cider mill, put some away for his own winter use and let the remainder rot. I venture the statement that one cannot buy and collect at any one point in our county at present a car load of apples of one variety. My interest in horticulture has been directed for the past six years to endeavor to bring about a change in these conditions.

I have endeavored to show our own people that we do raise good fruit which could enter competition any where with success, and to show to the outside world that the soil, climate, and conditions were here, which with cheap land, and favorable railroad connections would make the fruit industry upon a commercial scale, profitable.

I have not yet convinced the farmers of Garrett county of the real value of a few chosen varieties of late keeping apples, over our present miscellaneous assortment, and of the necessity of having those chosen in considerable quantity of one kind. When they do awaken to this truth, then the dawn of a new era will begin, orchards of commercial size will be set out, and the county will have started upon a development which should be one of her leading industries.

My friends, in coming among us and noting conditions as they are, please bear in mind the newness of our county. The average farmer of over fifty years that you will meet has gone into the forest and carved out for himself a home. it was a long and stern fight against great disadvantages, as I can testify from personal experience. So if our farms seem small, remember that our county is as yet but partially developed. But a few years back the log house was common, and the occupants then, as now, were self-reliant and skilled in many ways. It was not unusual to divide the trades between members of the family; one was carpenter, one blacksmith, another shoemaker, and so on; while from the ceiling joist hung skeins of many colored woolen yarns, the work of the women of the family, fresh from the spinning wheel, and which would be knitted into socks and mittens in the long winter evenings, or made into genuine home spun garments upon the loom which was a fixture in nearly every large and prosperous family. The long barreled, homemade muzzle loading rifle always hung upon forked pegs close to the door-way, and many antlers of varying size bore testimony of the chase. In a few homes the crane and the Dutch oven were still in use, relics of real pioneer days.

Such surroundings as these were common fifty years ago, but now have gone, and the county is making rapid strides in development, which will be permanent and substantial, while in addition to our agricultural progress, our mineral wealth has hardly had its surface scratched as yet.

One mark of progress in a community is seen in its public buildings, and I trust that before you leave you may visit Oakland, and see this recent expression of our progress.

To our fellow horticulturists of West Virginia, I wish especially to express our pleasure at this opportunity of meeting them, and of having them with us today. By so many ties and conditions are we of Western Maryland bound to you, that it is eminently fitting that we should join hands in this our summer outing.

MOUNTAIN CITY IS NOW BURNING NATURAL GAS

A Spectacular Demonstration Here Saturday Evening.

Last Saturday evening, as was announced by the local officials of the Northern Natural Gas Company through the medium of the press and also by invitations issued by the company, Oakland witnessed a spectacular demonstration of the power of natural gas as an illuminant.

For the purpose of the demonstration a large pipe was laid from the gas main on Third street to a point near the top of the hill below the old court house. Here a standpipe some fifty feet high was erected and on the top was placed a "T" with the ends open so that at the proper time the gas could escape and be fired. At eight o'clock the Mountain City Band went to the office of the company on Second street where an open air concert was held which lasted fifteen or twenty minutes. From the company's office the band marched to Fourth street, followed by an immense crowd and at 8.30 the gas was turned into the main and a few minutes later was fired by Mr. C. C. Culbertson, of Piedmont, with a rocket. The flames from the top of the pipe immediately flashed out and two immense arms of fire reaching out and high into the air illuminated the entire town and a great portion of the surrounding country. The light given forth by the flaming gas was a revelation to the people. It was soft, but brilliant, and for a few moments during the demonstration pressure approximating eighty pounds was turned into the pipe. The roar following was almost deafening and nervous people who were in the immediate neighborhood of the standpipe left in a hurry, evidently fearing something unforseen was about to happen and deeming it unsafe to remain in the neighborhood.

Hundreds of people were here from Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Terra Alta and the country surrounding town. All were pleased with the entertainment afforded them. The crowd was so great that it was almost an utter impossibility to get along the streets.

Mr. H. V. Thomas, of Buffalo, the president of the company, surprised the local officials by making an unexpected visit, arriving here an hour before the demonstration was to occur. He expressed his appreciation of the good will of the Oakland people and stated that his company was determined to give only the best service.

On June first the Gas Company commenced the piping of their product from their main line at a point near Gormania, a distance of twelve miles, to Oakland, and the work of piping Oakland was commenced on June 20. The town system of pipes is as perfect as it is possible to make it. Every street has its mains and the company is prepared to place its product in every building. Those present at the demonstration in Oakland Saturday night who are connected in an official capacity with the company, are as follows: Mr. H. V. Thomas, of Buffalo, N. Y., president; Mr. J. D. Northrup, of Cumberland, general manager; Mr. J. B. Cheuvront, superintendent of the Oakland plant; Mr. F. M. Robey, paymaster; Mr. C. C. Culberson, superintendent of the Piedmont plant; Mr. Harry Stover, superintendent of the Keyser plant; Mr. Thomas H. Morgan, of Frostburg; Latimer Bradley, of Piedmont, and Mr. H. H. Taylor, of Keyser.

Lime. Lime. Lime.

Any one wanting lime for fall crops write W M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va., for prices delivered at your nearest railroad station, either in lump or granulated. Analysis of this limestone shows 89.95 carbonate of lime. We have limestone in this section that only shows 66.89 carbonate of lime. It does not require any more labor to put the high grade lime on your land and you get about 25 per cent. more lime from every ton used, or you would get as much pure lime from fifteen hundred pounds of the high grade lime as you would from two thousand pounds of the lime that only shows 66.89 carbonate of lime, therefore you handle five hundred pounds more of the low grade lime in very ton to get the same result, which is quite an item to the farmer.

23-3t W. M. BISHOP.

Bowling Tournament.

Oakland defeated Mt. Lake in a ten-pin match on Monday night at the Mt. Lake bowling alleys. Three games were played, Oakladd taking the first, Mt. Lake the second and Oakland the third. The Mt. Lake players were C. McGowan, L. Ayler, M. Jacobs, R. Harrison and W. Davidson. The Oakland team M. Sincell, J Grimes, J. Helbig, M. Boyle and R. Thayer. Last night a series of games began between the Piedmont and Mt. Lake teams.

MR. D. L. SLOAN FOR JUDGE

In the Absence of a Local Candidate He is Favored.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN.

It seems that Garrett county will have no candidate to present to the Judicial Convention to succeed the Hon. A. Hunter Boyd, and such being the case, I think it wise to call the attention of the Republicans of the county to the candidancy of a gentleman from our sister county of Allegany who aspires to the high and lofty position of Chief Judge in this Circuit. I refer to Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland. This gentleman has reached the age where calm judgment reaches its ful development, and he is rightly recognized as the leader of the younger element of the Allegany bar. He is fitted, both by education and temperment to fill the the position, and possesses all the qualifications necesary to make a wise and careful jurist. He is, by far, the strongest candidate suggested for the Republican nomination, and with a united party behind him will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Sloan comes of a family that has been long identified with the growth and development of Allegany county, and the Republican party will make no mistake in selecting him as its candidate for the bench. In addition to his legal attainments and recognized ability he is a man of spotless reputation and character, and his elevation to the bench will add lustre to a long line of eminent men who have presided over the courts of this circuit.

Yours respectfully,

LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

Bloomington, Aug. 4, 1909.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. JAMES W. PROUDFOOT.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Jas. W. Proudfoot, at the home of her son Mr. William H. Mallett, in Mt. Lake Park, Monday evening at six o'clock, will be received with great regret by all who knew her. Mrs. Proudfoot had been ill for some months past, but had recently almost recovered her usual good health. Mrs. Proudfoot was thrice married, her first husband being a Mr. Mallett, and the two elder children, Mr. Will Mallett and Mrs. Matson now both at Mt. Lake Park, survive from the first marriage. Her second husband was a Mr. Henry Russell of near Oakland, and to this union was born one son, Thomas Russell, a well known young man of Grafton. The third husband is Mr. J. W. Proudfoot of Grafton, a well known B. & O. bridge carpenter, who at the time of the death of Mrs. Proudfoot, was in Weston, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Proudfoot was a most estimable lady, a good christian, a devoted wife and mother, and was held in high regard by all who knew her. During her residence in Oakland she made many warm friends, all of whom will be shocked and saddened by the news of her death. The funeral took place at Fairmont yesterday afternoon.

DR. J. G. BUTLER.

Died, at his residence in Washington, D. C., last Monday, of heart failure, Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler, aged eighty-three years. The deceased was a native of Cumberland and has for the past forty years visited Oakland or Mountain Lake Park annually. He had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Garrett county and the news of his demise was received here with expressions of regret.

MRS. MARGARET LEE.

Mrs. Margaret M. Lee, wife of John S. Lee, of Oakland, and daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. George W. Ward, died at her home here last Sunday morning at three o'clock of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a most excellent woman, a devoted mother and a kind and loving wife. Her death was a sad blow to her family and was followed on Monday by the death of her bright three year old son, Carl Ward Lee, who also died of typhoid fever. The funerals of both mother and son were conducted on Tuesday by Rev. J. B. Workman, assisted by Rev. John M. Davis, at St. Paul's M. E. church and the interment was made in the Oakland cemetery. Besides her husband Mrs. Lee is survived by her father and three children, the youngest being less than two weeks old.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Arthur Brown, Miss Helen Butcher, Miss Blanche Callis, Miss Grace Close, Miss Margaret Harrison, Peter Johnson (2), Oakland Hotel (2), Mrs. Vinnie Rushner, Cris. Shorer, Miss Pearl Warton, Miss Maggie Wilson.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DRIVING A NAIL.

Much Skill Necessary to Do It and to Do It Well.

The driving of a nail is deemed so simple a matter that inability to do the job is often spoken of as though typifying entire lack of mechanical ability; yet it may be that some skilled mechanics have something to learn in regard to this elementary operation. It usually takes a wood worker's apprentice a year or more to learn that he doesn't know how.

A fledgling mechanic, who spoke sneeringly of a man whom he heard using several blows of the hammer to drive a single nail, was somewhat crestfallen when told that the nail would hold better when driven "home" by several light taps than when driven by one heavy one.

"Why?" he asked in surprise.

"Because," said the other, "when you drive a nail home with a heavy blow, it is apt to rebound a trifle, loosening the grip of the wood fibres on it. Drive it almost down, if you will, with as hard blows as you wish, but finish the job with several light blows."

One who thinks that the driving of a nail simply consists in getting the whole length of it out of sight has little conception of the real nature of the operation. A nail driven by an expert will often hold several times as much as one ill driven: while, too, it is often made to draw the parts into place. If you have ever watched a mechanic driving nails you have doubtless noted that he rarely drives one at right angles with the face of the work. There is a reason for this. Suppose that he is nailing the sheathing on the frame of a building, and desires to draw it down tightly against the one below it: he points the nail downward, and a few well directed blows at the last produce the desired effect. If the board is bent edgewise, so that much force is required, probably he will start the nail in the upper edge, pointing very sharply downward. Again two nails driven in a board at different angles will hold it in place much more firmly than the same nails would if they were driven in at right angles with the face of the board.

Did you ever notice that in driving a nail in very hard wood one man will do it successfully, while another succeeds only in doubling the nail up before the point has fairly entered the wood? The difference lies in the fact that the expert strikes the nail fairly and not too hard, "coaxing" it in, while the other strikes too hard and with indirection. It may be profitably mentioned right here that in driving a nail into very hard wood it is usually profitable to dip the end into oil or grease. This will not sensibly interfere with the holding qualities of the nail, while it will very materially facilitate its driving.

In order that a nail may hold its best, it is necessary that the pieces it penetrates should be in close contact. A few well judged taps of the hammer at the finish will serve to bring about this contact, while a heavy ill-judged blow will often destroy it, on account of the rebound.

So, too, the direction in which a nail goes is governed not merely by the direction in which it is started, but very largely by the shape of the point. You have doubtless noticed how a horseshoe nail, by having a chisel point, is made to swerve and to come out of the hoof but little above the shoe. By filing the point of a nail off on one side, it may readily be made to take a curved course in driving, or the same result may be attained by bending the point slightly with the claws of the hammer. Two boards may be secured, edge to edge, by nails bent in this way.—Scientific American.

For Happiness.

The real secret of happiness is to be in love with your job; to do the work that you like to do; that interests you; that you believe in.—President Eliot.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE ARMY DESERTER.

He Is a Marked Man and His Chances of Escape Are Few.

"The most persistently trailed law-breaker in the United States today is the deserter from the army," said a captain of the United States army.

"From the time he is found missing at the post where he is stationed until the inevitable hour when a officer of any of a dozen different federal and civic denominations lands him in custody he is a criminal marked for punishment, and he is shrewd indeed if he escapes.

"Four-fifths of the deserters are foreign born and professional army deserters with bad records left behind them in Europe. These men, as I understand it, deserted from armies in the old countries, came here in search of work, didn't get anything to suit them and joined our forces only to get tired and want to quit again. What they get in the end is a term in the guardhouse or in the national prison for bad soldiers.

"Beside the chances of an escaping soldier to get away from his punishment that of an ordinary jailbreaker, hounded by civil officers, is a bagatelle. In the first place, a soldier in or out of uniform, is a soldier in habits and carriage, with the telltale step and mannerisms of the service. The lockstep of the state prison will wear away because it is only an incidental of prison life, and the convict doing time can do it more or less perfectly, according to his inclination and the watchfulness of the guard, but the whole lire of the soldier is soldiering, and he can never get away from it.

"Now turn a man so marked out in the world with a fifty dollar reward on his head and send to every village postoffice, police station, constable, sheriff and United States marshal in the country his accurate description and a picture of him in two attitudes and you have placed him in the predicament of the deserting soldier and narrowed his chances to an infinitesimal bit of progress within fifty miles of the starting point without arrest."

The captain said that more money was probably spent by the government in advertising a deserter than the reward of $50 offered for his capture.—Washington Herald.

Holidays.

The joys of our holidays, who can measure them? The present pleasure of the days themselves is not the only, not the chief, enjoyment. The schoolboy's anticipation of the sports of vacation is to be added to the pleasure of vacation itself—and then the memory of it after it is past, how much more this memory adds to the sum total of the enjoyment which the vacation brings! The schoolboy remembers the afternoons at the swimming-pool, the happy days in the woods or by the stream long after he has forgotten the irksome duties of school or farm; the same boy, grown older, remembers with pleasure the victories of the college athletic field long after he has forgotten how to conjugate useless Greek verbs; and the same man in later life—if he is a sportsman—recalls more often and with more satisfaction the day he caught his record-breaking salmon, or shot his first moose, than he does the day when he was elected to office, or when he cleared up a few thousands in a stock transaction.—Samuel Merrill in Forest and Stream.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

Mostly from Sugarcane.

Nine-tenths of the world's annual production of 2,000,000 tons of sugar comes from the sugarcane.

THE PARANOIAC.

Queer Delusions That Come With This Curious Mental Disease.

"That curious form of mental disease known as paranoia is seldom or never cured," said a noted Chicago alienist.

"A paranoiac may be able to transact business with a fair degree of efficiency, but, as a rule, few of this class can be made to stick to work, as the nature of the malady prevents concentration of mind. One so possessed is afflicted with strange delusions, especially with the notion that he is being persecuted. Many an individual who is denominated a crank has paranoia. In general these unfortunates are misanthropic, have no social intercourse with their fellows and are brooding and introspective. Very often their mania leads them to the notion that they have been born to lead mankind in a religious way, and they proclaim themselves prophets of God. Quite often, too, they are discoverers of some wonderful invention that will astonish the world.

"It was a paranoiac who followed the great actress, Mary Anderson, from place to place, declaring himself her favored suitor and threatening to kill any man who sought her company. These threats were what led to the locking up of the demented creature, and I believe he finally shot one of the asylum attendants. Paranoiacs very frequently develop homicidal tendencies, and it is prudent to watch them at all times."—Baltimore American.

Pastor's 50,000 Mile Drive.

At this morning's service in the Union church at Neffsville, the Rev. Dr. E. J. Fogel announced his resignation as pastor of the Reformed Congregation at that place.

Dr. Fogel has served the Jordan charge, which includes three churches besides Union, for 42 and a half years, and during this time he calculates that he has driven 50,000 miles in attending to the needs of Union church alone. He has baptized over 800 children, confirmed 900, officiated at 642 funerals and preached over 1,100 sermons at this one church.—Allentown Correspondent, Philadelphia Press.

Sea Foam Fudge (Nut).

Put into a saucepan three cupfuls of light brown sugar, a cupful of cold water and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Bring this to the boil gradually and do not stir after it is once heated. Boil steadily, and when a little of it dropped into water forms a hard ball, take from the fire. Beat stiff the whites of two eggs and when the sirup has stopped bubbling pour in on these and beat well. When it begins to stiffen, flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla and add a cupful of chopped nut kernels—hickory, pecan or English walnuts. Drop on paper or turn into a greased pan and mark off in squares or triangles.—Delineator.

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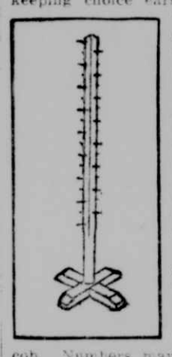
BALTIMORE, MD.

FARM AND GARDEN

A HANDY DEVICE.

For the Storing of a Small Quantity of Seed Corn.

Here is a simple arrangement for keeping choice ears of seed corn.



Take a two-inch square timber for the upright, and make a solid base by boring a hole through the two base pieces, then drive the timber into it. Drive four-inch spikes through the upright at intervals of six inches from four sides, and stick the ears of corn on these spikes by thrusting the same into the butt of the cob. Numbers may be placed above each spike, so that records can be kept of all the corn, suggests Farm and Home. The corn should be placed on this rack as soon as picked and husked, and may be left here until planting time if the rack is placed in a dry room where rats and mice cannot get at it.

WHERE FALL PLOWING FAILS.

Not Every Soil Is Suited to Breaking Ground Before Winter.

Much has been said through the columns of the Prairie Farmer about the conservation of moisture and fertility of the soil, writes a Rock county (Neb.) correspondent. Two things you have recommended and urged more than all others, namely, fall plowing and the preservation of the humus in the soil by the addition of stable manure. The methods used and urged are undoubtedly practical in a large part of the west; but in this particular section, where we have a light, sandy soil, a light rainfall, and are subject to prolonged windstorms, the question is more complicated, or rather has different complications.

Seven out of every eight of the fields in this county would be ruined in three or four years if they were to be plowed in the fall and harrowed smooth and left exposed to the winter and early spring winds. I know of many old fields that will not grow enough weeds to cover them, and in many instances are adjoining fields that have produced more grain and have been in cultivation for more years, that are still producing from 20 to 30 bushels of corn and in some cases as high as 40 bushels.

The difference is all due to the fact that the one has been repeatedly left exposed to the sun and wind, while the other has been protected by the stubble, the stalks or weeds, often through no forethought of the owner. I have seen pieces of good land plowed, planted to corn, carefully cultivated, the crop gathered and the stock turned in to work the stalks down, and as a result the wind has been busily carrying off the very cream of the soil on every windy day through the fall, winter and spring till planting time, when the operation would be repeated.

With good wild hay at two to three dollars per ton, no one can afford to cut up his corn or pasture the frozen stalks. They are worth too much more as a protection to the precious soil.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Spraying with Lime-Sulphur the Most Effective Treatment.

Prof. L. R. Taft of Michigan says that while other remedies have been used for San Jose scale, nothing has been found which equals the sulphur-lime mixture in safety, cheapness and effectiveness, and besides it is worth all it costs as a fungicide.

Although equal parts of lime and sulphur can be used, it is better to use 20 to 25 pounds of lime and 15 pounds of sulphur for 50 gallons. These should be boiled for 45 minutes, care being taken to have the water hot before the lime and sulphur are added, and to use only stone lime. The cooking can be done in iron kettles, or by means of steam in barrels or tanks. It answers very well if the lime and sulphur are cooked in 20 to 25 gallons of water and then diluted, using cold water if more convenient. Although it is necessary to have the mixture slightly warm when applied, it need not be very hot.

The best time for making the application is just before the buds open in the spring, and little or no harm will be done by spraying even after the buds show a pink color. In fact, if applied at that time there will be no occasion for using Bordeaux mixture until after the fruit has set.

Shrinkage of Hay in Stack.

At the Arizona experiment station in 1906, 25,530 pounds of new mown hay, cut on five different dates from April 19 to November 9, remained in the stack until February 11, 1907, when the loss due to shrinkage amounted to 2,825 pounds, or 11 per cent. The following season the third crop of hay, amounting to 23 tons, 1,796 pounds, was stacked about July 20. By December 14 a shrinkage of five tons, 871 pounds, or 23 per cent., had taken place.

FOR THE MOURNING WIDOW.

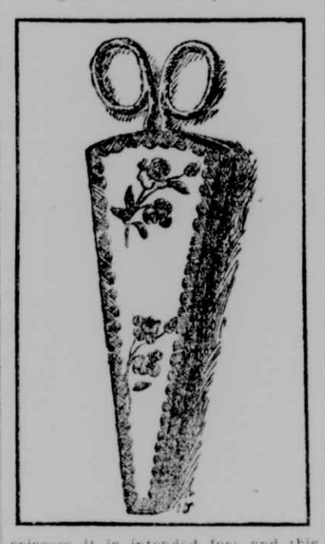
Dull Veiling Used Instead of Customary Crape Gown.

One of the late approvals for widow's mourning is to substitute an extremely fine quality of dull veiling for the customary crape gown. The veiling lends itself to present modish lines with more graceful effect, it is thought. Dull black serge now answers for the short street costume. Indoor dress nowadays permits the wearing of black crepe de chine, silk voile, black net, as well as mousselines and chiffons. There is no change of model in such costumes from those worn by persons out of mourning. It suffices that the all blackness of effect, together with a lessening of ornamentation and avoiding going into extremes of any kind, be discreetly observed. Now and then, from personal choice, some very outre mourning attracts attention, both indoors and out, but that in no way is to be taken as countenanced by the best dress authorities or adopted by women of elegance. There is one point markedly observed by all women who understand the conventional requirements of dress, and that is, that the mourning worn by women on the sunny side of 40 and 50 is no longer of the kind which should be worn by their elders. What is called youthful mourning, like all dress for young persons, has its margin held wider and freer than all others.

KEEP SCISSORS IN CASE.

Design for Ornamental and Useful Contrivance.

Good scissors should always be kept in a case, and as many of them are sold without cases, such a little ornamental one as we show here will be found useful. Its size and shape must, in a great measure, depend on the



scissors it is intended for; and this can easily be ascertained by tracing round them when they are laid flat down.

Two pieces of cardboard are covered with silk that has been painted or embroidered with some pretty little design; line each with plain silk and bind the edge with narrow ribbon or else work round in buttonhole, forming tiny scallops. Narrow sarcenet ribbon is then seamed to each edge to form a border that separates the two sides.

Turbans and Muffs.

There is some comfort in the thought that when the huge fur turbans do go out of first style, which is only a matter of a few weeks, they will come in excellently for muffs. In this way a woman will not feel that she has thrown away money.

A good many of them already feel this discouragement when they remember the $20 paid for a good fur turban the first of the year, and the thousands now selling at three dollars apiece.

This is the kind of thing that makes a woman of moderate means glad she waited until the first rush of the season was over to put her dress allowance into a hat or a suit.

Wall Pin Holders.

Wall pin holders made of half yard strips of four-inch wide satin ribbon are lined with broadcloth and weighted with four-inch lead oblongs. The upper end of the ribbon is gathered under a huge butterfly bow, from which depend two inch wide ribbon streamers of even length, terminating with satin wound rings through which safety pins may be thrust. A third and shorter streamer terminates with a small circular toilet pin cushion. At the back of the butterfly bow is a substantial hanger, and as this little affair may readily be rolled and tucked away in any corner of a bag it is an ideal traveling convenience.

Fur-Edged Skirts.

There is a revival of an old fashion this season to edge skirts with fur bands.

This will suit admirably for the woman who has odd bits of fur that she does not know how to use. One band may be added or two or three. These should not be put on short skirts, but on those worn for dress occasions.

To Still Unnecessary Noises.

If you wind an embroidery hoop with ribbon—after having padded it thickly with cotton batting—finish it with a ribbon bow and hang it on the right knob of the door that the wind is sure to blow shut, it will save the catch from clicking, and, incidentally, save the nerves of the susceptible woman.

ON MAKING PRETENSES



THE girl who could eat chocolates, continue her embroidery and talk at the same time necessarily held the floor, her versatile talents giving her the right to do so.

"Double personalities!" she sniffed. "I don't see why they make such a fuss over a simple affair like that! Why, any girl who has any pride at all in her achievements has a dozen personalities, and in any one of them she would have to be introduced to her real self if they chanced to meet! If you are going to be a success you simply can't afford to be your real self all the while, you know.

"In the first place, half the people you met wouldn't understand you, half the rest would be bored, and two-thirds of the remainder would go away and talk about you.

"I'm not speaking of relatives, because usually they are the least acquainted with you of anybody. Why, I've met utter strangers with whom in five minutes I was more in accord than with all the cousins and aunts and what-not I'd known all my life.

"But that isn't what I started out to say. We girls show our variegated assortment of selves more distinctly according to the man who happens to be calling on us or taking us out somewhere. Yes, you do, Annie!" she broke off, accusingly, glaring at a girl who looked rebellious.

"I hope," said the rebellious girl, a little stiffly, "that I have character enough and sense enough not to try to deceive—"

"Oh, that's all right," broke in the girl who was doing the talking. "I've no doubt you have a perfectly glittering rock-bound strength of character, but I'd like to know what good it does you when Henry dawns on your horizon. Why, you know you take no more interest in the state of the pig-iron market than you do in the color of the toga Julius Caesar wore to breakfast on Mondays, yet you resolve yourself into a regular blank phonograph record into which Henry pours an account of what pig iron sold for last week, and what it is going to sell for next week, and how he is slaying it single-handed.

"At discreet intervals, when he has to catch his breath, you repeat snatches of his own remarks to him and generally admire him for his sagacity. Henry simply has got to have some one admire him and you know right well if you didn't do it he'd hunt up some girl who would. He demands adoration and you supply the best, hand-made, all-persuasive, saccharine brand on the market, and if you keep it up faithfully he's sure to marry you in the near future."

"I think you are perfectly horrid!" flared the object of these remarks.

"We all do it," pursued the first girl, calmly. "There's the man who prides himself on his ability to understand women. Instantly in his presence a girl becomes a little helpless and appealing. There is a look in her eyes as she glances at him that asks him to spare her inexperience and her simplicity, because all her sweet young life she knows is as an open book to him. This makes him feel good. He likes metaphorically to pat her on the head and murmur: 'Fear not, little girl! Though I know you better than you know yourself, yet will I not take advantage of my knowledge. I will act just as if you were as clever as I am.'"

"If you're trying to hit me," spoke up the blonde girl, excitedly, "I don't think it is very nice of you! I never look at Arthur that way, nev—"

"And then," went on the talker, "when a blustering, gruff man comes along who maintains that he is perfectly independent of sympathy and despises the gentler graces, we adopt a hail-fellow-well-met air and a ladylike cynicism. We cultivate a nice little bitter twist to our lips and a shrug to our shoulders. Oh, we are seasoned, disillusioned, cold spectators of a disappointed world, and many many times have we thought the very thoughts he is putting into words so forcefully. Yes, indeed! We make ourselves into a slightly dimmer replica of him as he is mentally.

"Then, if a man comes along who is frothy and epigrammatic, we have the muse of comedy beaten a mile so far as a smile goes. We sparkle. We effervesce. If we don't sparkle naturally we put up such a good imitation it would deceive an expert. That is really the most wearing kind of man to live up to. I don't know anything more tiresome than having to be giddy when you feel like a freight car full of Henry's beloved pig iron.

"Say," ended the girl who was doing the talking, "wouldn't it be easier if there were only one pattern of man, instead of a few thousands?"

"I'm sure," said the blonde girl still spitefully, "that I'm fond of all my friends! I don't understand you in—at all!"

"I suppose not," said the girl who had been talking with a sigh. "I love you, Arline, but you really don't begin to be entitled to be the center of the second act of the entire population I spoke about at first!"—Chicago Daily News.

GLORIOUS DEVONSHIRE

One of England's Beauty Spots.

It is indeed surprising to find how unfamiliar the English are as a race with the beauties of their own country. How many of them spend their holidays on the continent in search of beautiful scenery, not knowing that within easy access they have scenery difficult to equal and practically impossible to supersede.

The glorious county of Devon is literally teeming with beauty spots the climax being reached in the delightful little twin villages of Lynton and Lynmouth, nestling between precipitous hills and ending in the gigantic rockbound cliffs which skirt this portion of the Bristol channel.

Blackmore's romantic novel of Lorna Doone" and Whyte-Melville's "Katerfelto" have done much to make these beauty spots familiar to us, and those who travel to Lynton and Lynmouth via coach from Minehead can acquaint themselves with most of the points of interest with which the readers of these two famous novels are familiar.

Leaving Minehead we pass varied and beautiful scenery till we arrived at the quaint little village of Porlock, where we pulled up at the picturesque "Ship Inn." Two additional horses are here attached, for we have a very steep climb of several hundred feet before we reach our next stopping place, and even with the six horses we now have the ascent is none too easy. Behind us we see gradually disappearing the exquisite vale of Porlock, on the right are the gleaming waters of the Bristol channel, whilst on the left we obtain glorious views of hills and moorland.

At Yearmoor Moor the horses are changed, and the rest of our journey through Somerset past County Gate into Devon is indeed one of the loveliest. On our right we still have the Bristol channel, and on our left breezy Exmoor, and if we have selected a fine day for our journey we experience an indescribable feeling of exhilaration as we inhale the pure air of the moors and enjoy the beauties of hills and coombes surely unequaled elsewhere.

If we have chosen the autumn for our visit, we revel in a wealth of glorious color that is indescribable; mile after mile of purple heather intermixed with brilliant golden grose, and a glimpse of Exmoor under these conditions is never to be forgotten, whilst if fortunate we may catch a glimpe of the red deer for which the district is so famous. After a glorious ride of about twenty miles we reach Countesbury Foreland, and we now commence our descent into Lynmouth. On our left are towering hills, whilst on our right is a sheer drop into the sea of several hundred feet, and we hold our breath as the coach gradually descends the steepest hill in England, till the rushing waters of the Lyn remind us that we are nearing our destination. The coach stops at the Lynbridge hotel, where visitors to Lynmouth alight, and one and all agrees that the latter part of the journey has left an impression that nothing will ever efface.

The coach is now lightened of much of its luggage, and the horses start on their arduous climb to Lynton, several hundred feet above, and here again the impression created is most profound.

And now for a few words about these exquisite villages immortalized by Shelby, Southey and others of our poets, and eulogized by Gainsborough among famous painters.

Nestling between gigantic hills is the tiny village of Lynmoth, its one street skirted by the East Lyn, whose waters rush and tumble over the rocks in their haste to reach the sea, and here stretched before us is a scene of loveliness.

On our right reaching far out to sea is the gigantic headland of Countesbury Foreland, whilst on our left are stupendous cliffs covered with brilliant-hued flowers or wooded almost to the water's edge.

If we retrace our steps and follow the course of the Lyn, in a few moments we find ourselves in a scene of beauty, and we can wander along the banks for several miles lost in wonderment at the glories opening out before us.

Below is a ravine down the center of which is a rushing stream, the bed of which is strewn with huge rocks, round which the water whirls and lashes itself into foam. On either side are precipitous hills densely wooded, and we here and there obtain a glimpse of banks of gigantic foxgloves and other wild flowers, whilst near the water's edge are ferns in bewildering variety, some of which are almost tropical, reaching a height of nearly six feet.

A walk of about two miles brings us to the famous "Waters meet," where the Coombe Water joins the Brendon Water in a succession of beautiful falls, and the grandeur and manifold beauties of the scenery at this point may tempt us to remain here till we are ready to resume our journey back to Lynmouth.

Should, however, we decide to proceed, we can follow the Brendon Water for another four or five miles through scenery momentarily growing more beautiful until we at length reach Doone valley, where we can explore many of the points of interest referred to in Blackmore's novel, including the famous Waterslide, and the tiny church at Oare, in which Lorna and Jan Kidd were married. There are two or three routes by which we can wend our way homeward, each equally beautiful, but as we are probably tired, we may find it advisable to charter one of the carriages which ply for hire near the entrance of Doone valley.

A tiny cliff railway for a small cost will take us from Lynmouth into Lynton near the North walk, probably the finest coast walk in the kingdom. Cut in the face of the cliff between six and seven hundred feet high with jagged masses of rock towering above us for another two or three hundred feet, we have a scene of superb grandeur, and after a walk of about a mile find ourselves by Castle rock, and at the entrance of the famous Valley of Rocks.

Days and weeks fly quickly by in exploring the beauties of this romantic little spot. Lee Bay and Woody Bay are within easy distance and their delightful glens, coombes and rushing streams, beyond which it the steep gorge of Heddons Mouth, while coach rides to Ilfracombe, boat trips to Clovelly, and the toy railway to Barnstaple give us the opportunity of familiarizing ourselves with beauties of which all Englishmen should be proud.

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.09 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

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For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

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For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CENTENARY OF TENNYSON

BORN AUGUST 6, 1809.

A most picturesque figure is that of Alfred Tennyson, so impressive and yet so human, poet and child, recluse but also interpreter of the spirit of his age. Of that notable body of men born in the year 1809—year "goodly nurse of heroes"—no life-story makes better reading than that of the great English poet.

Tennyson was born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, August 6, 1809. His father, a rector, known as the "stern Doctor," was a man of great stature and strength, the mother was gentle and sympathetic, confident of her children, lending listening ear to the poetic efforts of her boys. She is picture in the following:

"Locks not wide-spread
Madonna-wise on either side her head;
Sweet lips wherein perpetually did reign
The summer calm of golden charity."

When Tennyson was seven years old he was sent to school at the market town of Louth, and this town should be mentioned as the place where his first published work appeared, 1827, Alfred and his brother Charles putting forth "Poems of Two Brothers." For this volume they received $100, but had to take one-half out in books from the publisher's shop. In 1828 the two brothers entered Trinity College, Cambridge. Our poet did not take a degree at Cambridge, early in 1831, called home by the serious illness of his father, who died shortly after his arrival.

At Cambridge was begun the friendship with brilliant loveable Arthur Hallam, whose life and death were to exert such influence on the poet's work. After Alfred left the university, Hallam became a frequent visitor at the Tennysons,' became engaged to his friend's sister Emily, the bond uniting the two men growing stronger and stronger, when suddenly snapped by Hallam's death in 1833 while traveling abroad with his father. His body was brought back home for burial, was laid to rest at Cliveden by the sea.

"When on my bed the moonlight falls,
I know that in thy place of rest
By that broad water of the west
There comes a glory on the walls."

Tennyson, overpowered with loss and grief, his mind filled with memories of his comrade, wrote many verses in response to that influence; but it was years before was printed the connected and complete "In Memoriam," "probably the noblest monument ever raised by the human spirit to the memory of a lost and unforgotten friend."

It was late in 1832, after a Rhine tour taken with Hallam, that there appeared the volume "Poems by Alfred Tennyson;" included in this early output a number of poems now familiar to English speaking people the wide world over—The Lady of Shalott, The Miller's Daughter, The Palace of Art, The Lotos Eaters, A Dream of Fair Women. Very Tennysonian, Benson calls the pictorial poems, a class of poems practically invented by Tennyson. In 1842 he published two volumes, some selections from old poems and among the new work "Morte d'Arthur," "Love and Duty," "Locksley Hall," "Break, Break, Break;" and now, as Benson says, Tennyson came home to the heart of the nation. In 1850 "In Memoriam" was published.

Tennyson did not marry until he was 40. He met Emily Sellwood 20 years previous to their marriage, his brother Charles married her sister in 1836, and a few years later he and Emily became lovers, but they were not wedded until 1850.

At Chapel House, Twickenham, the poet lived the first years after his marriage, and here his son Hallam was born, here he wrote his great ode on the death of Duke of Wellington. In 1853 he moved to the Isle of Wight, at Freshwater in the house called Farringford, took up residence, two years later bought the place, with the proceeds from "Maud," published in 1855. Picturesque, beautiful Farringford was his home for almost 40 years, here he wrote and studied, indulged in the simple pursuits dear to his soul, tramped long miles over down and along shore. To Farringford came visitors from far and near to pay homage to the famous poet.

In 1850, on Wordsworth's death, Tennyson was offered the poet-laureateship, largely owing to Prince Albert's high regard for "In Memoriam." The prince and poet became great friends. On the death of the prince consort in 1861, Tennyson wrote the dedication of the "Idyls," a sincere tribute which won the heart of Queen Victoria, with whom a warm friendship now sprang up. In 1859 the "Idyls of the King" had been published. Though vitally interested in the affairs of his day, the past had strong attractions for Tennyson: he intended to make his chief work the Arthurian legend; and the tales of mystic Round Table, of medieval knight and lady, of tournament and joust, added greatly to his fame and popularity. In 1864 appeared "Enoch Arden," probably the most popular of his works, though it must not be forgotten how "The Charge of the Light Brigade" was able to "quicken the pulse of the working and fighting world."

Twice he was offered a baronetcy, which he refused both times. In 1884 Gladstone offered him a peerage, and again he hesitated about taking a title, preferring his own simple name, but accepted for the sake of his son.

At the age of 70 he put forth a volume of Poems and Ballads, his later work not comparable with the the earlier. Pessimism and and distrust marks his attitude now, this attitude at its climax in "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," published when Tennyson was at the age of 77. The dramas of the later years met with praise from historians, though not from the average reader. But in the poem written at the age of 80, he came into his own again, at the close of his days, producing "Crossing the Bar," admirably fitted to round out his work, most appropriate for last leaf of his poems.

At 82 he was still wonderfully vigorous, lived but a few months beyond his eighty-third birthday. His illness was brief and painless. Early in 1892 there was a pleasant voyage with his eldest brother, a sojourn in the Isle of Wight, and then weakness caused his retirement to Aldworth. He died there October 6, going out quietly, consciously, calmly saying farewell to the family gathered about him in the radiant moonlight streaming in at the window, sure that

"For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place.
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
When I have crossed the bar."

They buried him in Westminster Abby, in the Poets' Corner, next to Browning and near the Chaucer monument. On Beacon Hill, near his old home Farringford, stands a monument to his memory. KATHERINE POPE.

A Reconoissance.

Mr. Rawson's mule had strayed away, and Pomp had been sent to find it. Instead of running along the road in which direction it had been last seen, Pomp scrambled up Prospect Hill as fast as he could go, and surveyed the countryside.

When he returned in triumph with the mule an hour later, Mr. Rawson inquired why he had wasted time climbing the hill.

"'Twa'n' no waste ob time!" said Pomp, indignantly. "Don't you know, Mr. Rawson, sah, dat a mewel is one ob dose animals you is got t' 'proach from de front end foh yo' own safety? An' how could I 'proach dat mewel from de front end till I knowed whar he was?"—Youth's Companion.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College. Cumberland, Md. 20-6t

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SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. it can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
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DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.
Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to annonnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. If elected I shall endeavor to represent the people of my county conscientiously and ask the support of my friends.

HARVEY J. SPEICHER.
Accident, July 21, 1909.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.
Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

At the solicitation of many friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, and solicit the support of all Republicans of the county. If elected I will exert my best endeavors to serve the people faithfully and well. D. E. BOLDEN.
Oakland, Md., July 19,,1909.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, and solicit the support of all members of the party.

J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.
Kitzmiller, July 26, 1909.

At the earnest solicitation of the leading Republicans of my district I have decided to adopt this as the method to announce my candidacy for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and earnestly solicit the support of all my friends.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS.
District No. 4, July 27, 1909.

I take this method of informing my friends and the Republican voters that I am a candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to faithfully and honestly serve the people to the best of my ability.

W. H. JACOBS.
District No. 11, July 28, 1909.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

W. M. LOWDERMILK.
Selbysport, July 12, 1909.

I hereby make formal announcement of my candidacy for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of all my friends.

D. M. DIXON.
Oakland, Md., July 29, 1909.

ARE DEMOCRATS BOUND TO SUPPORT THE DISFRANCHISEMENT AMENDMENT?

The late Judge Charles E. Phelps, in his charge to the Baltimore Grand Jury, delivered Sept. 12th, 1905, said:

"A proposed change in the organic law of a State radically affecting the practical exercise of the elective franchise is obviously a change of vital importance, entirely outside the range of ordinary partisan politics."

In this opinion he is seconded by the late Senator William Pinckney Whyte, who in expressing his opposition to the attempt made under the guise of the Poe amendment to disfranchise fifty thousand foreign born white voters, declared as follows:

"The organic law of a State is supposed to be made by the people themselves, and not by Legislative Assembly, and especially in regard to that part of the Constitution relating to the elective franchise. The vote of the citizen upon this amendment should be guided by his own conscience and not by the dictates of any one."

Another, and even more significant endorsement of Judge Phelps opinion may be found in the position of United State Senator Isidor Rayner who, in a letter dated October 17th, 1905, addressed to the Democrats of Maryland, declared his unqualified opposition to the Poe amendment, although that measure was adopted by a Democratic Legislature, which, at the same time sent Mr. Rayner to the United States Senate, endorsed by a Democratic convention and advocated by the "Organization" with as much, if not more zeal than is now being accorded to the Straus amendment. Senator Rayner, at that time, justified his opposition to the measure in question in the following language, which applies with equal force to the one now under consideration:

"It will, if adopted, perpetuate them (The Democratic Machine) in power and convert the free institutions of the State, not into an oligarchy, because an oligarchy they have never been—but into an autocracy—that does not know what public opinion is and does not care; that never comes in contact with the people, that would pay not the slightest attention or regard their wishes or petitions, and that would wield with the same unlimited power and dominion within the party as has ever been wielded by the most absolute despotism that ever trampled upon the liberties of the human race."

But the strongest of all reasons why the "Straus amendment" should not be deemed a "party measure" which demands the support of all Democrats, regardless of the indiyidual views is to be found in the record of the Democratic party itself, as expressed in its various platforms. It is, in fact distinctly pledged not to attempt the wholesale disfranchisement of the negroes. At its convention in 1899 when John Walter Smith was nominated for Governor the platform upon which it regained control of the State, contained the following promise:

"We distinctly pledge ourselves to do equal and exact justice to all without regard to race, and to guarantee to the colored people of the State the fullest protection in all their rights." In the following year, 1900, their State Convention, adopted the following planks:

"We declare that all governments instituted among men derive their just power from the consent of the governed."

"That any government not based upon the consent of the governed is tyranny."

Again in 1903, but one year before they tried to jam the Poe amendment down the throats of the people, the Democratic party declared in its platform that:

"We disclaim any purpose to do any injustice whatever to our colored population."

In 1904, although they had pushed the Poe amendment through the General Assembly, but a few weeks before the the State Convention met they were noticeably silent upon the subject of the negro voter. But the National Convention, held at St. Louis on July 8th of that year, supplied the deficiency by adopting the following as part of its platform:

"To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country, mean confusion, distraction of business, and the reopening of wounds now happily healed."

Again in their National platform for the campaign of 1908, is to be found the following declaration:

"The Democratic party is the champion of equal rights and opportunities to all."

It may be noted in this connection that this beneficent declaration does not appiy solely to those whose grandfathers voted prior to 1869, but to all alike. These declarations and promises, if they mean anything at all, prove conclusively that the Democratic party both State and National, has not committed itself to the support of the Straus amendment, although the "bosses" of that organization have done so. Upon the contrary they have in the clearest possible language, repeatedly disavowed any intention of doing what the "Machine" is now endeavoring surreptitiously to accomplish. No Democrat is therefore, obliged to vote for the measure merely because he is a Democrat.

What every voter should do before he makes up his mind in regard to this amendment is again clearly defined by the late Judge Phelps, in the same document above referred to. He said:

"A proposition of that nature is to be scrutinized with jealous care from the standpoint of its reasonable probable effect upon the freedom and purity of future elections and under the seachlight of our past experiences."

The first step to be taken in "scrutinizing with jealous care from the standpoint of its reasonably probable effect upon the purity of our future elections" such a proposition as that framed by the Attorney General and endorsed by his fellow members of the "Organization," is to carefully consider the motiyes of those who caused it to be drawn and submitted to the people. That purpose is now as it was in 1905, to intrench the "organization" in power. Such a bold scheme should be vigorously opposed by all who are interested in the future of our State.

CROTHERS' CLAIMS FOR HIS PARTY

It is natural that a governor who is first and foremost a practical politician should be seeking in this legislative election year to make a plea for the life of the organization which he represents. But in a stump speech made through a newspaper which he considers his organ, Governor Crothers ignores certain facts which the thinking element of the people will be likely to remember. He used the sophisticated argument that with a legislature divided between the two parties—that is, with the House Republican and the Senate Democratic—it would be difficult and in some cases impossible to secure desirable legislation. It is astonishing that the Governor has the nerve to make such a plea with the recorded doings of the two past sessions of Democratic legislatures before him. One might think that he had forgotten the lump-sum expenses fund voted in advance by the last two Democratic legislatures and the padded-payroll scheme connected therewith, says the Baltimore American.

But he remarks further on that his commission on legislative expenses "has filed a unanimous report of definite suggestions, which will unquestionably correct extravagance in legislative expenses." The legislature of 1908 had all the definite suggestions which were necessary. The retiring governor, Edwin Warfield, in his message at the opening of the session, showed through just what channels the legislative wastage was flowing, and showed also just what reforms in legislative methods should be inaugurated. But did the Democratic majorities in the two branches of the legislature pay any attention to the retiring governor's recommendations? On the contrary, these reform suggestions were treated with worse than contemptuous indifference.

The Governor announces that he is in favor of a state utilities board, but it is easy to be comprehended that such a commission, appionted by a partisan governor, might, and probably would be but an instrument to serve, not the people but a political machine. He takes a vast amount of credit, which is not yet due, from having proposed the State Road Law. To claim credit for this scheme at this stage is counting the chicks before they are out of the shell. It yet remains to be demonstrated whether, as the plans will be carried to to realization, the road-building scheme will be a credit to the Crothers administratisn or not. He demonstrated that he is of the machine and with the machine is making a plea for the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

The Governor's stump speech is not in any way an impressive document. Its partisan intent is quite apparent. He repeats several times that he is anxious for the election of a Democratic legislature, and nobody doubts that he is. But when he suggests "greater possibilities" for the state and the city as a result of one more Democratic legislature, the suggestion sounds altogether like the plea of Brer Fox to Brer Rooster to come down and be friendly.

WILL THE EX-GOVERNOR STAY TO THE FINISH.

Ex-Governor Warfield's attack on the Democratic organization should have been made a year ago last fall, when it might have accomplished something.

The leopard has not changed many of its spots. The machine is much now as it was two years ago, when Mr. Warfield took the stump and gave it a clean bill of health. If anything—thanks to wholesome fear of the independent vote, all of which did not follow Mr. Warfield's lead—the organization is better today than it was then. The candidacy of George R. Gaither on a progressive platform presented an opportunity to make effective protest against boss rule. Mr. Warfield was among those who, like the lady in the ballad, preferred to ride with the tiger, and met the usual fate of the victim of misplaced confidence.

It would not be surprising if John Walter Smith gave generously of his superabundant means to the local Democratic machine in order to "accelerate public opinion," as Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg calls it; but harking back to that memorable race for the United States Senate, everybody but Mr. Warfield knew that the cards were stacked against him from the start. He never had a ghost of a show. The organization used him to pull its own chestnuts out of the fire and then tossed him aside.

It is an old, old story that would not seem worth retelling, if repetition is merely to air a grievance. But if the ex-Governor has entered the arena prepared to stay and help fight the battle of good government—within party lines when that course promises results and without party lines when the cause demands that much more difficult plan of campaign—his accessi n to the ranks of independents from principle is a welcome one.—Baltimore News.

Mr. B. W. Wright, a former resident of Oakland, who spent the week here on business, learned this morning that his brother, Capt T. H. Wright, of Cambridge, Md., had been drowned in the Bay off Wolf Trap, Va., while bring his vessel up the Bay to Baltimore from Hampton, Va.

Dr. F. H. Ravenscroft.

In loving remembrance of our dear son who died Aug. 12, 1901, eight years ago, at Friendsville, Maryland:

He is sleeping in the graveyard—
He is lying 'neath the sod,
And his parents hearts are lonely;
Yet they feel he is gone to God.

We will soon pass on to meet him
And make whole the broken band—
Meet him just across the river
In that happy spirit-land.

Where his arms are extended
To embrace us, one by one,
When our work below is ended
And our earthly course is run.

BY HIS FATHER AND MOTHER.

Brought Quick Returns.

An advertisement placed in these columns always brings returns. Last Thursday a notice appeared offering a kitchen range for sale. On Saturday the stove was sold.

Republican Primaries

Office of the Republican Central Committee for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of Garrett County, that in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 737, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1908, known and designated as "Primary Election Law," a Primary Election for the Republican voters of Garrett County, Maryland, will be held in said County on Saturday, August 14th, 1909, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, at the following places:

First District. In the Election building in the town of Swanton.

Second District. In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Third District. In the old post office building in the town of Grantsville.

Fourth District. In the post office building in the town of Bloomington.

Fifth District. In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Sixth District. In the Election building in the town of Sang Run.

Seventh District. In the old Courthouse in the town of Oakland.

Eighth District. In the Election building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Ninth District. In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Tenth District. In the building owned by Cora V. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Eleventh District. At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Twelfth District. In the store room of Geo. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

Thirteenth District. In the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Fourteenth District. In the Matthews building in the town of Oakland.

To elect Five Delegates from each of the Fourteen Election Districts of Garrett County, Md., to attend the Republican County Convention to be held at the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1909, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

To select Delegates to attend a Republican State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, 1909, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Comptroller for the State of Maryland, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Also to select delegates to the Fourth Judicial Republican Convention to be held in Hagerstown on the 31st day of August, 1909, to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Marvland, and such other business as may come before it.

Also to elect three members of the State Central Committee for Garrett County, to serve for the term of two years;

Also to nominate—

One person for State Senator to represent Garrett county in the State Senate for four years;

Two persons for Members of the House of Delegates to represent Garrett county at the next regular session of the Maryland Legislature;

One person for Sheriff of Garrett county;

One person for Treasurer of Garrett county;

Two persons for County Commissioners of Garrett county;

One person for Clerk to the County Commissioners of Garrett county.

One person for County Surveyor of Garrett county;

And such other business as may come before the convention.

All Candidate for Delegates to this Convention are hereby notified to file with the State Central Committee for Garrett County. (A. G. Sturgiss, Chairman, Oakland, Md.) at least fifteen days before August 14th, 1909, a certificate, stating his name, residence, and age, and the Convention for which he seeks to be nominated, and five days after July the 30th, 1909, he shall pay to the State Central Committee the sum estimated and to be assessed by such Committee as his fair proportionate part necessary to defray the expenses of said primary election to set forth in said law.

A. G. STURGISS,
H. J. SPEICHER,
JONAS YUTZY,
Members of the State Central Committee for Garrett County.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:

Mt. Lake Park—Preaching at 8:15 p. m.

Deer Park—Preaching at 8 o'clock by a visiting brother.

Services at Mt. Lake Park to follow after the evening services at the auditorium.

All visitors invited to worship with us.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Junior League Wednesday 4.15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these servic s.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday, July 25, are as follows:

Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Thayerville—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Union Sunday school at Deep Creek schoolhouse at 3 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

A Good Man Gone to His Reward.

On the 5th day of July, at his home near Deer Park, Andrew Pysell fell asleep, aged 79 years, 9 months and 11 days. Mr. Pysell was born and brought up near Edie, Somerset county, Pa. Soon after his marriage to a Miss Hay, he moved to Garrett county. From this union there survives one daughter, Miss Sarah, who lives on the home place near Deer Park. After the death of his first wife, he married a Miss Bowser who survives him together with three daughters and one son, namely, Mrs. Charles Day, of near Deer Park; Mrs. George Fitzwater and Mrs. Parley Diehl, both of Deer Park, and Charlie Pysell, of near Deer Park.

We have known Mr. Pysell for about fifty-five years. He was a man noted for piety. He was brought up in the Lutheran faith, but after moving to Flatwoods, Md., where there was no Lutheran church convenient, he united with the U. B. church near his home, in which church he was a class leader and often took the place of a clergyman on funeral occasions. He was a carpenter by trade, but paid more attention to farming. He was thoroughly honest, a constant reader of his bible, and consequently had a large fund of Scripture knowledge; a helpful neighbor, a true friend and a peace-loving and conscientious citizen.

He suffered much the last few years of his life. For some time death seems to have toyed with him, but finally he heard the "well done" of his Master, and has gone to rest. He was a good husband and an indulgent father. His family and neighbors laid him to rest in the Flatwoods cemetery on July 7th. The funeral discourse was delivered by the pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, Oakland, in the U. B. church a few miles from the place of burial.

A FRIEND.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see
ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 20, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 17, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,
MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell	William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones	

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft returned to Accident from Baltimore Tuesday afternoon.

FOR SALE—A large young horse, good worker. Apply to JOHN AULT, Oakland. 2t*

Mrs. S. E. Shirer spent Tuesday at Hutton as the guest of Mrs. Dennis Glover.

Rev. and Mrs. H. L. Ward and daughter, of Neff, Ohio, are visiting Dr. and Mr. R. B. Ward.

Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Idleman and children, of Gormania, were guests of Oakland friends a day or two last week.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A second-hand Osborne mowing machine for sale cheap. Apply to E. G. Naylor, Oakland.

The Rev. H. L. Ward, of the East Ohio Conference, will preach in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning at 10.45.

Mr. F. M. Furbee, of near Clarksburg, W. Va., is in Oakland visiting Mr. A. W. Duty and family at their home on Centre street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Howard, of Cameron, West Va., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their residence on Green street.

Mr. N. G. Steltz, of Pittsburg, representing the American Type Founders Company, was calling on his printer friends in Oakland Tuesday.

Mrs. George E. Smith, of York, Pa., daughter of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, is in Oakland, accompanied by her two children, visiting her parents.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS: My farm of two hundred acres near Mountain Lake Park. Address Robt. H. Gordon, Cumberland, Maryland. 5t

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, W. Va., after a visit of a week to their daughter, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger in Oakland, returned home last Saturday.

Rev. Nicola Di Stefano, who has been in and around Oakland for some time past, preaching to the Italians in this vicinity, left for Buckhannon Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. HarryW. Matheny, of Cumberland, arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon where they expect to spend a week or ten days visiting relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Workman entertained a company of seven students from West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, Tuesday, at their home on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Felty and family, of Connellsville, Pa., are in Oakland on a visit to relatives, having arrived here last Thursday and expect to remain a week or ten days.

WANTED—A housekeeper for a family of three; a comfortable home for a good woman; references required; age between 30 and 50. Address box 324, Oakland, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rutter and family, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. George Foster and son, of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Jane Tibbetts, of Piedmont, W. Va., arrived in Oakland yesterday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Herman Creutzburg.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

Messrs. J. B. Emory and J. Turner Lohr, the latter accompanied by his interesting little daughter, came up to Oakland from their homes near Bittinger last Thursday afternoon and spent Friday in Oakland with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Jos. M. Weller left Saturday for Mountain Lake Park, where she will spend a week with her son, Wm. M. Weller, C. E., and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Weller, who are taking a rest there from their sad trip East.—Cumberland News.

Miss Beatrice Holmes, 73 Green street, who has been quite ill, is improving slowly. She was obliged by reason of her illness to cancel a season's engagement with the Mountain Chautauqua, at Mt. Lake Park.—Cumberland News.

Mr. Frank E. Rathbun writes this office from Los Angeles, Cal., that he is making a tour of the western states and that he is enjoying himself immensely. He will return to his school work in Piedmont prior to the opening of the scholastic year there.

A 20 horse power, haulage type, engine and two lumber wagons passed through town Tuesday on their way to Hollinger & Brown's sawmill. The engine and wagons were built by the improved Traction Engine Company, of Elk Lick, at their Boynton shops, and will be used by the purchasers to haul lumber from their mill, on the National Pike, to Grantsville, a distance of seven or eight miles.—Elk Lick Star.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

C. E. BENDER CHAMPION ORATOR

Won a Medal In Contest At Mountain Lake Park.

The first intercollegiate oratorical contest to be conducted under the auspices of Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua Association, was won Monday night by C. Edward Bender, of Grantsville.

Chief Justice A. Hunter Boyd, of the Maryland Court of Appeals; Judge Thomas I. Elliott, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and Major J. G. Pangborn, special representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were the judges of the contest. Six entries were received for the contest, which which was open to college students throughout the country, and the successful orator was presented a handsome gold medal donated by Hon. James S. Lakin, president of the Board of Control of West Virginia.

The contestants and their themes were as follows: Mr. C. Edward Bender, Grantsville, Md., a student in Chicago University, "The Call of Humanity;" Mr. G. M. Stoyer, Stoyer, Md., West Virginia Wesleyan College, "The Marriage Regulation Problem;" Mr. William L. Stedger, Moundsville, W. Va., Allegany College, Meadville, W. Va., "Lincoln, A Life Tragedy;" Miss Minnie J. Merrells, Tunnelton, W. Va., West Virginia Wesleyan College, "The Tragedy of Labor;" Mr. C. W. Wise, Amos, W. Va., West Virginia Wesleyan College, "Crowns Trodden Under Foot," and Mr. Richard Aspinwall, Buckhannon, W. Va., West Virginia Wesleyan College, "Oliver Cromwell as a Reformer."

Mr. George W. Engle, of the Surveyor's office, Baltimore, who han been on a week's visit to his old home in Bittinger, came up to Oakland from that place Saturday afternoon and went from here to Baltimore where he resumed his official duties Monday morning.

Mr. Norman R. Sanner returned to his home in Oakland Tuesday night from Uniontown, Pa., to which city he was called by the illness of his father, Capt. R. R. Sanner, who suffered a stroke of appoplexy recently and whose condition has been and still remains very critical.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., and two sisters, Misses Nell and Bess Offutt returned last Thursday from an automobile tour which included a visit to Bedford Springs, Pa., Cumberland, Keyser and other points. The party left here on Monday of last week and a most enjoyable trip was made.

FOR SALE—Gasoline Engine in first class condition, 1½ H. P. sufficient to run cream separator, feed cutter, or pump; first cost $100. Will sell with batteries, water connection, cheap. Also one cast kitchen range in first class condition, six holes, water back and front, with connection to hot water tank and warming oven, cost $35. R. E. SLIGER.

Last Monday a car load of crushed stone for use on the state highway, was received at the freight yard in Oakland and shortly afterward a message from the State Highway Commission came condemning the rock as being not up to the standard. The stone came from Kearneysville, W. Va.

The ladies of the M. E. church of Ryan's Glade will hold a picnic Saturday, Aug. 14th, beginning at noon. Box supper and festival will follow at night. Come old, come young and enjoy yourselves. All are cordially invited to attend. Proceeds will be used in repairing the church.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, returned to his home in Oakland last Saturday evening from a two week's sojourn at Webster Springs, W. Va., where he went for the benefit of his health. Mr. Workman returned to his family and friends very much improved physically, having gained six pounds.

Mrs. J. W. Ramsey, of Windsor Hills, Baltimore, who visited her cousin, Mrs. S. E. Shirer for a number of weeks, left Friday last for Baltimore, where she was joined by her daughters, who had been visiting in North Carolina and Virginia, and on Tuesday went to Monterey Springs, Blue Ridge Summit, where they will spend the month of August.

Mr. H. Allen Ison, of Washington, D. C., an employe of the United States government, arrived in the city this morning and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bolden for a day or so, and will then go to Morgantown, Parkersburg and other points to visit friends and spend the remainder of his vacation. Mr. Ison is a son of the late Dr. Benjamin Ison, who was for many years one of the best known ministers in the West Virginia M. E. Conference.—Grafton Republican.

The Grantsville correspondent of the Meyersdale Republican said in the last issue of that paper: "Dr. G. C. Keller left Tuesday for Romney, W. Va., to attend the burial of his aged mother, Mrs. M. J. Keller, who died Monday at Hudson, Ohio. Mrs. Keller reached the ripe old age of eighty and is survived by two sons—Dr. B. T. Keller, physician, of Hudson, Ohio, and Dr. G. C. Keller, dentist, of Grantsville, and three daughters, Mrs. C. B. Ludwig, of Quimbledon, N. D.; Mrs. Dr. O. G. Getty, of Meyersdale, Pa., and Mrs. J. M. Millis, of Washington, C. H. Ohio."

HARVESTING IN GARRETT COUNTY

Wheat a Successful Crop in the Mountains.

Grain harvesting is now fully on in Garrett county. Not until late years was it believed that wheat could be successfully produced in the mountain regions, but it is now known, as many bushels to the acre can be produced here or more than in the old eastern counties, where the lands have become worn.

The Jennings Brothers, who are running an immense lumber plant in the Grantsville region, are the owners of immense tracts of land once owned by the Cunningham family, the last of whom is a resident of Oakland. Some time in the past year when the lumber business became slack, this wealthy company, rather than lay off their men, put a number of them at work clearing some of these timber lands. One field of seventy-five acres is now being reaped and harvested by a score of men. The grain was of fine growth, but could not be harvested by machinery on account of the many tree stumps, so the old fashioned grain cradle, rake and hand binding had to be restored to, but there were plenty of men yet acquainted with the lost arts of old time harvesting. A pleasant sight this to some at least.

ONCE A FARMER

Mr. Frank P. Rutter, of the Bureau of Statistic of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is spending his vacation at Uplands Cottage, Deer Park. This is Mr. Rutter's first visit to Garrett county, and he is very much pleased with the climate and general conditions. Mr. Rutter is accompanied by Mrs. Rutter and two children. Mr. and Mrs. Rutter for the past two years have resided abroad.

Carl Brown, the local base ballist who has had a varied career as a twirler for Grafton, Cumberland and later the Somerset clubs, returned to his home in Oakland last Saturday thoroughly disgusted with semi-professional ball. At Grafton he got "the can" for being too good a player and then went to Cumberland where the club "busted" owing him two weeks' salary. From Cumberland Browne went to Somerset where a like fate awaited him, hence his disgust.

Major J. G. Pangborn, special representative of the B. and O. R. R. Co., spent several days at Mountain Lake Park early in the week. The Major came up from Baltimore on Saturday to act as one of the judges in the oratorical contest at the Park Monday night, and he was so well pleased with Mountain Lake Park that he remained over another day in the mountains. Major Pangborn is one of the best informed men in the county on the subject of railroad construction. He was in Russia as the guest of the Czar on the occasion of the opening of the Siberian Railroad; rode over the entire length of road, and was entertained by the Russian official during his stay in that country. As to Mountain Lake Park and Garrett county generally, he declares it has a great future.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Bittinger, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Clay Morgan, of High Point, N. C., and her little daughter, arrived in Oakland last Friday afternoon and the same night Mr. Shoup left for Dayton, Ohio, his native city, where he will be the guest of his brother for a week or two, after which he will journey on to Salt Lake City, Utah, to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army which assembles there the latter part of this month. Mr. Shoup is just recuperating from a serious illness but he retains the vim that carried him through many a campaign during the years of the sixties. Mrs. Morgan will be the guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinebaugh, for a day or two and then she expects to return to her southern home. Mr. Shoup, upon returning from Salt Lake will visit relatives in Kansas, Missouri and Ohio and expects to reach home sometime during the month of September.

Eye "Doctor" Arrested.

"Dr." J. A. Thorn, who widely advertised himself as an eye specialist and has been in Somerset periodically during the past two or three years, was arrested and given a hearing before Justice of the Peace Josiah H. Pisel, at Somerset, on a charge of practicing medicine without a certificate of qualification.

The prosecution was represented by District Attorney John S. Miller, and it was alleged that in treating the eye "Dr." Thorn prescribed medicine with specified directions, although he is not a registered physician. "Dr." Thorn was represented by Attorney L. C. Colborn and contented that while he was not an oculist or registered physician, he is an optician and had merely given his clients proprietary medicines, long known to the medical profession, as well as the public, which any one can purchase at any drug store.

The "Doctor" was held under $100 bail for court and an interesting trial is anticipated.—Meyersdale Republican.

Anyone wanting lime either in the rock or ground, write W. M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va. He is prepared to furnish any amount from his kilns on short notice. 4t

STATE'S LOSS BY DISEASE.

Dr. M. L. Price Says It Amounts to $50,000,000 Annually.

The rather startling statement that Maryland is annually losing more than $50,000,000 because of the peoples' neglect of methods for preventing the spread of infectious and contagious diseases was made yesterday by Dr. Marshall L. Price, secretary of the State Board of Health, who has just finished the compilation of figures on this subject.

"The State," said Dr. Price, "is staggering under a burden due to preventable sickness, of which the average citizen has no conception, because he has always experienced it. It has hardly occurred to him that a large share of the sickness in his family could be prevented if the proper measures were taken, and with but small expense. Typhoid could be stamped out of Maryland for $15,000 annually.

"The economic loss of the State from tuberculosis is estimated at $24,404,810 annually. The annual loss due to typhoid fever is never less than $5,000,000. It is safe to say that the annual loss from all preventable diseases in Maryland exceeds $50,000,000.

"The experience of Cuba, Mexico and Panama with yellow fever has shown that a disease which has been constantly present for more than three centuries can be eliminated entirely at a small expense.

"In order to control infectious diseases four things are necessary: First, prompt registration of the cases with the local authorities; second, the co-operation of the patient and his family; third, the co-operation of the medical profession, and, fourth, the co-operation of the general public.

"The State Board of Health has completed one of the most comprehensive systems of information regarding infectious diseases in use in any sanitary jurisdiction in America. Returns are made monthly to this board from 41 sanitary jurisdictions, among which are 18 cities and towns and 23 counties. Though these returns are as yet incomplete, the progress of epidemics can be traced almost as accurately as the corn and wheat crops can be predicted by the expert statisticians of the Govern ment.

"The influenza epidemic of the beginning of 1908 and the later epidemic of measles were predicted some months in advance of their outbreak. Accurate records are kept of intestinal diseases on the watersheds, especially of typhoid fever, and town health officers are given early information, which enables them to protect their watersheds before the onset of an epidemic.

"The present tendency in the control of all the infectious diseases is to make the bedside of the patient the point of attack for all preventive measures. This involves the co-operation of the attending physician and the placing upon him jointly with the local and State authorities of a considerable share of responsibility. This responsibility should be fixed by law and adequate compensation allowed the physician by the State for these invaluable services. The spread of practically all infectious diseases can be easily arrested by the proper hygienic measures applied at the bedside of the patient. This is particularly the case with typhoid fever. If all typhoid bacilli were detroyed at the time they were discharged from the patient, typhoid fever would disappear in less than one year. The means necessary to effect this are: First, the furnishing of packages by the State containing disinfectants, the necessary vessels, napkins, etc., to receive the diseased secretions and excretion previous to their destruction; second, report blanks to be returned by the physician giving the proper means of prevention to be furnished by the health authorities of the State and to be indorsed by the local authorities; third, a fee fixed by law for completing and reporting upon the preventive procedures formulated by the State.

"The essentials of this method were devised in Maryland for the control of tuberculosis, and have since been adopted by New York and several other States. They could be applied as easily to the other infectious diseases. It is probable that the cost of eliminating typhoid fever from Maryland under this system would not exceed $15,000 per annum. The same system is applicable to whooping cough, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, influenza and infectious pneumonia, as well as tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

"The common infectious diseases of this climate are naturally more difficult to control, but they may all be eliminated or reduced to a negligible figure for a trivial expenditure."

An All-Day Meeting at North Glade.

Under the auspices of the North Glade Sunday school, a children's day service will be held on Sunday, 8th inst., beginning at 10 a. m. A splendid program is being prepared. Prominent speakers from Oakland and other places will be given the right of way in the afternoon. Excellent music will be furnished for the occasion. All are cordially invited, with a special invitation to ye editor. Every one is requested to bring his lunch basket and in every way help make this meeting both enjoyable and profitable. GEO. W. MOON, Supt.

Automobiles Plentiful.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock fourteen automobiles were lined up along the curb on Second street on the block bounded by Green and Alder streets. The owners of the machines were from several states, including, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, while three or four were owned by local people.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Window Shades, Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Md., to collect and receive taxes at the time and places following:

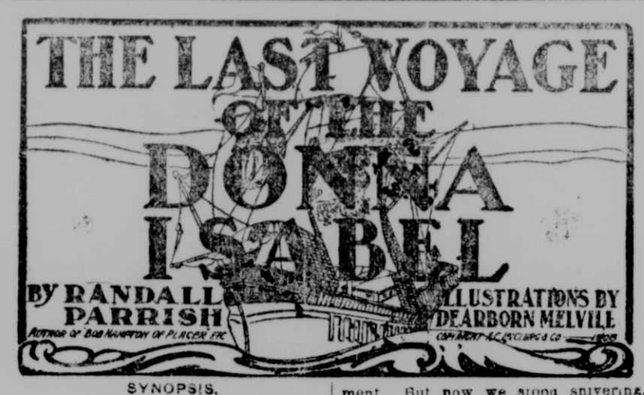
July 13 Bloomington—Moody's Store 9 to 4.
July 14 Kitzmiller—Wilsons Store.
July 15 Gorman—J. P. Parr's.
July 16 Hauser, 10 to 12; Marshall Farm, 2 to 4.
July 16 Kitzmiller—Bank Building.
July 16 Crellin—Company Stores 9 to 5.
July 17 Swanton—W. H. Lohr's.
July 19 McHenry, 10 to 12; Sang Run—Cuppett & Lytes's store, 2 to 5.
July 19 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 5.
July 20 Hoyes—Smith's Store.
July 21 Accident—Hotel Rice.
July 22 Friendsville—Crawford Hotel.
July 23 Selbysport—Rice's Store.
July 27 Grantsville—National Hotel.
July 28 Thomas H. Layman's.
July 29 E. J. Johnson's, 7 to 9; Ashton—Bartlett's Store, 4 to 5.
July 30 Strickland's, 9 to 12; Walter Warnick' to 5.
July 31 Merrill.
Aug 2 C. J. Otto's, 9 to 12; Jennings 2 to 5.
Aug 3 Bloomington—Post Office's to 4.
Aug 3 Deer Park—Specht's Store, 9 to 5.
Aug 3 and 4 Bittinger—Fillhart's Store.
Aug 5 Beckman—Mellinger's 9 to 5.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1902, being Chapter 556, Section 48, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next preceding the date of levy thereof, and all taxes paid on or before the first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on the county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

All persons who owe 1908 tax will please make immediate payment.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



BY RANDALL PARRISH

Author of Bob Hampton of Placer, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILLE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man arrested by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1753. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was taken aft.

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea, Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaking from sleep saw the ghost, supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Upon advice of Lady Darlington, Stephens started to probe the ghost. He came upon Lieut. Sanchez, the drunken officer he had humiliated in Chile. He found that at Sanchez' inspiration, Engineer McKnight played "ghost" to scare the men into giving up the quest.

CHAPTER XIX.—Stephens announced that the Sea Queen was at the spot where Tuttle's quest was supposed to be. The crew was anxious to go on in further search. De Nova and Stephens conquered them in a fist fight. Lady Darlington thanked him.

CHAPTER XX.—The Sea Queen started northward. She was wrecked in a fog. Stephens, De Nova, Lady Darlington and her maid being among those to set out in a life boat.

CHAPTER XXI.—Ten were rescued. Stephens saw only one chance in a thousand for life. Lady Darlington confessed her love to Stephens and he did likewise.

CHAPTER XXII.—Lady Darlington told her life story; how she had been bartered for a title, her yearning for absent love. She revealed herself as the school chum of Stephens' sister. She expressed a wish to die in the sea rather than face her former friends and go back to the old life. A ship was sighted.

CHAPTER XXIII.—The craft proved to be a derelict. They boarded her. She was frozen tight with hundreds of years of ice. Stephens found frozen bodies.

CHAPTER XXIV.—They accomplished the grewsome task of cleaning the cabin of the frozen bodies and rendering it fit for habitation. The vessel was the Donna Isabel, lost in 1753, 126 years previous.

CHAPTER XXV.—They read the log of the Isabel, which told how the Spaniards had died from cold, one by one. Lady Darlington sang to prevent the men from becoming moody.

ing forth from under an anaesthetic, leaving me weak as a child, yet with brain and faculties aroused to action. Johnson thrust forward the cleaver.

"Let me get in there, sir; I'm the man for a cuttin' job."

I stepped aside, and the broad blade fell slashing against the front of the ice.

"Only two of you men can work here at once," I put in hastily. "Hold on, Johnson, until we get this shipshape. An axman, with a helper to haul back the ice out of the way, is all we need. Any more would only be in the way; besides, some of us ought to be on deck. It is going to require hours, maybe days, to get that chest out, and meanwhile we must sail this vessel and keep her right side up. The thing to do is to arrange relays, and keep at it steady. Johnson, you and Kelly go to work first. The rest of us will climb up into the cabin, and figure it out."

They went along with me up the ladder as though they were prisoners, casting the last lingering glances below, where the weird flame of the candle flickered yellow, the blows of the cleaver echoing sharply as they clustered about the stove, welcoming the warmth of it. It had been frigid below decks, although we had been scarcely conscious of it in our excitement. But now we stood shivering, gazing into each others' faces and actually afraid to talk lest the whole occurrence should prove a dream from which a chance word might awaken us. Three million pesos—here, actually here; almost within reach of our hands; they were digging for them just below; even then, in the silence, we could hear the faint echo of blows being struck against the ice. Three million pesos!—and it was all ours, our very own—to divide, to spend, to do with exactly as we pleased. We had dreamed about all this before, on the decks of the ill-fated Sea Queen, but now we sought to grasp it as an actual existing fact, and our minds seemed paralyzed by the knowledge. I even forgot that Doris was present until she touched me gently on the shoulder, and I looked down into her questioning eyes.

"Do you not know what we have just discovered below?" I asked, still tingling to the marvel of it. "The treasure, the Spanish treasure!"

"Oh, yes," but the soft voice seemed tinged with sadness. "Yet it does not greatly interest me. Money seems so little here, so utterly valueless."

The simple words, the tone of their utterance brought me to myself as though I had received an electric shock. She was still smiling, yet all at once I noticed how white her face was, how dark the shadows beneath her eyes. The lure of the gold vanished from my mind, as if some wizard's wand had waved it away. I thought of the treacherous sea without, the life and death struggle before us, those dreary leagues separating us from hope. My hands clasped hers, the expression of love in my eyes brightening her face instantly.

"That is so much better, Jack," she said tenderly. "I knew it was only the madness of a moment which caused you to forget. Come out on deck with me until you lose all memory of it—until I bring you back to real life again."

"I do not need it, sweetheart," and I bent low, looking into her eyes. "The fever has left my blood. I hardly know how it ever laid such hold upon me, but the thought of all that wealth below drove me as mad as the others. You see how much I need you."

"Oh, no; you would have recovered without my help, although it might have required more time to complete a cure. But I fear there is no hope for the men."

"I certainly shall not spare you to minister to them."

She laughed, her happiness of disposition returning.

"That would be useless; they are of different stamp. The fever for sudden wealth is in the blood of all of us. See how excited Celeste is. Perhaps if I had ever experienced poverty I might be crazed also. But it is so foolish here—here," and she swept her hands about in comprehensive gesture, "when we know it can be ours only for a day, or at most a week."

"But we have not given up hope," I protested. "Why should we? The Donna Isabel seems stanch beneath us."

"Even in case of that miracle I want nothing to do with this treasure," she said gravely. "It seems to me, Jack, there must be a curse upon that gold below. It will never do good to any human being. It was stolen by the sword, won for Spain by the shedding of blood, and has since cursed this ship and all who sailed in her. The living and the dead guarded it, and now we have come into its evil clutch. It is not superstition but faith which makes me say this—the Donna Isabel will never make port; that gold below will never do a soul on board anything but harm. I wish it could be left where it is, buried in the ice."

"At such a suggestion the men would mutiny."

"I suppose so," she acknowledged sadly, "and the end will be the same in either case. But I want you to be different. Let them build their air castles; but do you come out on deck with me, where the sea and sky will give us other thoughts."

Comprehending only vaguely what she meant, yet beneath the witching spell of her presence I went gladly enough, forgetting utterly that useless treasure imbedded in the ice below.

CHAPTER XXVII.

In Which the Treasure Causes Trouble

But the men did not forget, or cease in their eager efforts to rescue that frozen gold from the grasp of the ice. By this time, thoroughly convinced myself that our final preservation of this wealth would prove impossible, I was still far from devoid of interest in its recovery, and consequently made no effort to interrupt the work being carried on between decks. It was better that the men be busy and their minds occupied than to have them roaming aimlessly about the decks in discontent, now that the ship and weather gave us little occasion for concern. Here they vigorously plied the cleaver, working in relays of two hours each, during the remainder of the day and night. After breakfast had been served we all of us went below to unite our strength in hauling forth the loosened box from the ice cavity.

We accomplished this by resorting to block and tackle, and even then experienced no small difficulty in dragging it away from the ice grip. Under the dim candlelight it appeared a fair-sized sea-chest, constructed of some heavy, dark wood, and bound securely by metal bands, with a cumbersome lock. A considerable quantity of water from somewhere continued to seep down into the lazarette, making the floor an icy puddle, and so we tailed on to the ropes again, and hoisted the chest up through the trap-door out upon the cabin deck. I could find no keys in any of the state-rooms, and we must have been half an hour breaking the rusty lock and prying open the lid, the only sounds audible the blows struck and the heavy breathing of the men. Finally we wrenched apart the last band, and our eager eyes beheld the revealed contents—pieces-of-eight, yellow and level to the top! There was a wild yell, a fierce scramble, the crazed men digging their fingers into the coins, handling them, fondling them, laughing and crying like children in their excitement, and cursing each other as they struggled for a chance at the box. For the moment, staring down at the dull glow of the metal, I even lost control of myself, scarcely aware of the mad uproar. It was actually there—there before me! That old Spanish record had all been true; here, and beneath that ice between decks lay the remainder—three million pesos! Here was the wealth of a king; here, almost within reach of our hands, and it was all ours—ours, if we could only bring it forth to where it possessed value.

If we only could! The thought struck me like a blow. I knew the truth, the truth. There was not one chance in a thousand—not one. I made no effort to deceive myself. The men, even the mate, blinded by the gold-lust had ignored facts plain as day to me—the terrible listing of the ship to port, the constant seeping of water into the hold, the increasing soddenness of the staggering hull—all these combined to tell the story—that the Donna Isabel was doomed. No power of men, situated as we were, could ever save her. The protecting ice-sheath, by help of which she had drifted ghost-like out of the Antarctic, pounded by the fierce seas, loosened by the milder air of more northern latitudes, had already commenced to flake off, and the invading water was discovering crevices everywhere along her ancient seams. We had come to the gold; we had discovered it; it was ours. But we could only gaze on it, and give it back to the ocean in exchange for our lives. I straightened up, my lips compressed, and looked beyond the struggling figures of the men into Doris' questioning gray eyes. Father of Mercy, I possessed something worth more than money—the love of a woman! Ay, but what of the men? What of the men? It would be cutting their hearts out; yet it must be done—done, if necessary, with all the brutality of a slave driver. She had said this treasure was a curse, a legacy of crime and death, a prize for dead men. Not while I retained mind and body to battle should it cost our lives. I pushed De Nova backward, and planted myself across the open chest, scowling into the uplifted, angry faces.

"That's enough, men. This is part of the treasure all right, but there is no occasion for you to go crazy over it. Put those coins back—do you hear, McKnight?—put them back, and we'll shut down the lid. They're nice to look at, and dream over, but that's about all the good we'll ever get of them. Were there any signs of others down there in the ice, Johnson?"

"No, sir, but they'll be there."

"Oh, yes, no doubt they'll be there, but the only way we could ever get them out would be to run this hooker ashore in some mild climate and let the ice melt. It's plain enough to see what has happened. The Donna Isabel sailed in ballast, these chests being about the only cargo she carried. They shifted in the heavy seas, and the Lord only knows where they are now. Anyway, they are safe beyond the reach of your ice cleaver."

They stared into each others' faces, the disagreeable truth slowly penetrating their minds. Kelly spoke, his voice trembling:

"Then why the hell, sir, couldn't we do just what you said?"

"What! run her ashore?—simply because, my lad, that shore happens to be a thousand miles away, and I doubt if this wreck keeps afloat three days longer."

Their excited faces told of incredulity, of a suspicion that I was playing with them, and I went on swiftly:

"You fellows have been so crazy the last two days you haven't thought of anything but gold. I tell you it is not the treasure, but our lives we've got to save. The ice is peeling off the sides, and the ship is taking water like a sieve. We are going to be driven back to the long-boat, and how much of this heavy stuff can we transport in her? I know it's mighty tough, lads, but we might as well face things as they are."

I expected opposition, but not such a wild storm of curses and execrations as greeted these words. All sense of sea discipline vanished, even De Nova joining in the outcry. I remained, planted across the box, waiting for the bedlam to cease, uncertain how I had best attempt to restore them to their senses. Cole decided the matter by rushing forward like an enraged bull, throwing me aside with a heave of his shoulder, the next instant burying his hands in the coins. That the fellow was out of his head was evident enough—mad as a March hare—but I could not hesitate because of that. Those others were on the verge; all they needed for open revolt was leadership, example, and I caught up a chair and laid the blubbering negro on the deck, pieces-of-eight flying in every direction as he fell.

"Unless it's a fight you want, stand back, the whole of you!" I threatened, the broken chair still in my hands. "We may be able to take this chest, or a part of it, with us, but there is going to be no more digging done down below. De Nova who are you with in this row—the men or me?"

"By gar, it makes me mad to give up all zat monies."

"Well, get mad! you'll have to give it up just the same. Don't be a fool, man. You can see this for yourself; you're a sailor; it would require a year to tunnel through that ice with the tools we've got, and look at the hull under us. Why, you can see the list of the deck even here in the cabin, and the feel of her when she drops into a hollow is enough to make a seaman sick. Which is worth most, mate, those yellow boys or the little girl yonder?"

He looked at Celeste, white-faced, the tears staining her cheeks, her eyes glowing like two coals, and all the fierce passion of resistance seemed to desert his countenance. His glance dropped to the deck, returning to my face.

"By gar, if you put it zat way, monsieur, zen I choose the lady, sure. But ze sing I want is both of 'em."

"No doubt; but you have sense enough to realize that you can't have both. So I count you with me. Now, how about you, Johnson?"

The big, hairy seaman, sober-faced and grave-eyed, glanced about on his mates and straightened up.

"I'm here to obey orders, sir," he



"Unless It's a Fight You Want, Stand Back, the Whole of You!"

said slowly. "I've allers been poor, an' I reckon the Lord don't mean me to ever git rich."

I held out my hand, deeply touched by the sterling honesty of the reply.

"You've got something worth more than money, Bill, and that's manhood. You stand the acid. Shake hands, mate."

He responded awkwardly enough, having received more cuffs than praise during his rough sea life, yet the expression in the mild blue eyes gave me confidence that I had touched the right chord. I surveyed the others—McKnight leaning on the cleaver, red-faced and scowling, Sanchez, Kelly and Dade back of him, the negro still groaning on the deck.

"Dade, come here." The fellow shuffled over toward me, as spineless as a jelly-fish. "Now, Kelly, you and Sanchez lay Cole out in a bunk and dress his head. All he needs is a bandage and plenty of cold water. When you get done with that job come on deck and I'll find you another. McKnight, drop that cleaver and come along with us."

They did not like it; but with De Nova, Johnson and Dade standing behind me, they realized the uselessness of revolt. Their hesitation and growling curses irritated me none the less.

"Jump, you fellows, unless you want the same medicine Cole just took."

The two men lifted the negro in their arms and bore him back to one of the state-rooms aft. Kelly came out again and returned with a pannikin of water. I bent down and closed the lid of the chest. The five of us tramped out on deck.

It was, indeed, a rare day for that season of the year and in that ocean, the sky overhead pale blue and cloudless, the wide sea stirred merely by the gentlest swell, the slight breeze steady, and barely firm enough to hold the rotten canvas stiff. There was even sufficient heat in the sun's rays to moisten the ice along the decks where the chill of the wind did not strike, and the sweep of the horizon extended farther than we had seen for weeks. The beauty of the day would have put new heart and life into all of us but for the miserable wreck underfoot. The very glare of the sunlight seemed to reveal with new vividness how close the end was. Light as the sea ran, the ice-laden bow of the Donna Isabel ploughed deeply under, every crest bursting in white foam through the break in the port bulwarks, the list in the deck so steep we made our way forward with difficulty along the slippery surface. Our rate of progress had become so slow as to leave only the barest ripple in the wake. Clambering over into the fore-chains I pointed out to the men how the sea was encroaching on the bulging side. They stared at the evidence gravely, each comprehending clearly the dread meaning, yet no one spoke for a minute.

"I reckon you was right, sir," admitted Johnson, finally. "The old hooker is goin' down."

De Nova peered along the slippery deck, steaming in the sun, moodily, but said nothing until he looked up and caught my eyes.

"W'at you do, monsieur?"

"I mean to hold on as long as it is safe," I replied, "because the cabin gives shelter to the women. We all know what the open boat means; and we'll put that off until the last possible moment. We are not making much progress, it's true; but still, every mile helps, and, if this weather will only hold, the wreck may keep afloat for several days yet, but we'll get everything fixed for a quick departure."

Kelly and Sanchez appeared in the cabin door, and I called to them to join us.

"Now, lads, let's make use of what daylight we've got left. This weather is likely to change any minute. Three of you lower that jib, and get out the canvas belonging to the long-boat. Piece the jib up with any old stuff you can find that will stand a light wind. De Nova, you take charge of that job. Dade, you'd better run back to the tiller, and hold her steady as the jib comes down. Johnson and I will see that the long-boat is sound, stocked, and ready for launching."

We made a thorough job of it, overhauling the boat from stem to stern, and ending by rigging up block and tackle for hoisting her, when loaded, over the bulwarks. We lashed the Donna Isabel's helm again, and dispatched Dade into the cabin after supplies. The greater portion of the stores brought from the Sea Queen, more especially the canned goods, remained intact, and we packed these away snugly in the stern lockers, adding whatever we could find that remained eatable among the frozen stores in the lazarette. Altogether we thus amassed a sufficient supply. We rolled up all the extra blankets, shoving them under the seats, and saw that serviceable spars and oars were safely stowed and lashed. It was growing dusk before these matters had all been attended to, and I finally stepped out of the boat. The men were massed in a body on the deck, and the moment I saw them I understood they had been discussing the situation. De Nova spoke:

"Monsieur," he questioned, "how much in American money would be in ze chest?"

"I don't know, of course, but just for a guess, perhaps $100,000—maybe more."

"An' zare be only ze ten of us. To divide it up make, maybe, ten t'ousand dollar for each. Was it not so?"

"Why, yes, or even more than that, for I will cheerfully waive my share, and can pledge that Lady Darlington will do the same. But what of it?"

"Zat fine lot monies for sailor-man," he said, eagerly. "An' w'y not have it? Anyhow, w'y not try to save it? Ze long-boat is built to hol' 25 peoples, an' we only ten. Zen w'y not take ze gol'? It eat not'ing, it drink not'ing, an' if it weight too much, zen we t'row it overboard. But w'y not try carry it, ze hundred t'ousand dollar?"

There was no good reason why we shouldn't; besides, the very possibility of preserving even that share of the treasure would prove an inspiration to the men. I looked about into their anxious faces, feeling myself some measure of their excitement.

"That will be all right, lads," I said gladly. "You've earned it fair enough, and we'll start with it anyhow. Take the stuff out of the chest and tie it up in blankets. Then we can stow it away evenly so as to keep the boat balanced. But," I added, as the memory of what Doris had said came to me, "I think it only fair to tell you that I'm sure there is bad luck in every peso of it."

The men gave my croaking prophecy no second thought, but went trotting aft, chattering together like a parcel of boys.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

In Which the Donna Isabel Goes Down

The following night and day passed quietly enough, the weather holding clear, but with a mist slowly gathering in the south that seemed to threaten change. I observed just before sunset that this fog had so thickened and spread as to obscure nearly a third of the sky, and yet there was no veering of the wind or noticeable increase in the roll of the sea. The hulk was sinking, yet so slowly that we were only certain of the fact through constant measurements and the sight of water seeping in through the numerous cracks revealed by the disappearing ice. It was a situation to get upon the nerves, yet I do not remember that it occasioned any great change in the routine of our life on board.

The negro Cole acted as though he had lost his mind, entirely, and after studying him awhile I concluded to let him do as he pleased. He ate breakfast with the rest of us, but without speaking, and afterward, when we left the table, picked up the cleaver and made directly for the lazarette. I called to him, but he merely rolled his eyes up at me from the blackness below and disappeared, the icy water slushing underfoot. We soon heard him vigorously slashing away at the ice, muttering constantly to himself. I went part way down the ladder, with a candle in my hand, whence I could see him toiling away at the end of the hole the men had excavated in the ice, though he paid no attention to my call. The water was fully six inches deep over the lazarette deck, splashing back and forth as the vessel rolled, and I could see drops of seawater squeezing in through the sides of her and dripping steadily down. There was nothing to do but leave the fellow alone, so after telling Dade to look down the ladder once in a while and keep an eye on him I joined the others on deck.

TO BE CONTINUED

Paul's Teachings to Thessalonicans

Sunday School Lesson for August 8, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON SIX.—1 Thes. 5:12-24. Memory verses 16-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"See that none render evil for evil unto any man; but ever follow that which is good."—Thes. 5-15.

TIME.—This epistle was written probably in A. D. 51, or early in A. D. [illegible].

PLACE.—At Corinth during Paul's [illegible] and a half work in that city.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Paul's Letter of Consolation and Wise Advice.—1. Characteristics of the First Epistle to the Thessalonians. Note the facts in "The Lesson in Its Setting." Review the circumstances of the Thessalonian church as given in Acts 17. See lesson 3 of this quarter. Three missionaries had come there from Philippi, two of them torn and bruised by a terrible flagellation at Philippi, emerging from the lowest dungeon of a prison, their whole aspect bespeaking their poverty, their sufferings, their earthly insignificance. These poor persecuted wanderers supported themselves by weaving black goat's hair into tent cloth. Here they preached a few weeks, founded a church, and were driven away by persecution.

2. Paul longed to visit them again, and made three vain attempts to do so, from Berea, from Athens and from Corinth. He felt their need of training and of more knowledge of the truth, of comfort, and of guidance.

3. Timothy had just come back from Thessalonica, and had brought a report concerning the church, giving a favorable report in general. But two facts were made known by him. One was that they were suffering severe persecutions from both Jews and Gentiles; the other that they were discouraged and troubled by the death of some before the second coming of the Lord Jesus.

4. The epistle is very personal and retrospective, breathing a spirit of affection and of joy.

5. If it seems strange that such a letter could be written to a church founded by Paul less than a year before, implying the wonderful maturity of this infant church, when we compare it with the slow progress of modern missions, we must remember that the first church members were Jews and religious proselytes, long trained in the religion of the true God. Moreover, many of the Greeks were cultivated and thoughtful people, who through the Gospel had been enlightened by the Holy Spirit.

A Lesson in Morals for the Building Up of the Noblest Christian Life.—V. 23. First, the ideal and aim. The First sentences of the Lord's Prayer express the ideal of the whole prayer, and, therefore, of all prayer and living. It is as necessary to have a right goal of life as for a sea captain to know the port for which he is sailing.

"And the very God of peace." Better as R. V., the God of peace himself, the God who brings peace—the peace with himself, through sins forgiven, and nature in harmony with his; peace in the soul, peace of conscience, the peace of trust in God our Father. "Sanctify you." Make you holy, pure, free from sin and imperfection, from every taint of evil. "Wholly." Unto completeness, to full perfection, in degree and in kind.

"Whole spirit and soul and body." Every part of your nature, the spirit that allies us to God, the highest moral nature. "And soul."

Second. On our way to this ideal we have first as a means, the right treatment of pastors and teachers (vs. 12, 13). "We beseech you." Because it is so important, and lies within your choice and power "To know them." To understand their feelings and motives and self denials, and their desire to help you, even when they "admonish you." They hate to do it, but if they love you they must do it at times.

"Esteem them very highly in love." The greatest force for building character is to love and esteem good people, such as are worthy to be pastors and teachers. And show your esteem and love in every possible way.

"Be at peace with yourselves." By being so earnest in seeking the object of Christian worship and teaching, that all differences between individuals are of little value compared with the great purpose that binds all in one.

We build character by service for others (v. 14). To this end Paul says, "We exhort." Encourage, summon, inspire by word and example.

"Warn them that are unruly," like disorderly soldiers, breaking from their ranks. Such is the picture presented by the Greek word. Cause the unruly to see the evil and danger of their ways.

"Comfort the feeble-minded." Better as in R. V., encourage the faint-hearted, the discouraged.

"Support the weak." Pay especial attention to them. That is what your strength is for.

While we are not to despise prophesyings we should (v. 21) "prove all things." Apply the right test. Separate the wheat from tares. Distinguish between genuine and counterfeit coins of truth. Then "hold fast that which is good." This is especially needful in our day.

In a word (v. 22) "abstain from every form of evil," R. V., which is the true rendering of "abstain from all appearance of evil."

You can do this, because (v. 24) "faithful is he that calleth you to this life and this work. He will perform his promises.

Marjorie's Inspiration.

By J. W. EVANS.

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Marjorie was little more than fifteen. She called it a little less than sixteen, and, in keeping with that declaration, surreptitiously lengthened her skirts so gradually that her unsuspecting mother never noticed it.

Also she read "His Heart's Queen" with the same circumspect privacy and tortured her tip tilted nose with strenuous massage till she found that her ardor to make it classic merely made it red. In a word, Marjorie was growing up.

Her present grievance as she looked from her window with a face as dismal as the sky was that her sister Rachel was to leave in a few hours to attend a house party in Philadelphia from which she, forsooth, was excluded by reason of her tender years. And that horrid Tom Norris, who had laughed when she said she was near sixteen, was to go with Rachel.

Well, the papers predicted rain, and she hoped it would just pour. It was at that point that her thoughts took a turn by undoubted inspiration, and she suddenly darted downstairs with an expression from which the wrath had partially cleared. She'd show them!

A few hours later she escorted Rachel urbanely to the door. "Goodby, dear," she said sweetly. "Don't forget your umbrella. It's going to rain. You two look just like a bride and groom," she added maliciously as Norris picked up Rachel's suit case. She was pleased to observe that Rachel flushed with annoyance.

"I sent mine by express," said Tom apologetically.

"Pooh! You did it on purpose."

"Marjorie!" said her sister severely. The only response as they departed was a derisive laugh.

"She's a little imp sometimes," said Rachel, "but she's growing up. I suppose I was just as bad."

When they emerged from the subway at Twenty-third street the rain



NORRIS RAISED THE UMBRELLA HURRIEDLY TO PROTECT HER HAT.

was falling in a fine, businesslike drizzle that had evidently come to stay. "Oh, dear, these ostrich plumes!" wailed Rachel. "I didn't think it would come so soon. No; don't put up the umbrella. The car is right here. It won't be worth the trouble, and you have the suit case."

A shadow of a smile flickered across his face, which she noted. "I believe you enjoyed her horrid joke," she scolded, shaking her head at him.

The car made its way west with exasperating delays, and at last, within a block of the ferry house, it came to a stop with a sudden jerk of finality. The conductor told the exasperated passengers that the line was blocked somewhere and that those in a hurry had better walk.

"Let's make the best of it," said Rachel. "And blessing on that child for reminding me to bring my umbrella."

When they stepped from the car platform a moment later Norris raised the umbrella hurriedly to protect her hat. A bewildering instant passed before they fully understood what had happened, but they were terribly aware of the roar of delighted laughter that went up from the damp crowd, which turned amused faces on them as if glad of anything cheery on so gloomy a day.

The ground where they stood had the appearance of a sudden snowfall. Every corner and crevice of their clothing was white with a clinging shower that continued to patter to the ground with every move they made.

The rim of Rachel's "Merry Widow" caught a reserve supply that fell in a continual stream whether she looked up or down. The curved brim of Tom's derby made up in depth for what it lacked in area and contributed its mite to the seemingly endless supply. The crowd was in a second paroxysm of delight before the two victims grasped the dreadful truth that it was rice.

"That awful child!" was all Rachel could gasp in her consternation.

Clearly it was a time for action. Tom seized the single suit case, and, with the interested crowd making way for them right and left, they hurried on, a gleeful procession of prospective fellow passengers trailing along in their rice strewn wake.

"Tom," the girl gasped, "it's perfectly horrid! Oh, oh, if only I hadn't come—if only I had that youngster here!"

Still attended by a grinning throng, Tom purchased the tickets, and they made the boat with half a minute to spare. Partly from the unwonted exertions and partly from her feelings Rachel's face was scarlet, seeing which Tom kept his own carefully impassive.

He remained silent as she talked, begging him half tearfully to brush away the grains from her collar. "Oh, and it's down inside my collar too," she cried. Then she saw his eye twinkle, and her color flamed up again.

She congealed into frozen silence. "You're just as horrid as Marjorie," she said at last. "You enjoyed her mean joke about the suit case, and you haven't minded this one bit, and I'm not going to Philadelphia at all. I'm going right back on the next boat."

There were angry tears in her eyes as she finished, but they were quickly repressed when she saw the other eyes still turned on them from all quarters with interested amusement.

"That's better," he said dryly as he observed the change in expression. "We don't want to give them the idea that we are making for a divorce court. It's too soon to be conventional. You aren't supposed to weep for at least a month. Now, then," he went on, calmly unheeding the one withering glance she cast at him when she was sure no one would see it, "if you go back the kid will have the joke on you. You can't do a thing to her, and the more angry you are the better she'll be pleased. Furthermore, my dear girl"—

"I'm not your dear girl," she observed briefly.

"Oh, yes, you are. What I was going to say was that it seems to me you're a little rough on yours truly. I don't especially mind your apparently violent aversion to the idea of being married to me, but I've been intending to tell you for some time that I don't share in it. I think the whole idea is brilliant. I think that kid sister of yours is bright enough to be twenty, and I'm going to apologize for my former insult to her age the next time I see her." He waited impressively for his words to sink in. "Now, just reflect," he went on; "the rice throwing and the unpleasant part of getting married is over and done with. Why not finish it up? Let's do it now—and then there will be a bride and groom at the house party."

She looked at him in wonder.

"There is nothing the matter with your imagination, Tom," she said, her calmness quite restored by the magnificent coolness of his suggestion.

"Of course there isn't," he smiled. "I'm not proposing it for a joke, dear. I love you. And it's practicable because I know the license clerk in Philadelphia, so that there will be no trouble about that."

She began to shake her head, but he noticed that she did not resent the term he had used. "Let me think," she said at last. "I'll tell you when we get there. But Tom—Tom—it would be insane."

"Not a bit of it," he said stoutly. "We'll both live to call your sister blessed."

They relapsed into a silence which he was careful to break as seldom as possible till they were nearing Philadelphia.

"Three minutes to the Broad street station," he said gravely as the train pulled in at West Philadelphia. "Just three minutes in which to decide if we are to avoid our well intentioned friends at the station."

She shook her head. "Oh, no—longer than that," she said as she smiled up at him. "It's taken me nearly three hours."

Out In the Rain.

The Indian fairly revels in rain, declares G. W. James in his book, "What the White Race May Learn From the Indian." Indian women no more mind the rain than they do that the sun should shine or the wind blow, and as for any evil effect from the wet there are no signs of it.

In the first place, they have no fear of the rain. It is not constantly instilled into their minds from childhood that "they mustn't get wet or they'll take cold." This has something to do with it. In the second place, they move about with natural activity in the rain as at other times. This keeps the blood circulating and prevents any lowering of the temperature of the body. In the third place, their general outdoor life gives them such a robustness that if there is any tax upon the system it is fully ready to meet it. Everything in nature loves to be out in the rain, and upon human beings its effects are beneficial, provided they value health and vigor more than they mind a little discomfort in the bedragglement of their clothes.

The Chess Automaton.

Baron Kempelen of Hungary began to astonish the civilized world of Europe about 1769 with his chess automaton. This was apparently a figure controlled by mechanical devices and which was able, notwithstanding the fact that apparently no intelligence was concerned in its movements and decisions, generally to beat its human antagonists. The cabinet connected with the automaton appeared entirely too small to contain a hidden operator. And yet it did conceal a man who was an expert chess player. He was a Polish patriot who had lost both of his legs—perhaps in the recent war over Poland. This man, Woronsky by name, was an expert player. With him hidden in the cabinet and yet really on the spot the rest was easy.

MORE ABOUT TRAMPS

Romances of the Highways by a Dilapidated Gentleman.

AFFAIR WITH MARRIED WOMAN

An Adventure That Landed Knight of the Road In Jail Along With Runaway Wife of a Connecticut Farmer. Experience In New Jersey.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

"IF I should tell you," said the dilapidated gentleman as he got a new brace for his feet and back—"if I should tell you that the tramp now and then falls in love and that his love is returned, you would smile in derision, and yet I should be telling you nothing but the truth. I could go further than that and tell you that there would be many female tramps on the road if the male tramps did not discourage them. I have met with this spirit of adventure and romance in women fifty times over, and sometimes it has caused me considerable trouble.

"You have heard of the tramp being arrested for burglary, robbery, arson,



"I FOUND A WEAK SPOT IN THE WALL AND WENT OUT."

thieving, assault, and so forth, but did you ever hear of one being arrested for eloping with a married woman? No? Well, that was one of my first adventures. I struck a farmhouse one day in Connecticut, and the farmer's wife gave me the best dinner I had had in a month. She was very inquisitive about life on the road, and she gave me to understand that she was not living happily with her husband. He was away from home that day, and before we were through talking she announced that she proposed to flee from home and become a dilapidated gentlewoman. Yes, sir, she was going to take to the road and become a tramp, and in my company at that, and she was so determined that it scared me. I began to argue with her, but she cut me short. She'd either take to the road or jump down the family well.

"The only way out of it for me was to promise to wait for her at a certain crossroads three miles away that night. She would have given me all her husband's spare clothing and a sum of money, but I wouldn't take them. I didn't wait for her at the crossroads, as agreed, but went on for four miles farther and turned in under a haystack. I routed out at daylight just as she came along looking for me, and as we stood there in the road arguing her husband and a constable came along, and we were gathered in. The husband wanted to kill me on the spot, and the constable promised me a thousand years in state prison. The wife was taken back home by force, and I was run into jail and afterward given a sentence of ninety days. They were a little doubtful about the elopement charge, and so they changed it to vagrancy. After five days in the coop I found a weak spot in the wall and went out, and over twenty other prisoners followed me. I think I squared things.

Resembled Another Man.

"In Pennsylvania, once upon a time, a motherly woman, the wife of a village carpenter, opened the kitchen door to me and then yelled out 'Tom!' and reeled back into a chair. My name isn't Tom, and it took me ten minutes to solve that puzzle. It appeared that I closely resembled a certain Tom to whom she was engaged several years before and who mysteriously disappeared. After waiting a year for him to show up she married the carpenter, but was an unhappy woman. Say, now, that woman must have been awfully nearsighted and had something wrong with her ears, or my resemblance to her lost Tom must have been something marvelous. It was no use for me to deny that I was Tom. I had his look and voice and build, and, having found me, she did not propose to let me go again. She was just set on going on the tramp with me, and when she went into hysterics over it I could think of no other plan but to agree. I was to wait for her at a bridge over a river five miles away, but I intended to keep walking all night. See what a trick luck played me.

"A farmer baited me before I reached the bridge and offered me a dollar and a night's lodging to help him kill a fat steer. Next morning the woman was picked up at the bridge, where she had waited for hours, and soon thereafter I was a prisoner. I admitted nothing and denied nothing. She was a woman, you see. They didn't charge me with alienating the wife's affections, but with firing a haystack six or seven miles away. I was railroaded to jail for six months, kept in chains for twenty days as a desperado, and then I went out through a hole in the wall and left a flaming old barrack behind me. I am no man to go back on a woman, but you see she had eloped by herself and with herself. I hadn't anything to do with it. They simply dragged me into the affair by the heels, and it cost the county $30,000 to build a new jail. The old one must have caught fire through spontaneous combustion.

"One August day a few years ago I was headed for Newport and my villa when I saw smoke issuing from a farmer's barn. I jumped the roadside fence, ran to the barn and saw that it was on fire and then hustled for the house and gave the alarm. The farmer had two hired men, and the family were eating dinner. All rushed for the barn, but it was too late. I worked as hard as any one in trying to save things and as a reward was taken into custody as an incendiary. The farmer pretended to remember that I had come along two or three years before and made threats because he would not feed me.

"I was locked up in the smokehouse while messengers were sent for a constable. Travelers on the highway and other farmers gathered, and for a time there was talk of stringing me up to a limb. Did I protest and deny? Not a word. It would have been breath thrown away. I caught just one sympathetic look in that crowd, and that was from the farmer's wife. Soon after I had been locked up the fire spread to a wagon shed, calling the crowd away, and then the woman came to the smokehouse and passed me a crowbar through a little wicket and said:

"'Dig your way out through the back wall as soon as you can. My husband set the barn on fire with his pipe, but they will send you to prison if you don't get away.'

Stammered His Thanks.

"I began to stammer my thanks, but she cut me short by saying that she would meet me at a certain dead tree a mile down the road at 11 o'clock that night and go on the tramp with me, and so I turned to my work. The smokehouse was of brick, but I busted out a wall in five minutes and took leg bail through the orchard. At 11 o'clock that night I was ten miles away and still going. I can't say that the woman kept the dead tree date, but the chances are even up that she did. She probably called it a case of ingratitude on my part, but it wasn't. It was doing the best thing for her to keep away.

"To get a case nearer home, I came into town two weeks earlier last fall than usual on account of a woman. In sauntering through New Jersey a constable picked me up on a charge of horse stealing, the very last offense against the law that a dilapidated gentleman would think of committing. He might as well steal a sawmill. However, I should probably have been convicted of the crime had not the real thief confessed. That put the court in a hole, and to get even with me I was charged with being a suspicious person and given a sentence of thirty days. Over in Jersey you are a suspicious person if you can't tell how far it is from the Cape of Good Hope to New Zealand. It was thirty days or a fine of $10, and a widow among the spectators in court stepped forward and came down with the cash. She said I could go home with her and work out the fine trimming the orchard and digging potatoes, and she pretended to see the closest kind of resemblance between me and a schoolmaster who had once loved her, but died before the matrimonial knot could be tied. What did I do? Why, just as any sensible, chivalric dilapidated gentleman should do. You could see romance, sentiment and a spirit of adventure in that woman's eyes, and after expressing my thanks for her kindness I got out of the courtroom through a window and ran for dear life. Several men took after me, but they stood no show. When a d. g. is running away from a woman filled with romance and ready to go tramping he has wings, and it takes an aeroplane to overhaul him." M. QUAD.

He Knew.



Teacher—Surely you are not going skating today, children! Do you know where little boys go who skate on Sunday?

The Littlest One—Sure! Dey goes to de neares' pond. Where'd you s'pose dey went—up in de attic?—New York World.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

Uphill—The last time we met you said you would be happy if you had a friend with an automobile.

Downdale—So I thought, but now that I have such a friend I am even unhappier than I was.

Uphill—What is it you want now?

Downdale—A friend who has an automobile, but has no other friends.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Proper Rations.

Novice Fisherman (off Florida coast)—By George! I'd like to land a swordfish or two. What'll I bait with, old man?

Boatman (without a smile)—Army worms, o' course!—Puck.

SICKROOM COMFORT

SENSIBLE PREPARATION FOR EMERGENCIES.

One Woman Keeps Reserve Stock of Garments Used Only in Cases of Illness—A Very Good Suggestion.

While invalidism is no longer considered interesting, and the ambition of every woman is to be healthy and active, still in every household there are emergencies, sharp and sudden illnesses and often, alas, chronic sickness, whose victims, after exhausting modern medical and surgical science, must resign themselves to life with a minimum of pain, but never actual freedom from it.

Every woman should have, especially in winter, a sufficient supply of negligees, nightdresses, etc., to be



Short Kimono in Gray and Violet, with Embroidered Cuff and Collar Pieces.

comfortable in case of sudden illness. "In time of health prepare for the doctor's coming," is the way the mother of a growing family paraphrases the familiar line. And she lives up to her motto, keeping in her linen closet a reserve stock of shapeless garments, kimonos, nightingales, bathrobes, knitted slippers, etc., to meet any emergency.

"You would be surprised how useful I find this little stock of 'comfy' things," she explained. "Once when my second daughter was taken ill with pneumonia we had to rush out and buy all sorts of warm things. Her bed room slippers were too soiled to use in bed between clean sheets. The edges of her long kimonos and the sleeves of her short ones ditto. Her thick bathrobe was ready for the wash. I had my lesson. From that day to this we have kept the 'invalid shelf' supplied with needful things.

"This list includes bed slippers made from elderdown flannel in three sizes, so no matter who is sick, father, sister or baby, a pair will be at hand. I have three sizes also of bathrobes made from single-faced elderdown, which are washed after each illness. Then I have short kimonos made of good heavy wash flannel and a couple of nightingales in cashmere for convalescent days. And most important of all are our sickroom nighties, very simple, without lace or embroidery to scratch sensitive skins, and open all the way down the front, so that an amateur nurse will have no trouble changing the patient."

While it may not be possible for all households to enjoy this extra supply of bedroom clothing, the forehanded housekeeper has handed out some excellent suggestions for making clothing for invalids.

One of her best suggestions is that of the open-in-the-front nightdress. For the past few years the craze for French underwear has brought into vogue the pattern which slips over the head and is drawn into shape by wash ribbons. These are most inconvenient in the sickroom, but their general effect can be secured if the vent down the front be finished with a finely stitched hem and small, inconspicuous buttons.

Our picture shows an ideal short kimono to wear over the nightdress in bed. The underarm portions extend up to form the lower section of the sleeve, and the result is a loose garment which could not bind or distress the most nervous sufferer. The original garment from which this drawing was made was of pale gray French cashmere with embroidered violets in natural color scattered over it. The collar and cuffs were of the violet colored silk, lightly embroidered in self-tone and the little garment was lined throughout with very thin violet colored china silk.

White Gloves Banished.

White gloves are no longer worn in the street, or, indeed, anywhere. For all occasions gloves are either carefully matched to the costume or selected from pale shades of flesh, biscuit and tan, besides the natural tones of suede. Evening shoes are of silk or satin to match the gown, embroidered with tiny pearls, beads and jet; they are further beautified by gold or silvered Louis XV. heels and big buckles.

Ancnt Lace Buttons.

So frequently the little lace buttons on sleeves are not laundered as well as the garment itself, or else if they are perfectly clean, they go into holes almost immediately on the washboard. A small hand scrub is the way out; not half so hard on the buttons or on the cuffs, and it insures the absolute cleanliness of the button.

GULLIBLE AMERICANS.

Francis Wilson, the noted comedian, apropos of certain curios wherein he believed he had been duped, said, with a light laugh:

"The collector, as he pursues his hobby, grows in knowledge. Then, reviewing his collection, he sadly finds many an instance where he has been duped.

"The one drawback to knowledge is that it reveals so many dupes and swindles to us. One summer, for instance, I was in Switzerland.

"In the neighborhood of Geneva, where the Swiss talk French, I climbed a little peak one fine morning, and on my arrival at the chalet at the top I heard the pretty handmaiden call into the kitchen in excellent French:

"'Quick, mother, quick! Here's a tourist! Put some milk on the fire. You know they always like it warm from the cow!'"—Judge.

A QUICK CURE.



Doctor—Take this powder. It will cure that heavy feeling that you complain of.

Patient—Thanks! How much do I owe you?

Doctor—Three dollars.

Patient (paying)—That remedy is effective, doctor! I feel myself lighter already!—Dorfbarbier.

In Melodrama.

He says he once supported Booth
And tells us how
It fars him to support forsooth,
A sawmill now.
—Puck.

Ever-Ready.

Eminent Statesman — No, sir; nothing from me. I have nothing to say to a publication as persistently unfair and vicious as yours. The Whirl can go to hades, with my compliments.

Reporter (cheerfully)—Can go? My dear sir, our circulation manager is prepared to prove that it does go there already—has the largest circulation.—Puck.

Skins and Hides.

In view of the hurried exodus of many of our big financiers to foreign shores lately, the sign: "Hides and Skins" which appears near the financial district might very opportunely be switched to another neighborhood and read to better advantage as "Skins and Hides."—New York Herald.

An Insult.

"I never was so insulted in my life."

"What's the matter?"

"George sent me a pair of gloves for Christmas—number eights. He's held my hand long enough to know that I can't wear anything larger than five and three-quarters."—Detroit Free Press.

A Pair of 'Em.

Teacher—Allen, who were the two strongest men of ancient times?

Allen—Samson and Hercules.

Teacher—What can you tell me about them?

Allen—Samson was a regular Hercules and Hercules was a regular Samson.—Chicago Daily News.

Useless.

Doorkeeper (at the musical comedy)—Don't you want to come back?

Victim—No!

Doorkeeper—Well, take this pass check, anyway. You can hand it to some chap on the outside.

Victim—My dear fellow, I haven't an enemy in the world.

God Knew Him.

Fond Mother—Johnny, you shouldn't quarrel with your brother. Suppose God should take him away from you?

Future President—Huh! God don't want him. He knows him as well as I do.—Judge.

In 1920.

"Express elevator for the roof!" yelled the starter. "We drop the dining car at the one hundred and sixty-sixth floor."—Western Christian Advocate.

Another Theory.

Him—I've just figured out how the Venus de Milo came to lose her arms.

Her—How?

Him—She broke them off trying to button her dress up the back.

No More Questions Asked.

Doctor—So your mother-in-law died while I was away. What finally carried her off?

John—The hearse, sir.—Judge.

In the Street Car.

Conductor (to tired passenger)—Did I get your fare?

Passenger—You must have got it, for the register did not ring when I handed you the nickel.—Judge.

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BITTINGER.

Much council has been given regarding the selection of appropriate names for children and the man in a rural district, who was known among his neighbors as John Bust, evidently cleared his conscience on that score when he named his two children Anna May and John Will.

Jennings Bros. are arranging to thresh their wheat crop on the Cunningham farm this week. The probable yield has been estimated at from 1000 to 1200 bushels.

Miss Myrtle Wiley and her friend Miss Baker, of Cumberland are spending their vacation with Miss Wiley's parents at this place.

C. W. Engle, who spent last week with his parents at this place, returned to Baltimore last Saturday to resume his duties in the custom service at the port in that city.

Mrs. Henry Winterburg and children, of Cumberland, are visiting relatives here this week.

W. A. Althers is a guest at Peter G. Stark's home this week.

Rev. J. B. Shoup left here last Friday for Springfield and Dayton, Ohio, where he will visit relatives and will go from there to Salt Lake City to attend the annual meeting of the G. A. R.

The Democratic primary election held at this place on last Saturday was very sparingly attended, as only ten ballots were cast.

The picnic to be held at this place on Saturday, August 7th, is hoped to afford a day of real pleasure to all who attend and we hope for a large gathering of people.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Natural gas is now assured at the Park within a few weeks. The matter was definitely settled at a session of the annual meeting held Tuesday last when the people authorized the annual committee to grant a franchise to the Northern Natural Gas Company.

The High School brass band of Fairmont, W. Va., gave its first open air concert here Tuesday afternoon. The band made a good impression both as to their music and personnel.

The advance sales of season tickets and the attendance on the opening night largely exceeded last year, which is very encouraging to the management.

The following are the most prominent features of the Chautauqua program for the next seven days:

Friday, 6th—"Fraternal Day," when excursion trains will come from east and west. At 11.00 Monologue Reading, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," Miss Margaret Stahl. 1.00 p. m., Odd-Fellows mass meeting. 3.00 p. m. lecture, "A Hunted Warrior," Jos. K. Griffis (Tahan) in Indian costume. 8.00 p. m. grand concert.

Saturday, 7th—11.00 a. m., lecture, "The United States in the Orient," by W. E. Norris, Washington, D. C. 8.15 p. m., "Homelife in Dixie During the War," by Dr. S. A. Steele of Texas.

Sunday, 8th—Preaching at 11.00 a. m. by Dr. Steele and eventide concert with stereopticon views at 7.00 p. m.

Monday, 9th—8.15 p. m. lecture, "The University of Hard Knocks," by Ralph Parlette.

Tuesday, 10th—10.00 a. m., Children's Story Telling Hour, Miss Anna Chadwick, of Los Angeles, Cal. 11.00 a. m., lecture, "Pockets and Paradise," Ralph Parlette. 8.00 p. m., Evening of Magic and Mystery, Eugene Laurant.

Wednesday, 11th.—10.00 a. m., Children's Story Telling Hour, Miss Chadwick. 11.00 a. m., lecture, "Our Boys." Frederick W. Collins. 8.00 p. m., "A Calabrian Love Tragedy," illustrated with stereopticon views and vocal selections on the auxetophone.

Thursday, 12th—11.00 a. m., lecture, "Alexander Hamilton," Mr. Frederick W. Collins. 8.00 p. m., "The Appeal of the People's Song," illustrated with stereopticon views and vocal selections faultlessly rendered on the great auxetophone reproducing the voices of the great singers of the present time.

Rev. Nicola Di Stefano was at the Park Monday evening. He had been assisting Rev. Crabtree in special services at Corinth and Crellin the past week when a large class of probationers were admitted to full membership. At two of the services Rev. Stefano preached both in English and Italian, a number of his fellow countrymen being in attendance.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church every Sunday evening during the Chautauqua at 8.15 o'clock.

Mr. H. N. Cuppett, who has been ill for three weeks, is again on duty.

Mrs. Proudfoot died suddenly Monday morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the residence of her son, W. H. Mallette, opposite the Association office, Mt. Lake Park.

McHENRY.

Hay making is the order of the day.

Mr. Jesse Glotfelty and daughter, Miss Sarah, made a flying trip to Oakland Saturday.

Mrs. F. F. Patton, of Uniontown, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends at McHenry.

The quarterly meeting held here last Sunday was well attended and was conducted by Rev. Johnson, of Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. Asa Glotfelty made a flying trip to Friendsville one day last week.

Messrs. T. C. Hinebaugh and Jonas Brant are the hustling loggers for the Red Brush Lumber company.

Miss Sarah Savage spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Walter Savage, at Sang Run.

Misses Mary Browning and Ada DeWitt and Messrs. Gilbert Enlow and Arthur DeWitt all took dinner at the home of Lemuel Savage last Sunday.

Mr. F. O. Glotfelty and family are visiting his parents.

Miss Florence Edwards, of Sang Run, spent several days last week with Miss Hattie Glotfelty.

Dr. Bassell, of New York, who has been spending a few weeks here, expects to return home Monday.

Miss Georgia Lowdermilk spent a few days last week with Miss Ethel Glotfelty.

Mrs. Howard Brenneman was on the sick list last week, but is somewhat improved at this writing.

Mr. Lemuel Savage attended court at Oakland Saturday.

Mr. George Glotfelty made a flying trip to Oakland Saturday.

A NOTABLE VICTORY.

President Taft has won a notable victory over the reactionary elements of of his party in Congress, says the Baltimore Sun. He has achieved this triumph by a combination of tact, firmness and moral courage which reflect high credit upon his ability and determination as a leader. Mr. Taft notified the Republican members of the joint conference committee on the Tariff bill that he would not recede from his demands, on behalf of the people, for a reduction of the duties on lumber, gloves, hosiery, leather and leather goods. He warned the conferees that if the reduction for which he contends were not embodied in the conference report he would appeal over the heads of the committee, to the House and Senate direct, and that if this appeal failed he would disapprove the bill when it was sent to him. The conferees conceded the demands of Mr. Taft. They realized that the President is a man of his word, that there would be no tariff legislation at this session of Congress unless it was legislation which Mr. Taft, acting on behalf of the whole country as the President of all the people, could approve.

With his veto power President Taft has, throughout this controversy, held the whip hand over those reactionary members of his party in the Congress who have been defying the will of the people and blocking the President's efforts to obtain honest tariff revision in the interest of the masses. President Taft, it now appears, would not have hesitated to resort to the veto if the extremists in Congress had not come to their senses.

Mr. Taft could not have yielded to the extremists without sacrificing the masses. He could not, as a conscientious, highminded Republican, the head of his party, sanction a betrayal of the people by the reactionary elements of his party without loss to himself of prestige, without the impairment of his influence with the people, and probably without disastrous consequences to his party. He had a plain duty to perform and the will and the power to perform it effectually. The favored beneficiaries of the Aldrich-Payne schedule—the trusts, the "interests" and their friends in Congress—will be enraged because the President has blocked their schemes. But the President can regard their rage with indifference, because he has the approval of his own conscience and the indorsement of the people.

The President is to be congratulated upon his victory. He has demonstrated that the Chief Magistrate of the United States can protect the interests of the people without resorting to spectacular methods, without blustering, without sacrificing in anyway the dignity of his exalted office. And that adds to the magnitude of his achievement.

Grand Excursion

Mountain Chautauqua, Mt. Lake Park

Friday, Aug. 6

"FRATERNAL DAY."

A Great and Attractive Program has been Prepared for this Occasion.



MARGARET STAHL
INTERPRETIVE RECITALS

11.00 a. m. "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," one of the greatest dramas of recent years will be read by Miss MARGARET STAHL, one of the finest readers of the platform.

1.00 to 3.00 p. m. **The Odd-Fellows** will have their Mammoth fraternal gathering. Thousands will be present. A special program of rare interest has been prepared.

3.00 p. m. **"A Haunted Wanderer---Things I saw and did as a Savage." JOS. K. GRIFFIS (Tahan)** dressed in Indian costume. His father was a white man, a noted U. S. scout known as "California Joe." His mother had in her a strain of Indian blood. Is one of the most thrilling and dramatic stories known to the platform.



JOS. K. GRIFFIS (TAHAN.)

AT NIGHT: Grand Concert: FAIRMONT HIGH SCHOOL BAND of 22 pieces, assisted by the famous violinist E. HELIER COLLENS. Solos by Mrs. GRACE HALL-RHIELDERFER.

EXCURSION TRAINS LEAVE AFTER ALL IS OVER.

Come to this Famous Resort and Enjoy this Splendid Day.

Boating on the Lake, Tennis and all possible Amusements.

Special trains with $1 rate of fare from Cumberland and Grafton and low rates from intermediate points. Ask agent and see Railroad advertising.

Who Lost?

This the popular puzzle over the state just now: A banker going home to dinner saw a $10 bill on the curbstone. He picked it up, noted the number and went home to dinner. While at home his wife remarked that the butcher had sent a bill amounting to $10. The only money he had was the bill he had found which he gave to her, and she paid the butcher. The butcher paid it to a farmer for a calf, the farmer to the merchant, who in turn paid it to a washerwoman, and she, owing the banker a note of $10, went to the bank and paid the note. The banker recognized the bill as the one he had found, and which to that time had paid $50 worth of debt. On careful examination he discovered that the bill was counterfeit. Now what was lost in the transaction, and by whom?—Kansas City Journal.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Course in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
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W. W. Savage, wife and child were pleasantly entertained at the home of S. K. Welch Sunday.

Mr. Solomon Boyer, an aged and highly respected citizen, died at his home at this place, Tuesday morning. He was sadly afflicted for several months past. He had reached the good old age of 81 years.

BITTINGER.

Much council has been given regarding the selection of appropriate names for children and the man in a rural district, who was known among his neighbors as John Bust, evidently cleared his conscience on that score when he named his two children Anna May and John Will.

Jennings Bros. are arranging to thresh their wheat crop on the Cunningham farm this week. The probable yield has been estimated at from 1000 to 1200 bushels.

Miss Myrtle Wiley and her friend Miss Baker, of Cumberland are spending their vacation with Miss Wiley's parents at this place.

C. W. Engle, who spent last week with his parents at this place, returned to Baltimore last Saturday to resume his duties in the custom service at the port in that city.

Mrs. Henry Winterburg and children, of Cumberland, are visiting relatives here this week.

W. A. Althers is a guest at Peter G. Stark's home this week.

Rev. J. B. Shoup left here last Friday for Springfield and Dayton, Ohio, where he will visit relatives and will go from there to Salt Lake City to attend the annual meeting of the G. A. R.

The Democratic primary election held at this place on last Saturday was very sparingly attended, as only ten ballots were cast.

The picnic to be held at this place on Saturday, August 7th, is hoped to afford a day of real pleasure to all who attend and we hope for a large gathering of people.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Natural gas is now assured at the Park within a few weeks. The matter was definitely settled at a session of the annual meeting held Tuesday last when the people authorized the annual committee to grant a franchise to the Northern Natural Gas Company.

The High School brass band of Fairmont, W. Va., gave its first open air concert here Tuesday afternoon. The band made a good impression both as to their music and personnel.

The advance sales of season tickets and the attendance on the opening night largely exceeded last year, which is very encouraging to the management.

The following are the most prominent features of the Chautauqua program for the next seven days:

Friday, 6th—"Fraternal Day," when excursion trains will come from east and west. At 11.00 Monologue Reading, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," Miss Margaret Stahl. 1.00 p. m., Odd-Fellows mass meeting. 3.00 p. m. lecture, "A Hunted Warrior," Jos. K. Griffis (Tahan) in Indian costume. 8.00 p. m. grand concert.

Saturday, 7th—11.00 a. m., lecture, "The United States in the Orient," by W. E. Norris, Washington, D. C. 8.15 p. m., "Homelife in Dixie During the War," by Dr. S. A. Steele of Texas.

Sunday, 8th—Preaching at 11.00 a. m. by Dr. Steele and eventide concert with stereopticon views at 7.00 p. m.

Monday, 9th—8.15 p. m. lecture, "The University of Hard Knocks," by Ralph Parlette.

Tuesday, 10th—10.00 a. m., Children's Story Telling Hour, Miss Anna Chadwick, of Los Angeles, Cal. 11.00 a. m., lecture, "Pockets and Paradise," Ralph Parlette. 8.00 p. m., Evening of Magic and Mystery, Eugene Laurant.

Wednesday, 11th.—10.00 a. m., Children's Story Telling Hour, Miss Chadwick. 11.00 a. m., lecture, "Our Boys." Frederick W. Collins. 8.00 p. m., "A Calabrian Love Tragedy," illustrated with stereopticon views and vocal selections on the auxetophone.

Thursday, 12th—11.00 a. m., lecture, "Alexander Hamilton," Mr. Frederick W. Collins. 8.00 p. m., "The Appeal of the People's Song," illustrated with stereopticon views and vocal selections faultlessly rendered on the great auxetophone reproducing the voices of the great singers of the present time.

Rev. Nicola Di Stefano was at the Park Monday evening. He had been assisting Rev. Crabtree in special services at Corinth and Crellin the past week when a large class of probationers were admitted to full membership. At two of the services Rev. Stefano preached both in English and Italian, a number of his fellow countrymen being in attendance.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church every Sunday evening during the Chautauqua at 8.15 o'clock.

Mr. H. N. Cuppett, who has been ill for three weeks, is again on duty.

Mrs. Proudfoot died suddenly Monday morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the residence of her son, W. H. Mallette, opposite the Association office, Mt. Lake Park.

McHENRY.

Hay making is the order of the day.

Mr. Jesse Glotfelty and daughter, Miss Sarah, made a flying trip to Oakland Saturday.

Mrs. F. F. Patton, of Uniontown, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends at McHenry.

The quarterly meeting held here last Sunday was well attended and was conducted by Rev. Johnson, of Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. Asa Glotfelty made a flying trip to Friendsville one day last week.

Messrs. T. C. Hinebaugh and Jonas Brant are the hustling loggers for the Red Brush Lumber company.

Miss Sarah Savage spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Walter Savage, at Sang Run.

Misses Mary Browning and Ada DeWitt and Messrs. Gilbert Enlow and Arthur DeWitt all took dinner at the home of Lemuel Savage last Sunday.

Mr. F. O. Glotfelty and family are visiting his parents.

Miss Florence Edwards, of Sang Run, spent several days last week with Miss Hattie Glotfelty.

Dr. Bassell, of New York, who has been spending a few weeks here, expects to return home Monday.

Miss Georgia Lowdermilk spent a few days last week with Miss Ethel Glotfelty.

Mrs. Howard Brenneman was on the sick list last week, but is somewhat improved at this writing.

Mr. Lemuel Savage attended court at Oakland Saturday.

Mr. George Glotfelty made a flying trip to Oakland Saturday.

Grand Excursion

Mountain Chautauqua, Mt. Lake Park

Friday, Aug. 6

"FRATERNAL DAY."

A Great and Attractive Program has been Prepared for this Occasion.



MARGARET STAHL
INTERPRETIVE RECITALS

11.00 a. m. "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," one of the greatest dramas of recent years will be read by Miss MARGARET STAHL, one of the finest readers of the platform.

1.00 to 3.00 p. m. **The Odd-Fellows** will have their Mammoth fraternal gathering. Thousands will be present. A special program of rare interest has been prepared.

3.00 p. m. **"A Haunted Wanderer---Things I saw and did as a Savage." JOS. K. GRIFFIS (Tahan)** dressed in Indian costume. His father was a white man, a noted U. S. scout known as "California Joe." His mother had in her a strain of Indian blood. Is one of the most thrilling and dramatic stories known to the platform.



JOS. K. GRIFFIS (TAHAN.)

AT NIGHT: Grand Concert: FAIRMONT HIGH SCHOOL BAND of 22 pieces, assisted by the famous violinist E. HELIER COLLENS. Solos by Mrs. GRACE HALL-RHIELDERFER.

EXCURSION TRAINS LEAVE AFTER ALL IS OVER.

Come to this Famous Resort and Enjoy this Splendid Day.

Boating on the Lake, Tennis and all possible Amusements.

Special trains with $1 rate of fare from Cumberland and Grafton and low rates from intermediate points. Ask agent and see Railroad advertising.

A NOTABLE VICTORY.

President Taft has won a notable victory over the reactionary elements of of his party in Congress, says the Baltimore Sun. He has achieved this triumph by a combination of tact, firmness and moral courage which reflect high credit upon his ability and determination as a leader. Mr. Taft notified the Republican members of the joint conference committee on the Tariff bill that he would not recede from his demands, on behalf of the people, for a reduction of the duties on lumber, gloves, hosiery, leather and leather goods. He warned the conferees that if the reduction for which he contends were not embodied in the conference report he would appeal over the heads of the committee, to the House and Senate direct, and that if this appeal failed he would disapprove the bill when it was sent to him. The conferees conceded the demands of Mr. Taft. They realized that the President is a man of his word, that there would be no tariff legislation at this session of Congress unless it was legislation which Mr. Taft, acting on behalf of the whole country as the President of all the people, could approve.

With his veto power President Taft has, throughout this controversy, held the whip hand over those reactionary members of his party in the Congress who have been defying the will of the people and blocking the President's efforts to obtain honest tariff revision in the interest of the masses. President Taft, it now appears, would not have hesitated to resort to the veto if the extremists in Congress had not come to their senses.

Mr. Taft could not have yielded to the extremists without sacrificing the masses. He could not, as a conscientious, highminded Republican, the head of his party, sanction a betrayal of the people by the reactionary elements of his party without loss to himself of prestige, without the impairment of his influence with the people, and probably without disastrous consequences to his party. He had a plain duty to perform and the will and the power to perform it effectually. The favored beneficiaries of the Aldrich-Payne schedule—the trusts, the "interests" and their friends in Congress—will be enraged because the President has blocked their schemes. But the President can regard their rage with indifference, because he has the approval of his own conscience and the indorsement of the people.

The President is to be congratulated upon his victory. He has demonstrated that the Chief Magistrate of the United States can protect the interests of the people without resorting to spectacular methods, without blustering, without sacrificing in anyway the dignity of his exalted office. And that adds to the magnitude of his achievement.

Who Lost?

This the popular puzzle over the state just now: A banker going home to dinner saw a $10 bill on the curbstone. He picked it up, noted the number and went home to dinner. While at home his wife remarked that the butcher had sent a bill amounting to $10. The only money he had was the bill he had found which he gave to her, and she paid the butcher. The butcher paid it to a farmer for a calf, the farmer to the merchant, who in turn paid it to a washerwoman, and she, owing the banker a note of $10, went to the bank and paid the note. The banker recognized the bill as the one he had found, and which to that time had paid $50 worth of debt. On careful examination he discovered that the bill was counterfeit. Now what was lost in the transaction, and by whom?—Kansas City Journal.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations,

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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INSURGENTS GET COLD SHOULDER IN CONVENTION

Hamill Wing of the Local Democracy Shown Little Consideration.

The Garrett county Democrats who went to Baltimore last Monday to attend the State Convention, returned to Oakland this morning, or at least the majority of them did, including ex-Senator R. T. Browning, Editor Charles A. Deffinbaugh, School Examiner Ed. A. Browning, Dr. E. H. Bartlett, members of the Browning or regular camp, and Messrs. S. K. Schlossnagle and Thomas J. Browning, of the insurgents, leaving Mr. G. Semmes Hamill the insurgent leader, in Baltimore.

In the convention yesterday the fight which started here at the recent primaries and continued on Tuesday of last week when the vote was canvassed, was fought out to a finish before the meeting of the state, when ex-Senator Browning and his forces put the Hamill contingent to rout, completely demoralizing the "insurgent" camp and coming off with plumes waving and the crown of victory carried high.

Governor Crothers presided at the convention and as Mr. Browning has recently come into his own again he had the ear of not only the Governor but all other leaders of the State, therefore it was an easy victory after the committee on credentials made its report seating the Hamill delegates but with the proviso that they were not to have any voice in the proceedings of that body. Mr. Hamill attempted to speak but was ruled out of order by the presiding officer and he took his seat with ill grace.

Where Mr. Browning made his touchdown, however, was in the naming of the majority members of the committee which will control the organization in Garrett county for the next two years. This body is composed of Mr. Browning and his close personal friend, Mr. M. R. Hamili, of Oakland. Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, against the expressed wishes of his friends from Garrett county, had himself named as the third member of the committee.

With this lineup of the committee Mr. Browning and his friends are again in the ascendancy, while Mr. Hamill will retire as chairman and grand Pooh Bah of the local organization.

Married.

CROSS—MAUST—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cross in Oakland, on Tuesday by Rev. J. M. Davis, Mr. James Arthur Cross, of Coal Center, Pa., and Miss Ica May Maust, of Garrett county.

FOR SALE—A large young horse, good worker. Apply to JOHN AULT, Oakland. 2t*

MR. GREEN'S TEMPERANCE RECORD

A Correspondent from District No. 3 Reviews It.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Since Mr. Green's record has been under scrutiny through the public prints, I have made a cursory investigation of some of his temperance stunts.

Shortly after the recent session of the Legislature met Mr. Green introduced and had passed a bill which effectually put every saloon man in Garrett county out of business. This law was signed by the Governor and was to be effective on May 1st following. When the true import of the measure became known to the saloon interests in Oakland and other parts of the county a delegation of liquor men, including Mr. C. A. Bender, of Grantsville, went to Annapolis, where Mr. Green was all smiles and assured the gentlemen composing the delegation that he would do anything in his power to undo the work he had done and in this he was sincere, for a bill was introduced, passed and signed by the Governor repealing the first measure and allowing the liquor interests the same privileges enjoyed in the beginning.

In this instance Mr. Green showed his subserviency to the liquor people and his somersault from his temperance position two years ago and which he is at present trying to maintain before the people of his home district, is a forerunner of what may be expected of him in the future.

A FORMER GREEN REPUBLICAN.
Grantsville, Aug. 10, 1909.

Was Not Seriously Hurt.

The daily papers of Monday contained a telegram from Pueblo, Col., conveying the information of a wreck which occurred on Monday at Avondale, Col., in which five passengers were injured, among them being Mr. Franklin E. Rathbun, a former associate editor of this paper but now superintendent of schools in Piedmont, W. Va. When the news reached Mr. Rathbun's former home at Mountain Lake Park telegrams were sent to Pueblo and other cities nearby making inquiry concerning the injured man and as none were answered his friends were very much agitated. Yesterday morning, however, their fears were set at rest when Mr. Rathbun passed through the Park on train No. 2. His injuries consisted of a badly bruised leg and a few minor cuts.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

DIXON & KELSO

JUST ARRIVED

The fall line of

AMERICAN LADY SHOES

in black, Gun Metal, Patent and Tan Leather—Button or Lace and any style you want. Prices $2.75 to $3.50. Also the Vassar Shoe in all Leathers and style at $2.50, and the Picnic Shoe at $2.00

A complete line of Ladies' Shoes from $1.25 and up.

Bargain in Oxfords

We are cleaning out Oxfords very cheap.
Ladies' Tan Lace Oxfords was $2.50 now $1.75.
Ladies' Oxblood Lace Oxfords was $2.25 now $1.50.
Ladies Tan Button Oxfords was $2.50 now $1.85.
Misses' and Childs' Oxfords are reduced.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONAL STRIFE GETTING WORSE

Chairman G. Semmes Hamill Comes In For Much Criticism.

Tuesday morning's issue of the Baltimore American published the following as a special telegram from Oakland under date of Monday, the 9th, and the same is herewith republished for the benefit of our readers:

The bitterness which existed before the primaries between the two factions of the Democratic party in Garrett county has since the primaries been increasing daily. The insurgents, led by Hamill, carried the county by about 40 majority. The Browning forces were under the leadership of ex-Senator R. T. Browning. The feeling is so bitter that families are divided, some favoring one side and some the other, and in one instance a disagreement has occurred between partners who have been engaged in business for a number of years and a dissolution of partnership has resulted.

The preliminaries of the actual fight, however, did not occur until Tuesday morning last at Oakland, when the committee, under the law, was supposed to meet and canvass the vote, to certify the result of the election to the state convention. At the hour the return judges met at their office, G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., chairman of the committee, being present in his official capacity, and R. T. Browning, also a member of the committee, as a spectator. Immediately after the judges met a written protest, was handed to the chairman, in which the legality of the call for the primaries was attacked, setting forth the fact that under the law the committee, and not the chairman, was empowered to make the call.

The protest was based on the fact that the call for the primaries had been made by the chairman of the committee acting alone, who signed the names of the members of the committee to the same without consulting them and without their authority.

The law gives the power to the state central committee of the counties to make a primary call, but in this instance two members of the committee did not get the opportunity to voice their sentiments, as the chairman, without calling a meeting of the committee, dictated the manner of the procedure, issued the call, signed the names of the other members to it, apportioned the amount that each candidate was to be assessed to defray the costs, recommended all the judges and clerks, and canvassed the returns without consulting his collegues. The other member of the committee present stated that as he had not been consulted in any other manner, it was not necessary for him to take part in that.

The question of the eligibility of C. V. Guard, one of the insurgents' candidates for delegate, was also raised and protest filed, Mr. Guard being one of the election supervisors, whose duty it was to appoint judges and clerks for the primary at which he was a candidate. When the protest was laid before the chairman he entered into a discussion of its merits holding that the primary call was legal, even though made by a minority member of the committee. This led up to several speeches made by different adherents of the factions, wherein Mr. Hamill was accused of double dealing in having P. A. Chisholm appointed election supervisor sometime ago, when it was understood that King Delawder was to be appointed.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett in a speech declared that the chairman, Mr. Hamill, had called on the governor and had himself appointed chief judge of the Orphans' Court, to fill a vacancy, when it was agreed that another was to be recommended for this appointment, and, further, that he (Mr. Hamill) continued to fill the office until informed by the court that he was inelligible to practice before that tribunal, whereupon he resigned.

William Miller, for many years the chairman of the Democratic state central committee and leader of his party in the county, who several times has been its nominee for senatorial honors, always leading his ticket at the election, claims that he was forced to resign recently from the school board, due to the treachery of certain members of his party. Following this he resigned as a member of the state central committee, and publicly declars he will not have, anything further to do with Democracy.

The feeling between the two factions is very bitter and is daily growing in intensity. The seat of war will this week be transfesred to the state convention. The insurgents feel confident of their position, and it is rumored, if successful, they will name as chairman either G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., or his law partner, Tott Matthews. They have promised their friends, if successful, they will lay the preliminaries for ousting the present school board including the county examiner and assistant fish commissioner.

Everything in the Republican camp is quiet, and for several weeks past they have been royally entertained by the fight of the factions of the opposing party. There will be but few contests in the primaries on the Republican side, to be held August 14, as out of the 14 election districts in the county there are but three that will have two sets of delegates and these are friends. This number of contests is much smaller than usual. The only contest of importance is over the nomination for sheriff.

Lawrence F. Green, a member of the last House of Delegates, has withdrawn as a candidate for renomination. During the presidential campaign last fall a number of letters were written to one of the Democratic papers of the county attacking the Republican nominee, now President Taft, vigorously assailing his religion. It was rumored at the time that Mr. Green was the author of these communications, but it was not then believed by the Republicans. Later a local paper in the adjoining county (Somerset, Pa.), accused Mr. Green of writing the articles and he claimed that the editor, while he was visiting Oakland, showed him an article with Mr. Green's signature attached. This brought forth a statement from Mr. Green which the Republicans accepted as a denial, and nothing more was said about the incident until Mr. Green announced his candidacy for renomination. Following this it seems that the Democrats furnished the Republicans with the proof that Mr. Green was the author of these bitter attacks on the President. As soon as Mr. Green was informed that his Republican friends had this proof of his authorship, he at once declared that he would not be a candidate for renomination.

While the judicial contest seems to have created quite a stir in the other counties of the judicial circuit, there is very little said about it in Garrett.

The disfranchisement amendment, proposed by the Democratic state machine, will be vigorously opposed by the voters of this county. Many of the independent Democrats are opposed to its adoption.

Too Much Business.

The Kendall Lumber company of Pittsburg, for the first time in two years is refusing orders for lumber because it cannot meet the almost unprecedented demand. It has orders for 1,000,000 feet in excess of stock cut, and as a result the mills are running full capacity. The rush of orders recently has excelled the prosperous times before the business depression began in 1907. The largest demand is for hemlock lumber for building purposes and for coke slats and mine timber of all kinds. The activity in the coke fields has created a demand almost double that of a year ago.—Pittsburg Post.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower, since our last report:

L. L. Moore, of Mannington, W. Va., and Lena Ice, of near Fairmont, W. Va.

Frank Rafferty and Hattie Porter, both of Ohio Pyle, Pa.

B. S. Mason and Grace Weiss, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

D. C. Skinnell and Mollie Shaw, both of Terra Alta.

J. F. Crim, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Nora Matthews, of Weston, W. Va.

J. Arthur Cross, of Coal Center, Pa., and Ica Maust, of Hutton.

R. A. Watson and Pearl Cunningham, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Four with request not to publish.

Lime. Lime. Lime.

Any one wanting lime for fall crops write W M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va., for prices delivered at your nearest railroad station, either in lump or granulated. Analysis of this limestone shows 89.95 carbonate of lime. We have limestone in this section that only shows 66.89 carbonate of lime. It does not require any more labor to put the high grade lime on your land and you get about 25 per cent. more lime from every ton used, or you would get as much pure lime from fifteen hundred pounds of the high grade lime as you would from two thousand pounds of the lime that only shows 66.89 carbonate of lime, therefore you handle five hundred pounds more of the low grade lime in very ton to get the same result, which is quite an item to the farmer.

23-3t W. M. BISHOP.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Samuel Aerans, Miss Grace Bell, Mr. James Brown, Mr. F. A. Hanby, Oakland Hotel, (4), Mr. Raymond Wagns, A. L. Norman.

A SPLENDID UNDERTAKING

Was the Mountain Lake Park Oratorical Contest.

To the Editor of The Republican:

On last Monday evening at eight o'clock was the College Oratorical Contest at Mountain Lake Park. Dr. C. W. Baldwin presided. The judges were Hon. A. Hunter Boyd, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Thos. I. Elliott, member of the Supreme Bench, Baltimore, and Major J. M. Pangborn, assistant to the president of the B. & O. The gold medal, the generous gift of Hon. James S. Lakin, was awarded by Professor Thomas E. Hodges, Charleston, W. Va. The contestants and the titles of their orations, in the order of delivery, were as follows:

"The Call of Humanity," C. Edward Bender, (Chicago University), Grantsville, Md.

"The Tragedy of Labor," Minnie Jane Murrells, (W. Va. Wesleyan College), Tunnelton, W. Va.

"The Marriage Regulation Problem," George N. Stoyer, (W. Va. Wesleyan College), Stoyer, Md.

"Cromwell as a Statesman," Richard Aspinall, (W. Va. Wesleyan College), Buckhannon, W. Va.

"Crowns Trodden Under Foot," C. W. Wise, (W. Va. Wesleyan College), Amos, W. Va.

Mr. Bender's oration was on the old, yet ever new, temperance question. He treated the subject in an able and convincing manner. He spoke in a clear and forceful tone of voice, was graceful and easy in appearance, and above all, was thoroughly convinced of the truth of his message. Mr. Bender has the qualities of an orator, and Garrett county is likely to hear more of him in the future. The medal was rightly awarded.

Miss Murrells discussed the tragedy of child labor. She explained in a thoughtful and sympathetic manner the suffering of the children who are compelled to spend their days in the mines, mills, and factories; and the danger which awaits our nation if these conditions are allowed to continue. She felt with these little sufferers, as only a woman can, and the gentle and Christ-like way in which she pleaded for them touched every heart in the audience. Miss Murrells deserves great praise; for a girl to compete with men in an oratorical contest before a large and strange audience is by no means an easy task. She certainly won a close second.

Mr. Stoyer had, in my opinion, the strongest oration of the evening, but his delivery was faulty. He was stiff and formal and he recited his oration instead of speaking it from the heart. The question which he discussed is a deep one, and many of the points which he presented are worthy of thoughtful consideration by the individual and by the nation.

Mr. Aspinall had perhaps the best literary production in the contest, but he was not very effective in his manner of delivering it. His subject, however, was against him. Man is indeed a fitting subject for study, but it is the men of today with their problems that especially interest us. The "Still, sad voice of humanity" is still calling for help, and it is hopeful to see so many young men and women listening to it and trying to offer suggestions of relief. Such subjects need discussion, and will always be heard attentively.

Mr. Wise's production had the tone of a high school or college graduating oration. It had in it a little too much of the "glorious success" which awaits the young man and not enough of real thought. Acres of diamonds may lie just ahead of some men, but to most of us they seem nearer on graduation day than ever afterward.

The contest was a success. It is the first entertainment of the kind that has ever been held at Mt. Lake Park, and with such a promising beginning it bids fair to become a permanent feature. Two colleges were represented, but the majority of the contestants came from West Virginia Wesleyan College. This speaks well for Wesleyan and the work she is doing.

To two men we are mainly indebted for this excellent entertainment, Hon. James S. Lakin and Dr. W. W. Davis. Mr. Lakin's generous contribution of a twenty-five dollar medal supplied the touchstone for the contest. As Prof. Hodges said when presenting the prize, it was not for the honor that Mr. Lakin gave the medal but for the encouragement it would give to the young people to study ever and to present the great problems of today. A similar prize is to be offered by Mr. Lakin next year, and doubtless there will be a second medal from some other who is interested in this work. Dr. Davis originated the idea of the contest and spent considerable time and thought in bringing it to a successful issue. The people of the Park, and of this entire state and of the neighboring states owe him sincere thanks for this new form of entertainment.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT.

Next year a second prize, offered by Mr. G. S. Hamill, of Oakland, will be awarded.—[Ed. Republican.]

WILL IMPROVE THREE MILES OF NATIONAL ROAD

In Garrett County, the Surveys Now Being Made.

The following from Mr. W. W. Crosby, chief engineer of the State Highway Commission, has been given considerable publicity through the columns of the press of Allegany county, being an answer to an inquiry directed to Mr. Crosby by Col. John W. Averitt, of the Cumberland Times, respecting the reconstruction of the National Road from Eckhart, Allegany county, westward to the Garrett county line, and from thence three miles further west in Garrett county:

Baltimore, August 4, 1909.

John W. Avirett, Editor Times, Cumberland:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 3rd inst. at hand. Replying thereto, I would say, that the commission has twice advertised the work between Eckhart and the Garrett county line, in Allegany county, and neither time has it received a satisfactory bid.

A suggestion was made to the commission by several parties from Frostburg and the vicinity that it was extremely desirable to have included in the improvement in question on the section above referred to, a section west of the Garrett county line, in Garrett county, and that by making one job of the whole work, including this section in Garrett county, the amount of work would attract bigger contractors and result in better prices. The commission has therefore adopted the suggestion and instructed the engineers to prepare the plans and specifications for the work between Eckhart and a point about three miles west of the Garrett county line. As soon as these plans and specifications can be finished. I understand it is the intention of the commission to advertise the whole work.

Very truly yours,
W. W. CROSBY,
Chief Engineer.

INSPECTED GARRETT COUNTY'S BUILDINGS

Preston County Officials Made Visit to Oakland Monday.

Last Monday morning seven members of the County Court of Preston county, W. Va., in company with Mr. John W. Watson, clerk, and Prosecuting Attorney A. G. Hughes, of Kingwood, arrived in Oakland and spent the day here inspecting Garrett county's new court house and jail, the object of the visitors being to glean information with respect to the arrangement of the structures wish the view of constructing similar buildings at Kingwood in the near future. The gentlemen expressed themselves as being highly gratified with the visit made to Oaklandand are of the opinion that the buildings here are model ones and that should a definite conclusion be reached that the proposed buildings at Kingwood will be along the lines of Garrett county's structures.

The members of the court accompanying Messrs. Watson and Hughes were B. L. Brown, of Kingwood; Harrison Zinn, of Tunnelton; Joseph F. Sisler, of Terra Alta; William Spindler, of Clifton Mills; Joseph Strawser, of Eglon, and Wm. J. Matheny, of Albright. Justice Joseph A. Miller, of Kingwood, also accompanied the gentlemen and while here met his old comrade, Mr. George W. Legge, whom he had not seen since the close of the war. The meeting between the two old soldiers was mutually agreeable and pleasant.

A Good Record in the B. and O. Service.

Thos. J. Henrix has been in the employ of the B. and O. for 43 years. He quietly celebrated the anniversary on Saturday last by taking his regular run of No. 5 passenger train Baltimore to Cumberland. It was on the same day of the week, 43 years ago, that he entered the service, and made the same run, Baltimore to Cumberland, though, of course in a minor position.

Capt. Henrix was a Union soldier in the civil war, serving with distinction in an Illinois regiment, his parents having moved to the west previous to the opening of the war. He is very attentive to his passengers while making his run, and is regared as an efficient officer. H. E. Coodper, his regular brakeman, has been in the service since 1892.

THE COUNTRY PAPER.

It Is Worth More Than It Costs Fifty-Two Times Over.

The following article—taken from the Jackson (Miss.) Union Advocate, the official organ of the Farmers' union of Mississippi—is so plain and forceful a presentation of the value and importance of the country newspaper that we print it in full as it will prove of special interest to every reader of this paper. It was written by Dr. B. F. Ward, one of the most gifted men of Mississippi, ex-surgeon of the confederate states army; ex-president Mississippi State Medical association, and ex-president Mississippi State Board of Health. He is father of B. F. Ward, editor of the Union Advocate, Jackson, Miss. The article follows:

The most scantily appreciated piece of property in the world is the country newspaper. One dollar for a country paper is the cheapest investment a man ever makes. It brings richer and more abundant returns than any other one dollar we may send out in any single year.

Fifty-two times in the twelve months we collect the interest on that dollar. Fifty-two times in a year our wives and childred gather from that little paper some paragraph of information, some item of news, some gleam of patriotism, some moral sentiment, some ray of hope, some stimulus to greater and nobler effort that is worth more than the cost of the paper.

Perhaps we are not aware, at the time, that we are receiving any benefits from the modest little weekly visitor, but do not turn it away from your door without listening to its simple message. It is a faithful missionary and is sowing in the minds and hearts of your children little seed that in time will spring up and bring forth fruit one hundred fold.

Bill Arp once said that there never was a country paper that was not worth many times more than the price paid for it. He said, for instance, his father came from New England to Georgia. He was a stranger in a strange land, without money, or friends. He stopped in a little village and paid a dollar for the country newspaper. In the first number he saw a notice of a teacher wanted for a little country school. He applied immediately and was elected. In that school was a bright-eyed, curly haired little girl. When the school closed he was in love with her. He married her and she was Bill Arp's mother.

Now, says Arp: "If my father had not subscribed for that little country newspaper he would never have gotten that school; he would never have seen that little girl, and I might have been somebody else."

And, we may safely add, the world might never have enjoyed the golden fruits of Bill Arp's pen. This is a humorous illustration, but a very apt one, of the hundreds of ways in which little bits of information gleaned from the country paper may lead to great events and happy results.

Prentiss once said that "it is not what a man knows that makes him great, but the use he makes of what he may know."

The country paper is the school teacher in the family, and charges only one dollar for a year's tuition. This generous little teacher never misses a week on account of sickness; never "keeps the children in;" never uses a hickory, nor makes them eat cold dinners.

I am sorry for a man when I hear him say "I never read the country paper because there is nothing in it." Bill Arp's father found something in it.

That is the reason there is so little in it, because so few citizens of the country read it. It cannot be a large, strong newspaper if the people of the country do not support it. Every town has as good a paper as it deserves, because a paper is usually valuable in proportion to its patronage.

You pay one dollar and get all the country news; births, marriages, divorces and deaths, You get the proceedings of the courts and boards of supervisors. You see real estate advertised for sale or rent, often at a bargain. Looking over a small country newspaper a few days ago, I saw over 5,000 acres of land advertised for sale in different parts of the state, giving character of land, improvements, price and terms of payments.

The information on the patent side of a country newspaper is worth more than five dollars a year to a family in which there are boys and girls who have but little time to read.

One dollar a year is the price of one show ticket, though I have no objection to shows. It is the price of a bottle of whiskey, in which there is no good, but much harm. It is about the price of four little chickens, or four dozen eggs, or four pounds of butter, a bushel of potatoes, or a half bushel of peas,

Many prosperous people cheerfully drop a dollar in the hat for the heathen, but would not buy the country paper for a dollar or a little more and send it to some neighbor, or boy or girl, who is not able to pay for it.

The country paper is the genuine, honest and fearless representative of the people. Most of the great metropolitan papers are strictly business institutions, commercial enterprises, and more or less in the service of corporations, monopolies, forceful political factions or controlling money interests of some kind.

No combination of capital thinks of buying the country newspaper, because they are not considered sufficiently political to justify the investment. Hence they are left free to speak and advocate their honest opinions.

There is naturally more independence and unselfish patriotism among the readers of the country paper, because they are farther removed from the corrupting influences that radiate from the center of organized capital. A well conducted country paper is a potent factor in fostering and maintaining a healthy and redeeming spirit among the rural population.

It may not be out of place for me to state that I have no personal interest in advocating a liberal support of country papers. I never had and never expect to have a dollar invested, except my subscription, in a newspaper of any kind. It is simply my candid opinion, after many years of observation, that country papers give to the people more valuable service for less renumeration than any other institution in the land.

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The Baltimore News

BALTIMORE, MD.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

JUSTICE FAR-REACHING

There are, perhaps, few virtues that need to be more strongly emphasized or more frequently insisted upon than the virtue of justice; and it is an unquestionable truth that if there were more justice in the world there would be far less need for charity. For justice demands that we respect the rights of others and give to every man his due; and most assuredly, if this great principle characterized all our dealings with our fellow-men, if respect for the rights and property of the neighbor were universal, there would be comparatively little occasion to call on others for assistance.

From its very nature we can readily see how comprehensive the virtue of justice is. It enters into all our human relations—in the political and business world, in the family and in social life, and the ways of offending against it are various and manifold. Calumny and backbiting are contrary to justice, because they infringe on the injured man's right to his good name or reputation. Murder and assault are opposed to justice, because they violate the victim's right to bodily life and health. But the phase of the question that most directly and immediately concerns us now is a due regard for the property rights of our fellow-men.

There are, of course, very many cases in which the distinction between justice and injustice is clear-cut or well defined—where the boundary line between honesty and dishonesty is so well marked as to leave no possible room for doubt or question. But there are also numberless instances in which the injustice is not so manifest—at least, for those whose conscienee is not over-delicate in these matters and who are constantly on the lookout for loopholes of escape from the obligations of justice. And it is precisely for such cases and such persons that moralists lay down the rule that he who takes or uses the property of another against the owner's reasonable will is guilty of injustice. It matters not what name the culprit may give to his act or what his motives may have been, it is none the less a crime, and the doer deserves to be branded with the mark of injustice.

The man who deliberately fails to live up to the terms of his contract by supplying an inferior class of goods; the merchant who misrepresents the value of his wares or sells them for more than their worth; the grocer who uses false weights and measures; the servant who disposes of the master's goods without leave, even in charity; the conscious plagiarist and all who appropriate to themselves for purposes of gain the products of another's brainwork, whether in art, literature or the industrial world—all of these are (there is no need to mince words in the matter) simply thieving, and because of their greater knowledge merit far more punishment than the poor tramp or outcast who takes barely enough to keep body and soul together. The hired man who wastes or fritters away the time that belongs to his employer is just as guilty as if he stole the value of his time in cash. Equally guilty is the man who, having the use of another's goods, deliberately abuses them; the tenant or leaseholder who, through culpable neglect, allows a property to go to wreck and ruin, and the borrower who abuses the confidence reposed in him.

However, anent the relations of employer and employe, it is but just to add that there are two sides, or two parties, to a contract. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways; and if the laboring man has duties, he has his rights also. If the man who sells his time is bound to give it to his employer, the latter in turn is bound to give him a just recompense—a living wage—and should he take a mean advantage of a poor man's necessity, in accordance with sweatshop methods, he is worse than the common thief. Defrauding laborers of their just dues is mentioned in Holy Writ as one of the sins that cry to Heaven for vengeance: "Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your field, which by fraud has been kept back by you, crieth, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." (James, v, 4.)

Some of the things mentioned in this paper are not treated as thefts in civil law; at least, they are not punished by fine or imprisonment. But they are none the less thefts in the sight of the Almighty, and the genuinely just man will be guided in these matters not by fear of legal punishment, but rather by the dictates of the moral law.—Baltimore Sun.

"DOG DAYS."

Old-Time Superstition in Connection With Sirius, the Dog Star.

The Dog Star now rages, July 11th being the date on which "dog days" began, lasting for the following six weeks. Bites of canines during this period are supposed to be more poisonous than at any other time and all sort of venomous stings are popularly believed to be productive of greater evils than at any other period.

A few thousand years ago, Sirius, the dog star, had its heliacal rising in the period between the middle of July and the last of August and as this was the hottest period year it was supposed to result from the fact that the star so named happened to rise just before the sun. But while the eternal verities move on, superstition stands still and has utterly failed to take note of the important fact that "dog days" are no longer "dog days," as by reason of the procession of the equinoxes, Sirius has run behind the schedule and no longer precedes the sun at the mid-summer season. He "rages" at the wrong time, but that won't make any differences to the people who pin their faith to the dog day legends.

But after all it was the hot weather rather than any connection with the far away suns of another system, that produced the phenomenon of the season, so that while the ancient faiths may have been based upon an entirely false premises, whatever was truly obseverd to occur in the heated period will go right on happening whether Sirius runs on time or not.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Dog Star legends have been dispelled by science, it is still a very good precaution to avoid contact with strange or vicious dogs, not only during the hot days of July and August, but at all times.

Cement Plant Completed.

The cement plant at Manheim, Preston county, W. Va., near Rowlesburg, is about completed and ready to make cement. It will be one of the best equipped plants in the United States. Two immense turbine engines with direct connected dynamos will furnish the power. All machinery will be run by electricity. Two immense stock houses will be built, one for sack cement and one for barrel cement. All the houses are being repaired and painted and some new ones are being built.

FOR THE TURN-OVER COLLAR

Venise Filet One of the Best of Materials to Be Chosen.

The girl whose turn-over collars are worn out can make new ones on the same foundations, which will probably prove prettier than the original ones.

Irish lace, imitation and real, is not new for turn-over collars, although it is always good looking. The newer thing is Venise filet with a slightly scalloped edge. It can be bought at the shops by the yard, and is easily attached to the top of a linen foundation.

The net of the filet should be coarse and in color dead white, unless it is to be worn with a colored blouse. While imitation filet can be easily picked up, it takes such a scrap for a collar, that it is worth while buying the real in two-inch width.

When it comes to the problem of finishing the front edges, which, of course, have no scallop, there are two ways of solving it. The first is to use heavy silk, and overcast the raw edge, using a cord for padding. Another way is to buy the strip a little longer than is needed, then cut off all except the edge.

This is then turned up and applied to the raw edge of the fronts.

TO FRESHEN UP A FROCK.

Tucked Net in Skillful Hands Will Work Wonders.

The tucked net that now comes by the yard is a wonderful time saver to a busy girl.

She who finds in the morning that the gown she wishes to wear that afternoon is hopelessly shabby at yoke and sleeves need not sit to lament, but with a yard of this ready-tucked goods and an hour's time can have her gown freshed up quite like new.

By using the old sleeves for a pattern it is surprising how quickly new ones can be cut and run together by hand.

This net comes with tucks of various widths in white, cream and black.

Then there is net that is tucked in groups of threes with two or three inches space between each group, which is filled with colored dots embroidered in silk. This is not only used for yokes, but also makes up very prettily into shirt-waists.

No trimming of any kind need be used on them. They are made to fasten down the front with either crochet buttons to match the dots or with tiny rhinestone ones.

PRETTY ORNAMENT.



Pretty little Japanese cups and saucers can be bought very cheaply, many of them exquisite in design and color; and make charming ornaments with which to decorate a mantelpiece or side-board. These little articles may be filled with chocolates or sweets, and covered in at the top with silver paper, and then tastefully tied up with prettily colored ribbons, in the manner shown in the sketch. To prepare them is very little trouble, and they make a present that, after the sweets have been consumed, is well worth keeping.

Fashion for Boys.

Practically all little boys' suits this year are made with full-kneed knickerbockers and belted blouses or jerkins. In all instances the belts are loose and low. Little girls' skirts all flare from the waist and come a little below the knee. Where belted, the stiff belts are set low and are worn perfectly loose. For trimming crash suits cotton amazon braid and fancy narrow tapes are used. Pearl buttons or bone ones of simple form are all that is necessary. Boys' collars—and, for that matter, those for little girls may be managed in exactly the same way—are now provided with underloops in the back; the blouse is then supplied with buttons to correspond with these loops, and, thus secured, the collar is guaranteed to hold in place even throughout a really strenuous game. The little loose pinafores that button on the shoulders or just slip over the head are most useful because so easily laundered.—Harper's Bazar.

Home-Made Jabot.

At the places where Irish lace is sold there comes a tiny scalloped edge, and this can be used with good result on a small bit of inexpensive silk mull.

The two combined make a dainty and costly looking jabot for a turnover collar at a small price. The silk mull is plain or dotted, and sells for about 25 cents a yard.

If this is made into six fine plaits about four inches long, with a tab and a buttonhole at top, then edged with the Iris's scallop, it can be worn with one's smartest blouse or sent as a gift to a critical friend.

Paint a Hair Bow.

When you want to give a little girl something to delight her birthday heart, paint her a hair bow. A very good quality of taffeta ribbon, six inches wide, white or the very lightest blue or pink—but the artist will have more choice of colors if the ribbon be white

SURE REMEDY FOR HICCOUGHS.

Science at Last Has Devised Cure for Troublesome Complaint.

Did you ever take nine swallows of water to cure the hiccoughs? Do you remember the time some one scared the hiccoughs away by telling you of a whipping due for some meanness?

Well, science has been studying hiccoughs and caught the hiccoughs by the "nape of the neck." The nine swallows of water had a little science in it, and so did the scare cure. scientific hiccough cure consists pressing down to numbness the nerve that connects the stomach, heart, lungs and brain, the pneumogastric nerve. The pressure partially and locally paralyzes this nerve and of necessity the hiccoughing must cease.

Have the hiccoughing patient sit down and be at ease, with the muscles of the neck relaxed as much as possible. Grasp both sides of the neck somewhat toward the back part and press down steadily and as hard as the subject may permit for about one minute, having the patient work the head from side to side. Within about one minute the nerve will be numbed and rested and the spasmodic motion will cease. It may require longer pressure is some cases, but the result is sure if patience is maintained.

COULD INTRODUCE THEM ALL.

One Guest, at Least, at Dinner Party Who Knew the Host.

In a volume lately published in London, "Piccadilly to Pall Mall," there is this queer anecdote of the vagaries of social life in the capital: Some years ago an eminent personage accepted, or suggested, a dinner with a certain millionaire, at that time comparatively unknown. The first guest to arrive, having explained to the butler that being unacquainted with his host he would wait till some one else came who could introduce him, lingered in the hall. The second was in the same predicament, as were the third, fourth, fifth, and other guests up to the ninth, who chanced to be "the eminent personage" himself. Upon the dilemma being explained to him, he cheerfully said: "Oh, come along with me. I will introduce you all—I know him."

Mental Suggestion for Health.

Suggestible as is the conscious mind, the subconscious is still more so. Now we know that at least twice a day we all have brief periods during which the subconscious is in evidence and during which therefore, we are especially suggestible. These two periods are those immediately preceding and immediately succeeding sleep. We are then in a half-waking and half-sleeping condition, and any suggestion offered to the mind in that state is in some inexplicable way, taken up by the brain mechanism and realized. Let the worrier, then, use well these few minutes at night and in the morning, by saturating his brain with suggestions that make against worry and that make for peace, poise and nervous balance.—Rev. S. S. McComb, in Harper's Bazar.

Opposed All Education.

The Abecedarians were the followers of one Nikolaus Storch, a clothmaker of Wittenberg, who flourished in 1522. He proclaimed fanatical views that are commonly called Anabaptist, and soon gathered a considerable following.

The foundation of their faith was that it was best not to know how to read, since the Holy Spirit would convey knowledge of the Scriptures directly to the understanding. They contended, therefore, that as education might be a hindrance to salvation it must be avoided as a pest. They encouraged pupils to desert the schools and universities and take up humble trades.

The Skylark's Song.

The skylark of England does not sing in winter, but in the early days of spring the great flocks of these birds break up, and they go in pairs to hunt for places to build their nests and rear their young. It is then that the song of the bird is heard in all its sweetness. While the mother-bird is sitting on her nest, her mate often rises in the air, and with quivering wing mounts straight upwards so far that he looks like a mere speck in the sky. And all the time he pours forth his rich and beautiful song, ceasing only as he descends again to the nest.

His Favorite Game-Bird.

At a dinner one day, says a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, some men were discussing the merits of different kinds of game-birds. One preferred canvasback duck, another, woodcock, and still another thought a quail the most delicious article of food. The discussion and the dinner ended at about the same time.

"Now, Frank," said one of the men to the waiter at his elbow, "what kind of game do you like best?"

"Well, suh, to tell the truf, I likes any kind of game suits me, but what I like best is an American eagle served on a silver dollar."—Youth's Companion.

The Irony of Fate.

An old Jewish woman on the East side of New York was bewailing the death of her daughter, who had just been left a widow with a large family, with no one to depend upon for support but her own parents.

"Vell, vell," bewailed the old woman. "That my daughter's husband should die and leafe her with seven girls, and their granfader in the boys' clothing business!"

GEN. NELSON A. MILES AND THE SIOUX

Story of the Last Outbreak of the Great American Indians.

A lithograph that has survived the attacks of time shows Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Col. W. F. Cody mounted on spirited horses and overlooking from a bluff the last great camp of the Sioux Indians when coming in from the warpath. The Sioux surrendered to Gen. Miles in January, 1891, but they came very near, a few days after the surrender, to the point of breaking away once more. The story of it is this:

Gray dawn was breaking at the Pine Ridge agency when an Indian runner broke headlong into the village of the surrendered Sioux. He stopped at the tepees of the principal warriors long enough to shout a message, and then leaving the camp where its end rested against an abrupt hill, he made his way with a plainsman's stealth to the group of agency buildings, circling which and extending beyond, crowning ridge after ridge, were the white Sibley tents of the soldiers.

Breakfast was forgotten in the troubled camp of the Sioux. The chiefs and the greater braves rushed to quick council and the lesser warriors, the squaws and the children stood waiting with dogged patience in the village streets.

The council was over. An old chief shouted a word of command that was caught up and passed quickly to the farthest outlying tepees. An army might have learned a lesson from that which followed the short, sharp order. Mounted men shot out from the village and as fast as fleet-footed ponies, pressed to their utmost, could accomplish the distances every outlying ridge was topped with figure of rider and horse, silhouetted against the morning sky.

Every sentinel warrior had his eyes on the camps of the white soldiery. Suddenly from the east of the agency, where lay the Sixth cavalry, there came a trumpet call that swelled and swelled and ended in one ringing note that sang in and out of the valleys and then, subdued to softness, floated on to be lost in the prairie wilderness beyond.

The motionless figure of one of the hilltop sentinels was moved to instant life. A signal ran from ridge to ridge, finally to be passed downward into the camp of the waiting Sioux, who sprang into action at its coming. The pony herds of the Sioux were grazing on the hills to the west, unrestrained of their freedom by lariat or herdsman. In number they nearly equaled the people of the village, a few ponies for emergency use only having been kept within the camp. Upon the ponies in the village jumped waiting warriors, who broke out of the shelter of the tepees for the hills were the herds were foraging on the snow-covered bunch grass. It seemed but a passing moment before every pony in that great grazing herd was headed for the village. The animals were as obedient to the word of command as is a brave to the word of his chief.

During the gathering of the ponies the women of the camp had slung their papooses to their backs, had collected the camp utensils and were standing ready to strike the tepees, while the braves, blanketed and with rifles in their hands, had thrown themselves between the village and the camps of the soldiers of Gen. Miles.

The Sioux, who had surrendered less than a week before, were preparing to stampede from the agency and to make necessary the repeating of a campaign that had lasted for months. The Indian runner had brought word that Great Chief Miles had ordered his soldiers to arms early in the morning and that the surrendered Sioux were to be massacred to the last man, woman and child.

The medicine men had told the Indians that this was to be their fate and the runner's word found ready belief. Miles sent a courtier with a reassuring message to the chiefs, but they would not believe.

The braves prepared to kill before they were killed and everything was in readiness for the flight of the squaws and papooses, while the warriors, following, should fight the soldiers lusting for the Sioux blood.

Gen. Miles had planned a review of the forces in the field as a last act of the campaign, and it was the order for the gathering and the marching that had been taken as an order of massacre by the suspicious Sioux.

Trumpet and bugle calls of "boots and saddles" and "assemble" burdened the air. The troopers and "doughboys" had fallen in 5,000 strong. The column started west with flags and guidons fluttering. The head of the command, the greatest that had been gathered together up to that time since the days of the civil war, reached the bluff above the Sioux village. A shout would have started the stampede of the savages; a shot would have been the signal for a volley from the warriors lying between the white column and the village.

The soldiers passed on and the review began, but out on the hills the Indian sentinels still stood, and between the marching whites and the village were the long lines of braves still suspicious and still ready to give their lives for the women and children in the heart of the valley.

What a review was that on the snow-covered South Dakota plains that January morning 18 years ago! Gen. Miles on his great black horse watched the 5,000 soldiers pass, soldiers that had stood the burden of battle and the hardships of a winter's campaign and had checked one of the greatest Indian uprisings of history.

The First infantry, led by Col. Shafter, who afterward was in command in front of Santiago, was there that day. Guy V. Henry, now lying in peaceful Arlington cemetery, rode at the head of his black troopers, the "buffalo soldiers" of the Sioux. Capt. Allen W. Capron was there with the battery that afterwards opened the the battle at Santiago. TheSeventh cavalry was there, two of its troops, B and K having barely enough men left in the ranks to form a platoon.

These two troops had borne the brunt of the fighting at Wounded Knee a month before when 90 men of the Seventh fell killed or wounded before the bullets of the Sioux. When the two troops with their attenuated ranks rode by, the reviewing general removed his cap, an honor otherwise paid only to the colors of his country.

The column filed past, broke into regiments, then into troops and companies, and the word of dismissal was given. The Indian sentinels on the ridges, signaled the camp in the valley. In another minute there was a stampede, but it was only that of the thousands of Sioux ponies turned loose and eager to get back to their breakfast of bunch grass on the prairies.

Two Strike, the Sioux, watched the review that day. Old Two Strike was one of the warriors who went out with a following of braves on the warpath the month previous. Two Strike wore no ghost shirt. He was above such superstition, even though he took no pains to urge his comrades to follow his shirtless example.

Two Strike was glad of the craze that had brought, war, for he hated the whites harder than he hated anything on earth except the Pawnees, the hereditary enemy of his people. Two Strike knew in his soul that the buffalo were not coming back as the medicine men had declared, and that no Messiah was to be raised to lead his people against the pale faces to wipe them from off the face of the continent. What he did know was that he was to have one more chance to strike at the encroachers on the lands of his people before the enfeeblements of old age took the strength from his arms.

Two Strike was a great wa rior. He had fought on many a field and he had won his name from the overcoming of two warrior foes who had attacked him when he was alone on the prairie. Single handed he had fought and killed them and "Two Strike" he had been from that day. He was the leader in the last battle which took place between hostile bands of savages on the plains of America. For years without number the two nations, the Sioux and the pawnees, had hated each other.

In one of Cooper's novels Hard Heart, a Pawnees, taunts a Sioux thus: "Since waters ran and trees grew, the Sioux has found the Pawnee on his warpath." The fight in which Two Strike was the leader of the Sioux was fought against the Pawnees on the banks of a little stream known as "The Frenchman," in Nebraska in the year 1874.

In the valley of the Platte river the buffalo were plenty, but the Pawnees had said the Sioux should not hunt there and they defied them to come. "The Pawnee dogs called the Sioux women," said the story-teller and old Two Strike sneered.

It was when the grass was at its best that the Sioux started for the country of the Pawnee. The teller of the tale made no secret of the intention of the Sioux to exterminate the Pawnees, sparing neither woman or children if the chance of their killing presented itself.

Two Strike and his Sioux reached the edge of the buffalo country and there they waited opportunity. They did not have to wait long. Runners told them that the Pawnees in full strength had started on a great hunting expedition led by Sky Chief, a noted warrior. When the name of Sky Chief fell from the lips of the interpreter old Two Strike smiled and closed his fist. The Sioux left their encampment and struck into the heart of the hunting country. There a scout told them that the enemy was encamped in a prairie gulch and that their women and children were with them to care for the hides and for the drying of the meat of the buffalo.

Two Strike led his men by "a way around," as the interpreter put it, coming finally to a point less than half a sun's distance from the camp in the valley. The Sioux struck a small herd of buffalo and they goaded the animals before them right up to the mouth of the gulch. When the buffalo were headed straight into the valley the Sioux pricked the hindmost with arrows and the herd went headlong toward the encampment of the Pawnees, who "were foolish men" and did not watch for an enemy.

When the Pawnees saw the buffalo they mounted their ponies and followed them out through the far end of the valley to the level plain leaving the women and children behind.

Then the Sioux went into the slaughter, sparing neither infancy nor age, and they had almost ended the killing when the Pawnee braves returned.

Then followed the last great battle which has been fought on the plains between tribes of red men. The storyteller in the tepee at Pine Ridge did not say so, but it is known from the account of a white man, Adabel Ellis, who knew the circumstances, that the Pawnees fought that day as they as they had always fought, bravely and to the death.

Sky Chief, the Pawnee, rode out in front of his men, shook his hand and called out that Two Strike, the Dakota, was a coward. Then Two Strike called back that the Pawnee was a dog's whelp and he rode out, armed with his knife, which was the only weapon Sky Chief held.

The two leaders met and fought. They dismounted turned their ponies loose and grappled. The story-teller lingered not on the details of the fight. He said simply "the Pawnees heard Sky Chief's death cry."

The tale ended. Two Strike rose, bared his right arm, drove his hand downward and then upward, and smiled.

MAY BE CALLED IN

Presuming Engraver Puts Initials on Pennies.

Washington, Aug 5—Like all newcomers in the critical gaze of the public, the new Lincoln penny which has been in circulation only one day, has already found its enemies.

Heralded all over the country as the substitute of the old "cigar stand Indian" coin, and sought in all the money centers as a curiousity, the new penny bids fair to become of even more value than was at first supposed.

The trouble is this. A man by the name of Victor D. Brenner, of New York, designed the penny. Somehow or other Mr. Brenner's initials appear in small raised letters on his work.

The letters "V. D. B." are on the coin near the edge, on the reverse side just below the sheafs of wheat. They can be seen with the naked eye if one's attention is directed to them closely.

There they are. There is nothing else they can stand for, so far as those who know anything about the design of United States coins can see. They must belong to Victor D. Brenner, and what right—ask the objectors—has Victor D Brenner to set his name on the exchange of the realm along with the likeness of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln? Victor D. Brenner, they admit, may be all right, but he is slightly misplaced that's all.

And so the question is going to be called to the attention of the director of the mint, and he will be asked to pass on the matter. He will be asked to say, in his official capacity, whether or not the designer of a coin is to be allowed to set his initials on the metal, to be circulated broadcast over the country wherever the coin itself permeates.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated anout one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

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OAKLAND MD.
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m., 10.00 a. m., *4.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Special Sale on
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2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
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We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
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TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
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Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
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The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
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Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1909.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket are invited to announnce themselves through this medium. For this service a flat rate of $5 for each announcement, covering the publication in this column until the nominations are made, has been fixed. The cash should accompany the order.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. If elected I shall endeavor to represent the people of my county conscientiously and ask the support of my friends.

HARVEY J. SPEICHER.
Accident, July 21, 1909.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for member of the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county. If nominated and elected I promise my best endeavors for the advancement of the interests of the people of Garrett county.

W. W. SAVAGE.
Friendsville, March 30, 1909.

At the solicitation of many friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, and solicit the support of all Republicans of the county. If elected I will exert my best endeavors to serve the people faithfully and well.

D. E. BOLDEN.
Oakland, Md., July 19, 1909.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, and solicit the support of all members of the party.

J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.
Kitzmiller, July 26, 1909.

At the earnest solicitation of the leading Republicans of my district I have decided to adopt this as the method to announce my candidacy for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and earnestly solicit the support of all my friends.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS.
District No. 4, July 27, 1909.

I take this method of informing my friends and the Republican voters that I am a candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to faithfully and honestly serve the people to the best of my ability.

W. H. JACOBS.
District No. 11, July 28, 1909.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, and earnestly solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

W. M. LOWDERMILK.
Selbysport, July 12, 1909.

I hereby make formal announcement of my candidacy for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of all my friends.

D. M. DIXON.
Oakland, Md., July 29, 1909.

SINCE the action of the State Convention and the powers that be in the State Democracy, it is up to the Journal to make another slate for Garrett county appointments.

REPUBLICANS' CHANCE NOW.

The indications are that the coming campaign in this State will be an unusually interesting one. Questions of vital importance will be up for settlement and the public is giving indications of a keen interest in them. Before November every issue will be thoroughly understood, the voters will know what they want and will understand who and what the candidates represent.

The opportunity presented to the Republican party to demonstrate that the State needs a minority party strong enough occasionally to take the reins of government is most unusual. The life of the party in this State depends upon the defeat of the disfranchising amendment. Its strongest appeal to the independent voter to help defeat the amendment is: "You need an opposition party to protect you from misgovernment at the hands of an unchecked majority."

The time when the independent voters feels that he may want this protection is here and now. What is the Republican party going to do about it? An ounce of performance is worth a pound of promise. Every consideration prompts the party to prove its worth now by putting up candidates for the Legislature a good porportion of whom, at least, it can point to as evidence of the fact that it can be counted upon to rise to the occasion.

If the leaders have not the gumption to play good politics at a time like this by putting up the strongest and most capable men the party will not deserve success. Our opportunity is here, and we must take advantage of it.

STATE DEMOCRACY AND TAMMANY

The New York Tribune, referring to ex-Governor Warfield's speech, in which he says that the Democratic leaders of this state are "animated by selfishness" and in many cases are "controlled by the lawless element," compares the Democratic party of Maryland to New York's corrupt Democratic organization, Tammany Hall, and remarks that the Tammany Tiger must have strayed far beyond the Hudson into the State of Maryland.

There is much that New Yorkers do not know about the magnificent sweep of domination that is sought by the organization that down here answers in a modest way to the federation of political sachems in the regions of Father Knickerbocker, says the Baltimore American. From the time of that first eminent and adroit practical politician, versed in the use of an organization for the promotion of the ambitious, Martin Van Buren, to the present time, New York has not been without a political machine trained to every act and artifice. Tammany Hall, the ancient wigwam of Democratic braves, knows more about the control of elections than any other political body the world over. But down here in Maryland has been played the game with as much lack of principle and with as much determined purpose, even if lacking some of the spectacular impressiveness of the New York camp.

Under the old regime the Maryland cohorts of political corruption were popularly known as the bourbon Democracy. There remains some of the leaven. The succint arraignment by former Governor Warfield of his party clansmen of the bourbon stripe, gives a touch of realism to the existing ring and causes a New York contemporary to ask if the Tiger has migrated to Maryland. Party rule here has never needed the Tiger or sought to domicile him. It has always been able to rend and tear the political institutions of the state in more polite ways than by means of talons. The gentlemanly political thugs who once reigned supreme were as smooth as velvet and as soft as silk. If there are any of this class remaining it will be interesting to see them take shape under the caustic descriptions of Mr. Warfield.

Yet in Maryland there is a desperate effort at party entrenchment that would reduce the efforts of Tammany to keep control to the plane of amateurish performances. The gentlemen of the bourbon persuasion in Maryland seek by soft and sinuous means to convince the people that the offices are too important to be allowed to pass out their hands. Therefore, they would clamp themselves to the salaries with the bands of disfranchisement. Whatever may be the views of Mr. Warfield as to his party associates, the people generally will regard them as controlled by a lawless element to the extent they seek to pervert the election laws and the constitution to party preferment. The people will regard the Democratic party as animated by selfishness to the extent it is impervious to public opinion. This will be to a large extent, as the bourboun characteristic is indifferent to the decent sentiment ot the masses of the community. No, the Maryland's stand-and-deliver politicians do not need the Tiger so long as they have that gentlemanly prince of the political highways, the bourbon Democrat.

DO YOU WANT THIS?

Virginia passed a disfranchisement act aimed at the negro, but it has disfranchised as many whites as it has blacks, so that the actual vote of Virginia is now less than 150,000. Last year in the presidential contest it was less than 135,000. And that is not the worst. Virginia has a total population of about 2,000,000 and a voting population of about 400,000.

Last week Virginia held a Democratic primary for the nomination of a governor. It was the hottest election contest Virginia has had for many years. This primary is considered by the Democrats to be in reality the election of the next governor.

How many votes do you think were polled in this hot fight? Less than 60,000, of which the successful man got about 35,000.

So here you are. In a great state, with 400,000 men of voting age, 35,000 decide the issues, and in years when the interest is not warm, one half of that number will be the whole thing. What a lovely way of perpetuating political machines.

Who would like Maryland's 250,000 votes reduced to less than 25,000?

In a statement issued by a number of well known independent Maryland Democrats announcing their intention to oppose the disfranchising amendment it is said among other things, "It is not our purpose at the present time to discuss in detail the proposed amendment." Notwithstanding this disclaimer, we doubt if a stronger indictment of the amendment could be framed than that contained in this brief declaration of principles, which gives these reasons for opposing it:

Because the amendment has been framed by a body of intense partisans, seeking chiefly the perpetuation of their power as officeholders.

It cannot be shown that the present law of Maryland permitting all men to vote, except those convicted of crime, has been a disadvantage to our State.

It is untrue to say that there is any danger of negro domination in Maryland, for the negro population is less than 18 per cent. of the whole, and this proportion is constantly decreasing.

We object to a perpetual privileged class created by the "grandfather clause." It is un-American.

Finally, we oppose the amendment because we believe it to be directly contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, in Maryland as well as elsewhere.

What more is needed? It is possible to give more reasons for objecting to the amendment, but it would be difficult to give better ones.

THE MINISTER AND THE NEWSPAPER.

Nettled by the frequent pulpit criticisms of the local press, the Canton, Ohio, Morning News has invited the Rev. E. O. Buxton, present pastor of President McKinley's old church, to edit the paper for a day. It feels that a man who knows so much about editorial work as the reverend gentleman assumes to know, ought not to hide his light under a bushel, but should give the world the benefit of his knowledge.

It is to be hoped that the minister will decline, for the offer is not as fair as it sounds to the layman. Even if Mr. Buxton had the advantage of years of training in a newspaper office he could not "make good" as managing editor of a strange newspaper in a day; for he would have to deal with a thousand matters in which knowledge of physical equipment and customs peculiar to the newspaper is required.

If, as it is to be assumed, the pastor is not a practical journalist, refusal is still more the part of wisdom. Nor need he use the language of "crawfishing," for no apology would be necessary. Any intelligent reader can tell whether a newspaper is good or poor, even if he doesn't know a "hell-box" from an "em quad;" just as millions of men who cannot speak ten consecutive intelligent sentences before an audience can pass intelligent judgment upon a sermon. We can tell whether another man knows his business without knowing it ourselves. We fancy the editor of the Canton paper would fail as dismally in Mr. Buxton's pulpit as Mr. Buxton probably would fail in the editor's chair; but that would be no reflection upon the editor's intelligence. Every man to his trade.

THE GRAVE SIDE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

It is seldom that anyone perishes of cold in winter, at least in a city; indeed, such an occurrence would excite widespread comment, and there would be wonder why the charity organizations had not exerted themselves to discover such a case of suffering, or why the authorities, through the police, had not been more vigilant. The cold is sometimes bitter in the extreme; yet there is always shelter and protection somewhere for the most exposed.

Death from the weather in summer, however, is a very common thing. The list of fatalities from sunstroke, overexertion and similar direct causes is duly recorded; but there is a list—much longer, and probably very long indeed, but not printed in detail—of those who have succumbed from the indirect effects of a high temperature—the people sick already, the aged, weakened by their years, and the children, especially the babies. The suffering in the crowded districts, the tenement-houses, where humanity finds a habitation in smothering rooms, and in the congested lanes and alleys is intense. A daylight walk through these places does not disclose the sad sights within many of the houses; the exterior, though often squalid, may be rather cheerful.

The summer, which is so bright and beautiful, so far as nature is concerned, is really in some particulars a much more melancholy period than winter. The many funerals daily winding through the sunlit streets mutely reveal painful stories of suffering and bereavement, out of keeping with the gay outward appearance of the world. Thousands, it is true, are holiday-making in the mountains or at the seaside, where bands are playing and the dancing floors and piers at night are crowded; but there are other thousands who see nothing of this who know it not except from report—but who are toiling in hot rooms and without real rest in day or darkness.

The "good old summer-time" is, therefore, not good for all. Happily, benevolence is not unmindful of the lowly; in the big cities, such as our own, there are means provided by which refreshment, pure air and glimpses of the countryside and even of the blue water may be obtained at no great cost. There are the free excursion, the fresh-air outings and similar arrangements, to say nothing of the parks and squares, open to all. Winter appears sadder than summer because of its darker outward aspect; but summer, with all its sunshine and green, has its melancholy side as well.—Baltimore News.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College. Cumberland, Md. 20-6t

Republican Primaries

Office of the Republican Central Committee for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of Garrett County, that in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 737, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1908, known and designated as "Primary Election Law," a Primary Election for the Republican voters of Garrett County, Maryland, will be held in said County on Saturday, August 14th, 1909, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, at the following places:

First District. In the Election building in the town of Swanton.

Second District. In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Third District. In the old post office building in the town of Grantsville.

Fourth District. In the post office building in the town of Bloomington.

Fifth District. In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Sixth District. In the Election building in the town of Sang Run.

Seventh District. In the old Courthouse in the town of Oakland.

Eighth District. In the Election building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Ninth District. In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Tenth District. In the building owned by Cora V. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Eleventh District. At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Twelfth District. In the store room of Geo. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

Thirteenth District. In the house of Paul Shultz in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Fourteenth District. In the Matthews building in the town of Oakland.

To elect Five Delegates from each of the Fourteen Election Districts of Garrett County, Md., to attend the Republican County Convention to be held at the Court House in the town of Oakland, Md., on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1909, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

To select Delegates to attend a Republican State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, 1909, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Comptroller for the State of Maryland, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Also to select delegates to the Fourth Judicial Republican Convention to be held in Hagerstown on the 31st day of August, 1909, to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland, and such other business as may come before it.

Also to elect three members of the State Central Committee for Garrett County, to serve for the term of two years;

Also to nominate—

One person for State Senator to represent Garrett county in the State Senate for four years;

Two persons for Members of the House of Delegates to represent Garrett county at the next regular session of the Maryland Legislature;

One person for Sheriff of Garrett county;

One person for Treasurer of Garrett county;

Two persons for County Commissioners of Garrett county;

One person for Clerk to the County Commissioners of Garrett county.

One person for County Surveyor of Garrett county;

And such other business as may come before the convention.

All Candidate for Delegates to this Convention are hereby notified to file with the State Central Committee for Garrett County. (A. G. Sturgiss, Chairman, Oakland, Md.) at least fifteen days before August 14th, 1909, a certificate, stating his name, residence, and age, and the Convention for which he seeks to be nominated, and five days after July the 30th, 1909, he shall pay to the State Central Committee the sum estimated and to be assessed by such Committee as his fair proportionate part necessary to defray the expenses of said primary election to set forth in said law.

A. G. STURGISS,
H. J. SPEICHER,
JONAS YUTZY,
Members of the State Central Committee for Garrett County.

Qualified as Executrix.

Mrs. Mary E. Pysell, of near Deer Park qualified before the Orphans' Court Tuesday as excutrix of the last will and testament of her recently deceased husband, Andrew Pysell, late of Garrett county. Mrs Pysell gives the usual notice to creditors in this paper today.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Public Sale of Valuable Household Goods.

I will offer for sale at public auction at the Bullard Cottage, Mt. Lake Park, on Tuesday, Aug. 17th, 1909, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., a large assortment of household goods and personal property, as follows: Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Cots, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Washstands, Chamber Sets, Pictures and Frames, Dressers, Dishes, Plated Silverware, Kitchen Utensils of all kinds, Crocks, Fruit Jars, Double and Single Heaters, 3-burner Oil stove, Glass Lamps, Hanging Lamp, light two-seated Surrey and Single Set of Harness.

Terms: all sums of ten dollars and under cash on the day of sale. All amounts over ten dollars a credit of sixty days will be given with note bearing approved security, with interes. No goods to be remove until terms of sale have been complied unwith.

MRS. L. F. BULLARD.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE B. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Sheriff's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Property

Located, Lying and Being In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county and to me directed, being Nos. 2, 3 and 5, respectively, Judicials, to June Term, A. D., 1909, at the suits of H. C. Stemple, Alexander Kitzmiller and Henry C. Stemple, I will on

Saturday, September 4, 1909,

in front of the Court House, in Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property to satisfy said executions:

I

All the right, title and estate at law and in Equity of Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is specifically described in a deed from Ada V. Halterman and Henry H. Halterman to Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date June 5th, A. D., 1904, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 142, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which deed reference is hereby made for a particular description of the land above described.

II

All the right, title, interest and estate at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is specifically described in a deed from Henry F. Marshall and Sarah J. Marshall to the said Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date August 11th, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 300, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which deed reference is hereby made for a particular description of said land and property.

III

All the right, title, interest and estate at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is described in a deed from Peter F. Snyder and Amanda Snyder to the said Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date October 27, A. D., 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 364, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which last mentioned deed reference is hereby made for a specific description of said land, being the property therein mentioned.

IV

All the right, title and interest at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is described in a deed from Henry C. Stemple and Annie Stemple to Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date April 30, A. D., 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 457, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county to which last mentioned deed reference is hereby made for a specific description of said land therein described.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have seized, levied upon, and taken into execution all the above described property according to law and that I will at the time, place and upon the terms above named sell the same at public auction to satisfy said executions.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett Co.

Attorneys: THOMAS J. PEDDICORD,
F. A. THAYER.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,

and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Miss Lou Kelley, of Romney, W. Va., is on a visit to Mr. Ddward E. Sollars near Oakland.

Mrs. F. L. Crilley, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. E. Minges.

Mrs. John W. Stanton and children of Chicago, are here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stanton.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy and daughter Miss Elsie, of Washington, are in Oakland as the guests of relatives.

Miss Amy Weber, of Baltimore, was the guest of Miss Crawford at her home in Oakland Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Swan Frick, who are at their summer home at Deer Park, were in Oakland yesterday.

Anyone wanting lime either in the rock or ground, write W. M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va. He is prepared to furnish any amount from his kilns on short notice. 4t

Capt. Robert H. Gordon, of Cumberland, is in Oakland for a day or two on business combined with pleasure.

Mr. J. D. Northrup, of Cumberland, general manager of the Northern Natural Gas Company, spent yesterday in Oakland.

Sheriff Austin Brown spent a day or two this week at his old home in Selbysport and from there went to the Brown and Hollinger mill near Avilton.

Miss Irene Cromwell, of Bradford, Pa., who has been the guest of her aunt, Miss Teckla Johnson, for several weeks past, returned to her home yesterday.

Mr. William Miller, ex-County School Commissioner and presumably a retired member of the Democratic County Committee, spent Monday in Oakland on business.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A second-hand Osborne mowing machine for sale cheap. Apply to E. G. Naylor, Oakland.

Mrs. Melville Cromwell, Jr., Mrs. William Swamley, Mrs. Mary A. Crawford and daughter Miss Jennie, all of Baltimore, are in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shaffer arrived in Oakland yesterday afternoon from a tour of the Great Lakes and will remain here a few days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hart.

Mr. Carl Wokman, of Washinton, D. C., spent Tuesday night in Oakland with his uncle, Rev. J. B. Workman, leaving yesterday morning for a visit to his parents in Kanawha county, W. Va.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS: My farm of two hundred acres near Mountain Lake Park. Address Robt. H. Gordon, Cumberland, Maryland. 5t

Mr. George H. Smouse, of Pittsburg, formerly of Oakland, accompanied by Mr. Charles Shaffer, also of Pittsburg, spent a week in Garrett county as the guests of Mr. Smouse's uncle, Mr. David Delawder.

The Northern Natural Gas Company started work this morning at Loch Lynn Heights preparatory to laying its gas mains in that town. A large force of men is employed in digging the necessary ditches and the work will be rushed as fast as possible.

Miss Sallie Douglas Sincell entertained about fifty of her young friends at her home on Second street last Monday night, the occasion being her fifteenth anniversary. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was spent by the guests of the young hostess.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

Sheriff Austin Brown gives notice in this paper today of the sale on September 4th next, of four very valuable pieces of realty in Garrett county, the property of Charles D. Gillespie, recently of Gorman, but now a resident of Elkins, W. Va., in which city Mr. Gillespie has met with financial reverses of avery serious character.

Mr. U. N. Bond was in Oakland on Tuesday on his way home from Alexander, W. Va., where he spent the latter part of last week and Monday of this week going over the washout on the railroad owned by the Croft Lumber Company, which occurred on Friday and will cause a delay of a month in beginning operations of the new concern.

Mr. Benjamin C. Wright, of Washington D. C., who is spending a week or two at Deer Park, was in Oakland Monday when he called at this office. Mr. Wright is an employe in the Government Printing Office in Washington which position he has held for forty-three years. In point of age he is the oldest employe in this branch of public service, being now eighty-three years and is a remarkably well preserved man.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ROCK BEING DELIVERED

Two to Three Car Loads Received Daily for New Road.

The State Road Commission, since condemning the first car load of limestone received here for the new state road leading north from Oakland, has passed upon and accepted the stone quarried at a point near Harper's Ferry, and since last Friday a number of car loads have been received here, the receipts averaging about two cars daily, which is being transported to the new road by the contractor in specially constructed wagons drawn by traction engines.

Five of these wagons loaded to full capacity are drawn by each engine and it is no uncommon sight to see the trains passing over the streets almost hourly. The stone being used is dark blue in appearance and is uniform in size. It is considered by the contractors as of exceptional quality for the purpose.

Marshall Field died worth over $100,000,000. He was a merchant who sold the same goods that can be found upon the shelves of our merchants. His name is known in every civilized land and in every community where Chicago is known. When he began business he was known only in his city square. Persistent, intelligent advertising made his name a fortune.

WANTED—A housekeeper for a family of three; a comfortable home for a good woman; references required; age between 30 and 50. Address box 324, Oakland, Md.

FOR SALE—Gasoline Engine in first class condition, 1½ H. P. sufficient to run cream separator, feed cutter, or pump; first cost $100. Will sell with batteries, water connection, cheap. Also one cast kitchen range in first class condition, six holes, water back and front, with connection to hot water tank and warming oven, cost $35. R. E. SLIGER.

Miss Willa Hvatt, of Morgantown, W. Va., is visiting the Misses Hutson, of near Sunnyside, this week. This is Miss Hvatt's first visit to our mountains, and her young friends are giving her daily outings to Deer Park, Mountain Lake, Eagle Rock, Brookside and Conneway Tower. Although Miss Hyatt is familiar with the Rockies she is perfectly delighted with the scenery of Garrett county.

Mr. J. E. Bush has purchased the plumbing business established in Oakland a short time ago by M. J. Tierney, of Piedmont, W. Va., and will continue the business in the Nally building opposite the postoffice, under the name of J. E. Bush & Co. In connection with the water and gas fitting Mr. Bush will carry a line of gas heaters and ranges, his stock now being on its way here from the factories.

The newspapers of a town are expected to represent the town to the outside world, and to do this creditably they should carry in their advertising columns the name of every business house in the town. The stranger who picks up the paper and sees but one or two advertisements of local firms in its columns naturally supposes that is the extent of its business enterprises and hence will steer clear of so small a place. The newspapers may howl themselves hoarse about the great vim, energy and enterprises of their town, but unless it is supported by the testimony of local advertising the world will be slow to accept their statements.

Mr. William B. Sweet, of Swanton, in company with Hon. Geo. L. Micheals, of near Westernport, came up to Oakland yesterday morning where the deal was closed transferring the real estate and mercantile business of the late William W. Sweet, of Swanton, to the Westernport Mercantile Company, of Allegany county, of which concern Mr. C. S. Repp, of Westernport, is the president, and Mr. Micheals is secretary and treasurer. The business at Swanton will be conducted under the corporate name of its purchasers with Mr. Repp as the resident manager. Mr. Micheals will have a supervising interest in the concern as he now has in the home corporation. Notice advertisement of the company in another column of this paper today.

Monday afternoon Messrs. C. A. Deffinbaugh, Ed. A. Browning, ex-Senator R. T. Browning and Dr. E. H. Bartlett, representing the Browning faction of the local democracy, went to Baltimore on train No. 14. They were followed on train No. 4 the same night by Messrs. G. Semmes Hamill and Thomas J. Browning and at Cumberland were joined by Mr. C. V. Guard, the representatives of the Hamill contingent of the party. In Baltimore yesterday the fight which waxed warm in in the county reached the boiling point when the two factions appeared before the committee on credentials appointed by the state convention, resulting in the seating of the delegates elected to the convention, namely Messrs. Thomas J. Browning, G. Semmes Hamill and C. V. Guard.

Notice to the Public.

We hereby give notice to the public that by mutual agreement we have this day, August 10, 1909, given our son, George M. Funk, his freedom, and that we are no longer responsible for any transaction that he may enter into.

CHARLES J. FUNK,
ANNIE D. FUNK.

Bayard, W. Va., Aug. 10, 1909.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES

What Grafton Editors Think of Each Other.

The Grafton Sentinel has the following: "Of all the filthy utterances that have ever come to the notice of the Sentinel, the one which appeared in the Republican of Saturday evening editorially in dubbing of the Sentinel with the new names to add to the long list of titles the Republican editor has given this paper, was the worst. It is far too filthy to reproduce in the columns of this paper, which would not contaminate the many homes of Grafton to which the Sentinel is a daily visitor, otherwise it would have space in these columns, that the people of Grafton might judge the calibre of the Republican editor. Fortunately for the morals of this community the Republican circulation is small and insignificant, otherwise that paper might undo the work of the Sunday schools and other institutions calculated to elevate the minds of the youths of Grafton, as well as the elders. Such filth, spread about by the insignificant ass that poses as the Reublican editor, who drinks in the dark and prays in the daylight, is an insult to the press of West Virginia.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. ELIZA FORTUNE HAGERMAN.

Mrs. Eliza Fortune Hagerman, the last of the Fortune family, one of Pittsburg's most prominent families of the last century, passed away Saturday evening at 9.30 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James F. Grimes, 320 Charles street, Knoxville. Mrs. Hagerman was in her 84th year, and, although she retained all her faculties and seemed in good health until recently, she had been troubled at intervals with heart ailment, which caused her death.

Mrs. Hagerman was born in Zanesville, O., December 23, 1823, and came to Pittsburg with her family, which was afterwards one of the city's most successful and most prominent, when a girl. During her youth and afterwards she was one of the city's best known women in the social set, and she was also identified with many of the first movements inaugurated for the betterment of the city and the extension of the temperance cause.

Mrs. Hagerman was one of the first and one of the most active workers in a famous and historical orginization known as the Woman's Christian Alliance, and she was also a charter member of the local Women's Christian Temperance union. George Fortune, a brother of Mrs. Hagerman, who has been dead for some time, was at one time recognized as one of Pittsburg's foremost business men and influential citizens.

Mrs. Hagerman is survived by only two direct descendants, a daughter, Mrs. Grimes, and a son Mr. Richard Hagerman, also a resident of Pittsburg. She is also survived by eight grandchildren and two great-granchildren, before her death there being four living generations of the family. The eldest of the granchildren is former Assistant District Attorney W. D. Grimes and and the others are R. R., Miss Helen, James, Miss Zillah, John, Miss Frances and Miss Josephine Grimes.—Pittsburg Times.

HARRY IRVIN.

Harry Irvin, aged sixty years, an engineer in the employ of Mr. J. E. Francis, died at the Home Sanatorium in Oakland last night of hemorrhages of the brain. Recently Mr. Irvin underwent an operation involving the removal of his right eye, since which time he has been a patient at the sanatorium. His home was at Warren, Pa., and he leaves surviving him his wife and daughter. His funeral will occur in Oakland tomorrow.

From New York to Deer Park.

Nathalie Wells Boardman is scarcely nine years of age. Her home is in Englewood, Bergen county, New Jersey. When she was seven her parents spent the summer at Uplands, Deer Park, and remembering the good time she had, she told her mother she would not be afraid to travel alone if she could only have a chance. This opportunity was given her last Saturday. At five o'clock she was ready to start, although the first Erie train into New York left at 6.30. Her parents escorted her across New York to the foot of Liberty street for train No. 3 of the great B. & O., leaving at eight. Now she is at Uplands having a good time.

Mr. Nock in Deer Park.

State Superintendent Geo. H. Nock, of the Maryland Evangelistic Association, will visit Garrett county this week. On Saturday he will be in Oakland the greater part of the day. Saturday night he will lecture in Deer Park Union church, subject, "How to Keep Jack, the Boy, from Becoming a Jack of a Man." There will be no charge for admission, but the offering will go to aid the cause which the speaker represents. This is said to be a spicy lecture and at the same time instructive and helpful.

Mr. Nock will spend Sunday at Deer Park and will hold a service at 3 p. m. in the M. E. church. As a part of this service will be devoted to the children it is requested that a special effort be made to have all the children present.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Westernport Mercantile Company

Having purchased the stock of merchandise and fixtures of the late Wm. W. Sweet, at Swanton, Md., we shall continue the business and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and a well selected line of Groceries and Provisions

We wish to inform our prospective customers that we shall do a strictly cash business, or its equivalent, in Country Produce, etc., for which we shall allow the best prices the markets afford.

Soliciting the continued patronage of Mr. Sweet's old customers and trusting that our business relations may be mutually pleasant, we are, Very truly yours,

C. S. REPP, Manager
GEO. L. MICAHELS, Sec'y and Treas.

Westernport Mercantile Co

FOR GREAT ROAD SYSTEM

The Maynard Bill Proposes Seven National Highways.

The good roads movement will be brought to the front in Congress next winter and an important step in this direction was taken July 31 when Represenative Harry Maynard, of Virginia, introduced a bill to authorize a preliminary federal survey to determine the approximate cost of a series of national highways. The bill asks a total appropriation of $1,999,899, and provides for a commission to conduct the survey.

The bill has the backing of Senators Daniel and Martin, of Virginia, and many others in each house. The principal highway for which the survey is asked is to be known as the "Washington National Highway" and is to begin at Washington and proceed by the most direct route practicable via the corporate limits of Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, Hartford, Boston, Concord and on to Portland, Maine. The other proposed highways to be surveyed are:

Roosevelt National Highway—Beginning at Washington by the most practicable route via Gettysburg and Harrisburg to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Lincoln National Highway—Beginning at Washington and by the most direct route to Seattle, Washington, passing through Maryland (via Sharpsburg), West Virginia, (via Columbus), Indiana and Illinois to Chicago, and extending on through Madison, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to St. Paul and Minneapolis, thence through Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington to Seattle.

Jefferson National Highway—Beginning at Washington and thence to San Francisco passing through Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, to St. Louis thence through Utah and Nevada to California.

Grant National Highway—Beginning at Washington and thence to San Diego, California, via Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Monroe National Highway—Beginning at Washington and thence to New Orleans and Austin, Texas, through Lynchburg, Va., North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana to New Orleans and Texas.

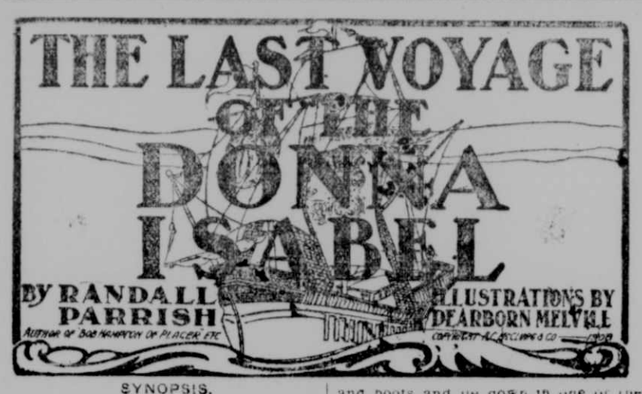
Lee National Highway—Beginning at Washington and thence through Richmond, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah thence through Georgia and Florida to Jacksonville and Miami.

Thus seven great national highways are proposed by the bill, all of them to radiate from Washington and three of the seven to pass across Maryland.

The Constitution authorizes Congress to establish post roads, and in conformity with that grant of power, Congress in the earlier days built roads in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Colorado, Virginia and New York, costing $19,000,000. Congress also constructed the old National road extending from Cumberland, Marylapd, through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, at a cost of $6,600,000.

The Republican for Job Work.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



BY RANDALL PARRISH
Author of "Sue Hampton of Placer," etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEARBORN MELVILL
Copyright A. C. McClurg & Co. 1909

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man imprisoned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured. Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle told bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1753. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was taken ill.

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 20 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea, Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaking from sleep saw the ghost supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Upon advice of Lady Darlington, Stephens started to probe the ghost. He came upon Lieut. Sanchez, the drunken officer he had humbled in Chile. He found that at Sanchez' inspiration. Engineer McKnight played "ghost" to scare the men into giving up the quest.

CHAPTER XIX.—Stephens announced that the Sea Queen was at the spot where Tuttle's quest was supposed to be. The crew was anxious to go on in further search. De Nova and Stephens conquered them. In a fist fight. Lady Darlington thanked him.

CHAPTER XX.—The Sea Queen started northward. She was wrecked in a fog. Stephens, De Nova, Lady Darlington and her maid being among those to set out in a life boat.

CHAPTER XXI.—Ten were rescued. Stephens saw only one chance in a thousand for life. Lady Darlington confessed her love to Stephens and he did likewise.

CHAPTER XXII.—Lady Darlington told her life story; how she had been bartered for a title, her yearning for absent love. She revealed herself as the school chum of Stephens' sister. She expressed a wish to die in the sea rather than face her former friends and go back to the old life. A ship was sighted.

CHAPTER XXIII.—The craft proved to be a derelict. They boarded her. She was frozen tight with hundreds of years of ice. Stephens found frozen bodies.

CHAPTER XXIV.—They accomplished the gruesome task of cleaning the cabin of the frozen bodies and rendering it fit for habitation. The vessel was the Donna Isabel, lost in 1753, 126 years previous.

CHAPTER XXV.—They read the log of the Isabel, which told how the Spaniards had died from cold, one by one. Lady Darlington sang to prevent the men from becoming moody.

CHAPTER XXVI.—The crew commenced the hunt for treasure. They found the iron chest, said to contain a part of 3,000,000 pesos, firmly imbedded in ice. Lady Darlington expressed the belief that it would never benefit the men, for she said the Donna Isabel would never reach port.

CHAPTER XXVII.—The men got a lust for gold. Stephens quelled it by whipping one. The Donna Isabel showed indications of sinking. They prepared to depart with what treasure had been found.

"Gone clear nutty," commented McKnight, tapping his head. "The very sight o' them yellow boys was too much for him."

"I only hope it wasn't my blow," I said soberly.

"Blow—hell! Why, that crack never hurt his skull, Mr. Stephens. The fellow was plumb crazy as soon as the box was open. He never thought there was so much money in the world. Why, you ought to 'a' heard him tell of the junk he was goin' to buy when he got his share back to the States. Oh, he'll come out of his dream all right if we only let him alone for a day or so."

So we left him down there alone, pegging away in the dark. He came up, however, at the call for dinner, eating away heartily without uttering a word and going back to his solitary labor, paying not the slightest heed to any of us. When night came I compelled him to remove his icy trousers and boots and tie down in one of the bunks. When I looked in a few minutes later he was sound asleep.

That the wreck was slowly settling down under us was beyond doubt, and laden with ice as she was the sodden hull would probably drop at last like a stone. The thickening sky to the southward made me exceedingly anxious; and just before dark we talked the conditions over together, each man having his say. The decision was to remain on board, all alike believing the Donna Isabel would keep afloat several days yet, unless the weather became serious. Everything was made ready, however, for a hasty escape, and a deck-watch set.

Doris passed the greater part of my watch on deck with me, and as Kelly was on the poop we were the nearest to being alone together we had ever been. It was an exceedingly dark night, but still an awful sense of loneliness brooding over the black waters, the canvas forward flapping mournfully, the huge rudder continually creaking to the slap of the waves, and a faint gurgle of water sounding from below. The dreariness of it affected us both, in spite of an effort at cheerfulness; besides, we had little to talk about except our perilous situation. Yet there was an acute pleasure in thus being together, and so she lingered on beside me, her eyes wandering from my face out into the gloom, much of the time silent, yet content. Finally, after urging her to go in out of the chill, I took a turn forward, even clambering up the ice hummock to the fore peak, and testing the rise of water with a measuring rod. As I returned aft, where Kelly was slapping himself to keep warm, a light flaky snow began falling and soon powdered the decks.

I did not undress, but flung myself on the couch in the main cabin after replenishing the fire, and lay there some time, staring up at the smoky deck-beams, listening to the slush of water in the lazarette, half-frightened by the soddenness of the hulk's rolling. Yet my conviction that she would keep afloat for hours yet finally lulled me to sleep.

De Nova woke me with a fierce grip on the shoulder, and I started up, noting the gray dawn on the front windows, and reading the truth in his face before he uttered a word.

"Is she going?"

"Oui, Oui; by gar, she sink quick!"

"Call all hands; get the boat clear and ready to swing. I'll bring the women."

The men were tumbling out as I pounded on the after state-room door. A glance through the stern-ports brought my heart into my throat, the crests of the pursuing waves were so close. Knowing that both women would be fully dressed, I flung open the door and began hastily gathering up their belongings. Within a brief minute we were outside on the deck. A single glance told us there was no time to waste. The sea ran somewhat heavier, yet with a regular swell, the Donna Isabel reeling and staggering like a drunken man. The vessel had sunk so deeply that her main-chains dipped, while her list permitted the water free entrance through the gap in the port bulwarks, and flooded the deck. There was a desperation to her mad wallowing which made me think each plunge would prove her last. I swung Doris into the stern of the longboat, bidding her hold tight.

"Now jump, men—lively, or she'll go down under us! De Nova, Johnson, tumble in and handle the ropes; Sanchez, fend off, and have an oar ready. Now, then, tail on the rest of you, and let her go—easy, there, easy! Slide down the line everybody, and cast off—oars, men, oars, or she'll swamp us."



With All My Strength I Flung Myself Forth—Straight Out Into the Sea.

The dip of the chains missed us by the barest inch; then we swung clear, tossed high on the creamy crest of a huge roller, which enabled us to look straight down on the sloping deck.

"Is every one here?" I asked.

"All but Jem Cole, sir."

"Cole, where is he?"

It was Johnson who answered.

"Well, all I know about it is, I hauled him out o' the bunk, and shook him wide awake. Then I left him to go out and rout out Kelly. That's the last I saw of him, sir, but it's a sure thing he ain't here."

De Nova had hold of the tiller, and I sprang forward, pushing past Sanchez, who was in the bow.

"Lay her nose close in where I can jump for the chains," I ordered sharply. "We can't leave Cole behind to drown."

It was a bit of a ticklish job the way the sea was running, and that lumping wreck sagging under, but the mate knew his trade, and, as the boat rose high on the swell, I leaped and hung on, my feet dangling in the froth. As the sodden hull swung reeling over I clambered up, and dropped to the deck. The missing negro was nowhere in sight. I leaned over, staring down at the bobbing boat being hurled back by the rebound of the surge, yet seeing only the white face of Doris upturned appealingly toward me.

"Pull out, boys; strong, now! Give her plenty of room so she won't suck you down when she drops. I've got to try the cabin."

I got aft that far. I even got fairly within the door, and my ears caught the dull, muffled sounds of blows between decks. My God! the fellow had actually gone back into that icy hold to dig for gold! As I stood there, trembling, wondering if I could dare the passage, I felt a sudden quiver of the deck, heard a sharp, ripping sound forward, a yell of mingled voices, and turned and ran for the rail. With all my strength I flung myself forth—straight out into the gray sea. I went down, down, down, feeling as if the very life was being sucked out of me, every muscle paralyzed by the icy coldness of the water. As I came up, gasping, struggling, scarce able to move a cramped limb, the suction caught me, dragging me back and down again. I battled against it like a madman, every instant an agony; and then, all at once, I found the crest and breathed in the welcome air, my stiffened limbs moving mechanically, my brain throbbing with pain. I could see nothing until a huge roller flung me upward, buffeting my face with icy spray, and there, below in the hollow, tossed the long-boat, every pallid face staring up at me. I saw them frantically back water, as the great surge hurled me down headlong. I was beside them; they clutched at me and missed. The stern, swung suddenly about by the blow of the sea, loomed over me, and then my fingers gripped a dripping oar-blade. God knows how I ever clung to it, wrenched by that sea—how the strength remained in my numbed hands; but some one twisted a boathook in the collar of my jacket, and so they hauled me, dripping and half-conscious, over the gunwale. I saw Doris. I looked into her eyes. I felt her bare hands on my wet cheek. I think it was the simple touch of her that gave me back life and comprehension of my condition. I endeavored weakly to lift my head, fighting against the awful numbness that held me prostrate. Everything seemed a dream, yet in that dream I heard De Nova's voice:

"Take him for'ard zare, dam' quick. Strip ze wet clothes off, or he freeze dead. By gar, jump you, Kelly, an' get blanket roun' him!"

I hardly know what they did, for I scarcely retained sufficient life to realize that I was still alive; but, when I was fairly warm beneath a pile of blankets, I saw Doris sitting where she could look down into my face, and the men busy stepping the mast and getting up sail. I pushed my hand out from under the covers and found hers.

"Don't cry, little girl," I whispered tenderly; "it is all right now."

She bent down, her cheek pressed against mine, unable to speak.

"Did—did the Donna Isabel go down?" I asked, after a moment's silence.

"Yes, and—and it nearly caught us," her voice sobbing, as the memory of it all came back. "I—I saw you jump, and then there was nothing—nothing but the sea. Oh! how did God ever save you—ever bring you back to me?"

I could only press her hand under the warmth of the blankets, still feeling it difficult to breathe.

"Did—did you see Cole?" she questioned at last, more calmly.

"No, but I heard him; he was down in the lazarette, chopping at the ice, poor devil."

I felt her shiver; then she lifted her head, looking forth over the sea.

"To the very end the dead are doomed to guard that gold," she said soberly. "I wish we had none of it aboard." I lay watching the delicate profile of her face, happy, yet with a little of foreboding.

"Lift me up a little, dear, until I can look about."

She did so with much gentleness, and I leaned against the gunwale. It was a raw, cloudy morning, sea and sky the same dull, dreary expanse of gray, with nothing anywhere to relieve the awful loneliness of water on which we tossed. Our eyes met and our handclasp tightened.

CHAPTER XXIX.

In Which We Fight Death.

I remember distinctly enough the first six days of that boat voyage; it seems as if every detail was burned upon my brain with fire. I see the faces of the men constantly becoming more haggard and hopeless as they stared, dull-eyed and aimlessly, out over the endless waste of water to the dun sky. We were so tired of it; it had grown so hateful in its pitiless vacancy, its dull, dreary void. It seemed to me that with every recurring dawn those within the boat appeared older, grayer, more deeply lined; their exposed flesh caked more heavily with the salt spray; their limbs cramped from confinement and cold; their eyes lusterless and heavy with despair. They conversed with some effort at cheerfulness at first, figuring on the speed with which we sailed, dividing up the treasure, counting the gold pieces, and speculating upon their probable value. But depression followed swiftly as day merged into day, with only that same desert of tumbling waters stretching about us, that same wild sky overhead. Finally the growling voices ceased entirely, the fellows becoming moody and sullen, scarcely answering even when addressed.

If anything the women managed to bear up better than the men, but whether this was because of their dispositions, or failure to comprehend fully the desperation of our situation, I am unable to say. Yet outwardly they seemed to retain courage longer. However, their eyes told me plainly enough how heavily the hours rested upon them. I saw comparatively little of Celeste, as she chose a position near the foot of the mast, and remained there much of the time, wrapped warmly in blankets, ministered to by De Nova, who sat beside



She Still Sat at My Knee, Yielding Me New Courage.

her. But Doris remained aft with me, resting when I was off duty, but sitting wide awake, her head touching my knee whenever it was my trick at the tiller. It seems a strange thing to say, yet I believe it was the very certainty of death which kept her strong, self-reliant, almost happy. Not for one instant did she consider our final rescue as possible. She lived in her love for me, utterly insensible to the drear surroundings, and merely anxious to prolong our life together. It was a revelation to me of a woman's heart, a woman's constancy. May I never forget the clasp of her hand, the tender lovelight in her gray eyes, the words of faith and hope on her lips, as we sat thus through those long hours battling against the sea, the motionless forms of the blanketed sleepers alone evidencing other human life within the boat. It was her presence, her love, her inspiration, which stiffened me to the continued performance of a labor growing harder with each day.

It became easy to see what this meant to us all. It was neither hunger nor thirst, although I felt it safer to put all upon short rations from the beginning, but rather the awful, continuous strain of hopeless loneliness in that vast desert of ocean. The contemplation of it maddened us one moment into frenzy, and depressed us the next into profound melancholy. We could not shake it off; awake or in dreams it held us to slavery. Everywhere, everywhere the same eternal swell of the seas, the same eternity of clouded sky, the same dull, dead monotony of scene and motion, hour after hour, day after night. It drove us mad, crushing down upon the brain as though it was a real weight, merciless, agonizing. The air remained frosty, the southwest wind chilling, the spray which slapped into our faces icy cold. Our fingers stiffened with cold, our bodies shook from the chill; only beneath the warmth of the blankets could we find comparative comfort. Hour after hour the men lay, curled up and motionless, only crawling forth reluctantly to take their turn on watch. Our greatest effort was to keep the straining cordage free from ice, and to prevent its formation along the gunwale or at the bows, over which spray dashed in constant shower.

Good God, how those hours dragged, with the same heartless scene without, the same hopeless faces within! Most of us continued to live merely because we could not die. Indifference took the place of hope, and we performed our simple tasks automatically, almost unconsciously. Johnson, De Nova and I took our tricks at the helm, with one man always awake forward to manage the running gear, and only once during those first six days were we compelled to lower our sail or take a reef in the jib.

Then a fierce squall came tearing down upon us from out the northwest, a swift, sharp blow, heralded by a blinding snow flurry which kicked up an ugly sea, lashing us with heavier stinging spray, and coating everything with ice. For seven hours we fought in a blinding smother, every man awake, crouching beneath blankets, the women stowed away under the thwarts, and De Nova and I at the tiller, the huge surges pounding against our backs, as we thus kept them from sweeping the laboring boat fore and aft, and swamping her. I never believed we could weather it, the increasing waves tossing us about like a cork, yet, as the dawn broke, we succeeded in broaching to, with canvas drag holding her, and the very moment I realized she would ride safely I fell forward dead asleep. Either Doris or one of the men covered me with blankets, my icy clothing drying on my body. But it was Doris who welcomed me back to life again, as a little glimpse of westering sun grew barely visible through a rift in the dun clouds, with the mainsail again spread, and the longboat leaping to the foaming summits. Oh, but it was worth all suffering just to read the confession of her eyes, and to feel her bend down over me in sudden tenderness! I am not ashamed that the tears dimmed my eyes so I could scarcely see her dear face or that my voice choked so I could do no more than whisper her name. She must have understood, for her soft hands touched my cheek, and so we rested for a long time, scarcely exchanging a word between us.

It was later that same day, just at the edge of twilight, when Kelly called, "A sail!" pointing eagerly out over the port quarter. Then, some upon knees, some standing, we all saw it, a misty, white reflection, showing vague against the darkening horizon. I know not what it really was—a gleam of canvas, a speck of cloud, or the pinnacle of an iceberg—but as we swept toward it, the night dropped down over the waters blotting the last faint vestige from view. Yet we hung on desperately, the man staring out into the black void, grumbling and cursing, until the long night wore away with no reward.

That was about the last I recall clearly; afterwards all grew indistinct, commingled, confused. It was like a dream rather than reality. I performed my work as before, the instincts of a seaman leading me rightly, and out of the mist numerous incidents arise to memory proving that I observed and thought. Never can I forget the sight of that narrow boat, tossing about on the crests of great seas, or plunging down into the black hollows; the green water pouring in cataracts over the gunwale; the constant bailing; the wet, soggy blankets; the moaning of wind through the icy cordage; the flapping of the sail; the gray masses of water curling over us in continuous threatening; the awful expanse of ocean revealed by daylight; the black loneliness through which we swept at night. We ceased to talk, to think, even, growing more and more sullen, moody, dull-eyed, cramped of limb and benumbed of brain. We sat silently staring into the another, forever beholding the mirages of distorted minds. Men would spring to their feet, yelling out some discovery, only to sink back again, with ghastly faces hurled in their hands. It was all illusion; the waves, the clouds mocking us, even our voices sounding unnatural, our faces growing unfamiliar.

Only Doris; Doris did not change—not, at least, to my eyes. Ay, she became whiter, weaker, the shadows growing darker beneath her eyes, yet she still sat at my knee, looking up into my face, yielding me new courage out of her heart of hearts. God knows I believe she saved me, saved me from going mad, saved me with the power of her love—held me sane, held me steadfast, when the very soul in me had given way. I think of those other faces now with a shudder. It seems as if all that was human had gone out of us; we were no longer men, only things. We crawled about. We growled rather than used articulate speech, bruised by the constant buffeting of the sea, sore with the smart of salt water, chilled through



We Were No Longer Men, Only Things.

by the icy wind, we snarled like wild beasts, our eyes bloodshot, our faces haggard and unclean.

I know not how long it endured. I lost all track of day and night. I merely remember this and that out of the mist, Doris' gray eyes ever upon me, her hand clasping mine; Celeste lying motionless day after day under the blankets; De Nova rocking back and forth, striving to sing, or creeping aft to the tiller, with his body shaking as though he had a palsy; Johnson, never moving, his head sunk into his chest, his gaze out over the bows; McKnight curled up as a dog lies, sometimes cursing fiercely, only to break off and cry like a child. I remember when the boom swung about, pitching Sanchez headlong and breaking his leg; how we pulled it back into position with a sickening snap, binding it there firmly, while beads of perspiration told the Chilean's pain. I recall that other day when Dade suddenly stood up, his eyes staring dully out into the fog-bank which wrapped us

TO BE CONTINUED

Paul's Third Missionary Journey

Sunday School Lesson for August 15, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 18:23-19:22. Memory verses 19-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified."—Acts 19:17.

TIME.—Paul began his third journey probably in A. D. 53, and it lasted three years, 53-56, or 57.

PLACE.—Paul ended his second journey by going to Jerusalem, and thence to Antioch. From there he went through Asia Minor, ending at Ephesus, the capital of the Roman province of Asia.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

How Paul Built Up the Religious Life of Ephesus.

Paul Enters Upon His Missionary Journey, and Strengthens the Older Churches.—Acts 18:22-23. When Paul had completed his second missionary journey he went up to Jerusalem to pay his respects to the mother church there, and doubtless, as at other times, he told the wondrous story of the work of God in bringing so many Gentiles into the kingdom. Here he would remain long enough to complete his vow, the apostle to the Gentiles in loving accord with the mother church.

Then he went down to the home church which had sent him forth. Here he was always welcome. Here he told the story of his missionary adventures, and the fruits of his labors. This is probably the last time Paul was able to visit Antioch. It is probable that while here Paul wrote the Epistle to the Galatins, on receiving the report of Timothy concerning the churches in that region, and not long afterward he himself went through the region of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening the churches, for there was great need. (Gal. 1:6—12; 3:1-5; 5:1—12—15.)

Ephesus, which Paul made his headquarters for nearly three years of missionary work, was not only the capital of the province, but was the city of the greatest importance in all Asia Minor, and principal emporium of trade in the east.

Paul Finds an Undeveloped Church of Ephesus, and Brings Them Into the Fulness of the Gospel Light.—Acts 18:24—19:7. The Eloquent Apollos. When Paul left Corinth at the close of his second journey, his friends Aquila and Priscilla went with him as far as Ephesus. Before Paul entered upon his longer work at Ephesus there came a Christian Jew of great eloquence (v. 25) "knowing only the baptism of John; the gospel of repentance and forgiveness, and Christian morals, and of Jesus who proclaimed the kingdom of heaven at hand, and worked many miracles of love, and died on the cross, the story which was told in the earlier gospels.

These things Priscilla and Aquila expounded to him. Then he went to Greece (v. 27) and "helped them much which had believed through grace." Of this Paul once speaks in his letter to Corinth, "I planted, Apollos watered God gave the increase." (1 Cor. 3:6).

Paul's Preaching and Teaching.—Vs. 8-10. First. In the Jewish synagogue. Three months. To Jews. As usual, Paul began with the Jews who were best prepared to receive the Gospel. "And spake boldly." It required no little courage to take the unpopular side, which had so often brought him into trouble.

Second. In the school of Tyrannus. Two years. To Gentiles. "Disputing," discouraging, arguing, "daily" and not merely on the Sabbath, "in the school of one Tyrannus." Nothing is known positively about this man.

"Continued . . . two years," in addition to the three months in the synagogue. "All they which dwelt in Asia," the Roman province of Asia, of which Ephesus was the capital. "Heard the word." Paul had with him a number of helpers, as Timothy, Erastus, Titus, etc.

Two Kinds of Testimonials to the Power and Value of the Gospel.—Vs. 11-22. In addition to the holy conduct and noble spirit exhibited in the ordinary daily life there were two outward and visible testimonies to the truth and power of the Gospel. First. Miracles of healing and help. "God wrought special miracles." "By the hands of" the instrumentality of "Paul." In Ephesus, the center of magic and witchcraft, special power was given Paul to work miracles that conquered them in their own stronghold. He actually did what the sorcerers pretended to do.

Self-denial for the Cause of Christ. Doing right at great cost. "Many that believed came, and confessed" that they had been using magical practices, but now, realizing that they were wrong, "shewed their deeds" by publicly confessing and renouncing all such heathen practices, by which doubtless they had been making money.

"Many of them," referring to those who had been magicians previous to their conversion, "which used curious arts," such as magic, incantations, sleight of hand, charms, secret knowledge of chemistry, hypnotism, jugglery, and everything by which they had deceived the people.

These men and women were in the habit of carrying about on their persons as charms or amulets to shield them from danger and from harm, or to procure them good fortune in their undertakings. We read how Croesus, when on his funeral pile, repeated these "Ephesian spells."

Light from the Orient.—In the Vienna museum are some very old manuscripts, called the Fayum manuscripts, some of them dated 1,200 years B. C., discovered a few years ago in Egypt. Among them are large quantities of magical writings, with the Hebrew formulae.

When Polly Thrilled.

By GRACE MORTON.

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The girl's hand lay quietly in the strong, brown palm.

"Is there no response in your heart?" queried the young fellow, tightening his clasp as he gazed into the brown eyes that gave him back the look of a troubled child.

"I am afraid not, Ned," answered the girl reluctantly; "not any more than there is there." She nodded her golden head toward the imprisoned fingers. "By all accepted rules I should feel a thrill at your touch if I loved you, and I don't—not a bit of a one."

Ned dropped the hand that did not "thrill" promptly and dug holes in the sand with his bare heel strenuously as he said, with a huge sigh, "You are absolutely heartless, I do believe, Polly."

"Not so," replied the girl, combing up some straying lovelocks and settling her bathing cap at a more bewitching angle. "I am only young and well satisfied with this good old world just as it is at present." And Polly nonchalantly plied the wet sand in a circle and watched an imprisoned sand jumper's ineffectual attempts at escape.

"That's just the way you've got me," remarked Ned gloomily as he gazed at the little creature.

"Nonsense!" answered Polly as with a long, flying leap the jumper got away.



HIS CHIN CAME DOWN SHARPLY ON THE RING.

"I couldn't keep him, you see"—and mischief twinkled in her eyes as she sprang to her feet—"but I'll promise you one thing, Ned"—Polly extended her firm white hand, full of sand, toward the young man—"if ever this does thrill I'll tell you first of any one. Come on and don't be so tragic. I'll race you to the raft once more."

Ned ducked just in time to escape the sand she aimed at him and stumbled after the flying figure in its trim black suit.

Polly was the best girl swimmer at the beach, and Ned had his work cut out for him. They landed at the raft side by side, to the delight of two half grown lads who were eagerly watching the race.

"You're a dandy, miss," said the younger boy admiringly as he extended his hand to help her on the raft with the freemasonry of bathers.

"My, but they are fierce today," panted Polly, grasping Ned's arm to keep from sliding as an extra big wave tilted the heavy raft at an alarming angle.

"We had better get back before the tide turns," said Ned. "There's bound to be a big undertow with such a sea on. As soon as you are rested, Polly, we had better start. What is it, Jim?" he asked as the boy drew near.

"Wish you'd show me friend," jerking his thumb at the heavy built lad of seventeen, "that double back dive I seen you do the other day," the boy said, with a grin parting his freckles.

"Sure thing," replied Ned obligingly. Jim was the lobster man's boy.

"It pays to stand in with the powers that be," murmured Polly. "Think of our lunches, Ned, and put on your best form."

Ned had a "corking physique," as the girl phrased it, and as he left the springboard, turning his two somersaults and cleaving the water neatly, Polly gloried in his muscular strength and beauty of line as she would in that of a thoroughbred horse.

"I feel the undertow. The tide has turned," said Ned as he came up sputtering at the corner of the raft. He caught hold of the big iron ring on the side of the wood to pull himself up just as a huge wave struck him fair and square between the shoulders. As it receded his chin came down sharply on the ring. In a flash the man disappeared like a plummet.

Polly gasped when no dark head reappeared. "Quick, quick!" she cried. "He is stunned. Oh, Ned!"

One agonized glance at the slender boy and the lout of a fisher lad showed her how much help they would be.

"Under the raft—the undertow. Oh, my God!" screamed the frantic girl. A band of ice seemed to be around her brow; then suddenly her wits were clear once more. Grabbing up the heavy safety rope, she tied it around her waist.

"Take it," she commanded the boys sharply, "and pull quick when I pull. I am going under the raft after him."

She slid down in the green depths. A few strokes to the left, and she was in the blank darkness under the raft. An instant's frantic clutching here and there—and then, thank God, she had the neck of Ned's bathing suit in her desperate grasp.

She pulled wildly on the rope, swimming and tugging at the same time. The boys answered her. The heavy edge of the raft scraped the girl cruelly as they tugged, and she had no strength to clear it, but she held the inert form tightly in a half unconscious grip.

Out at last! Oh, that blessed first gulp of air! Jim's cries had brought the life squad, and willing hands eased her of her burden, and as they lifted her into the boat Polly collapsed.

Everything was dreamlike after that until she found herself in bed in her room at the hotel. She dimly remembered being assured that Ned was all right, and she smiled faintly as Brother Bob said: "Cheer up. We have got a heroine in the family at last." Then she slept the sound sleep of exhaustion until the following afternoon.

"Best thing for her," said the doctor in answer to her mother's anxious inquiries. And so it proved. With the exception of a few bruises Polly was all right when she awoke, and after a meal served in her room she donned a most fetching pale pink gown that gave a becoming flush to her rather pale cheeks and sent for Bob.

"You look pretty fit, after all, sis," said Bob. "There is mischief brewing. I can tell by the glint in your eye."

"Nonsense," replied Polly. "Do something for me, there's a good boy. I want to see Ned, and I can't stand it to face all those people tonight. You might mention that I am going up to Pine cliff after dinner, but for goodness' sake don't let him know that I want him to come." The color rose clear to her pretty brown eyes as Bob began to grin.

"Now, be good," she coaxed, "and don't tease. I'll make you a dandy pillow if you will."

"It's a go," said Bob. "I'd rather fancy him for a brother-in-law," shutting the door just in time to escape Polly's powder puff.

After dusk Polly managed to escape unseen by the back door and made her way with beating heart to the cliff.

There was a cozy sheltered seat for two facing the ocean about halfway down the rocks, and there she found, as she expected, Ned awaiting her.

The moon's radiant pathway ended at the base of the cliff, and as Polly descended the path she looked like a fair goddess in her filmy gown to the young fellow who watched her with eager eyes.

When they met Polly was surprised to find herself incapable of speech. Ned grasped both her hands and gently kissed first one, then the other, without saying a word.

He must have felt a subtle difference in their touch, for after one quick look at the shrinking girl he knew—and, knowing, blessed the world and Polly.

After a long, long talk, interspersed with happy silences, Polly raised her face, illumined by the moon's soft sheen, and the brown eyes twinkled with their old teasing light as she laid her hand on Ned's and said softly, "I suppose I must keep my promise, Ned." Then the love light shone above the mischief as she added, "I really believe I felt a thrill."

The Fire Cure.

The belief is general throughout a large part of China that the insane are under the influence of evil spirits. In their endeavors to cure afflicted patients the Chinese doctors, so called, administer a medicine which produces violent and distressing vomiting with the idea of having the patient throw off the insanity. The proper care of the insane is almost unknown. It is a common custom, if a member of the household becomes unmanagable or troublesome, to chain him to a post or heavy stone in the house. Dr. Selden, a missionary physician in southern China, writing on the subject in the China Medical Missionary Journal, says that he recently saw a woman in Canton who had thus been chained about the neck for fifteen years. There is no intention of cruelty in this, but knowing nothing about the nature of the malady there is nothing else for friends to do. Frequently, in order to determine whether a person is really insane or only obstinate, a piece of wick soaked in oil is placed under the thumb nails and lighted, with the result that the thumbs are often badly burned.

What Is Old Age?

This is Walt Mason's story: A few days ago an aged man was planted in a little Kansas cemetery. That he was highly thought of was evidenced by the long cortege that followed the plumed hearse to the city of rest. Friends stood by the open grave and shed real tears, yet none of them would have called him back to life had that been possible, for he had died of old age and consequent infirmities. The toil and tribulations of seventy-five years had battered him down, and for a long time before his death he merely went through the motions of living.

"He was an old, old man," said the mourners as they turned away from the grave when the clods had been heaped upon the coffin lid.

"His age wasn't hurting him any," responded a querulous voice. It came from a white haired man who stood by the newly made grave leaning upon a stick. The speaker was the dead man's father. He was ninety-eight years old.

What is old age?—Kansas City Journal.

BOWSER SETS A TRAP

Holds Radical Views Concerning the Treatment of Burglars.

ROBBED WHILE HE SLEPT.

Armed to the Teeth, He Awakens to Find a Message of Thanks From a Visitor, Who Made Good His Escape From the House.

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WHEN Mr. Bowser reached home from the office the other evening Mrs. Bowser had some news for him. On the previous night burglars had entered no fewer than three houses on their block and carried off more or less swag, and thus far the detectives had secured no clew to the gentry. Some of the detectives had said that it was more than likely that the marauders would return to the street another night, and householders had been notified to be on the watch.

"And so we must be careful to see that doors and windows are fast before we go to bed tonight," added Mrs. Bowser as they descended to the dining room.

"We will do no such thing," replied Mr. Bowser. "On the contrary, I shall make it easy for a burglar to effect entrance. The situation is one that I have hoped for for months."

"You—you want a burglar in the he——"

"I order——ree or four of them, if they can on——ke it convenient. I have long be——isted with the action of the ci——made burglary cases. Instead of gi——the burglar caught the maximum penalty of the law, not one in twenty gets it. They are imprisoned for one, two or three years and come out to try it over again. We need a heroic and radical change in this matter."



WHEN HER SPINE RAISES ABOUT TWO FEET.

"But you are not a judge on the bench."

"No; I am simply a humble householder, but the radical change referred to may have its beginning right in this house."

"But how do you mean?" asked the puzzled Mrs. Bowser.

"I mean that burglars should not be left to the courts, but to the coroners. In other words, they should be killed on the spot. Householders should slaughter them right and left until the profession becomes extinct. Give them to understand that it is sure death to enter a house, and they may take off their coats and go to work at honest labor."

"Then you mean that you are going to try to kill a burglar tonight?"

"Yes, ma'am, I do. For the past three months I have been fairly longing for the situation that has developed at last. The fellows have held off for a long time, but they are here now, and we shall see what we shall see. If any marauder comes about this house tonight and does not meet with a surprise party, I shall have nothing further to say on the subject."

Mrs. Bowser wished to be informed of his plans, but he held her off for the next hour. Then dinner had been finished and he had gone all over the house inspecting doors and windows and nodding his head now and then in a sagacious manner. He even ascended to the garret and inspected the roof and then descended to the cellar and opened the doors of the furnace and peered within. Half a window pane had been broken out of a kitchen window, and he measured the hole with a tapeline and spent ten minutes figuring whether a man weighing 160 pounds could enter the house by it. He was still prowling around when the impatient Mrs. Bowser demanded:

Baits Trap For Marauder.

"Well, what does all this mean?"

"It means that I am seeing where best to bait the trap for a burglar," he replied. "You can't rush this thing like buying a pair of sixty cent stockings marked down to 59. I want to make a sure thing of it. There must be no escape for the burglar who enters this house tonight. His portion must be a riddled death. I have decided to station myself in the dining room and leave the outer door unlocked."

"That's all nonsense. You can hire a man to sit on the front steps all night."

"And that very man might be in league with a gang. Not any hiring for me. I shall do my own watching and my own killing. I want the burglary profession to know that it's Bowser who is after it. You will go to bed at the usual hour and go to sleep, and I shall quietly take up my watch. I may kill two or three burglars before you are aroused. In fact, there will not be the slightest need of your waking up. I have no weapons and am now going to start out and borrow some."

"But I wish you would give it up!" pleaded Mrs. Bowser. "I don't believe there is one chance in a hundred that a burglar will come, and you know what a poor hand you are to sit up and watch. Since you began to grow fat the loss of sleep breaks you all up."

That was an unfortunate remark. Mr. Bowser flushed up, looked hard at her and replied:

"Woman, this is not a subject for ridicule or prevarication. I have not gained an ounce of flesh in the last year. Even if I had gained a ton that would be no excuse for not protecting my own home from the ravages of a gang of evil disposed men. I shall proceed with my own plans, and I shall not need your advice in the least."

With that he walked down the hall and clapped on his hat and walked over to the butcher's. There he requested and secured the loan of a great knife. The butcher was busy and asked no questions. From there he went to the plumber's and borrowed a shotgun and buckshot cartridges, and at the drug store he was handed an old baseball bat, with the remark:

"That's right, Bowser. If you can kill off half a dozen of the cats in this neighborhood a dozen good cigars shall be waiting for you. The best way to kill a cat is to creep upon her and then wait until she sees another cat and begins to hump her back. When her spine raises about two feet then do you spit on your hands, draw a long breath and"—

Armed and Ready For Anything.

But the indignant burglar slayer didn't wait to hear any more. He left and walked into his house like a brigand searching for a victim, and Mrs. Bowser said to herself that he looked fierce enough to scare a schoolma'am off the fence. Although it was only 9 o'clock, he said to her:

"I want you to go to bed at once and turn out the light in the room as soon as possible. Burglars are no fools. They are not going to walk into a trap blindfolded."

"And you insist on sitting up alone?"

"I do, and I don't want you calling down to me either. I am after big game, and I don't want it frightened away by any woman's nonsense."

Mrs. Bowser went upstairs and took a seat by the window in the darkness, and Mr. Bowser took his arsenal down to the dining room and prepared for business. He opened the door, took a seat by the table and turned the gas down very low and began his vigil. At 10 o'clock the street was quiet. Half an hour later he caught himself nodding, and in order to keep awake he began wondering whether he should shoot the burglar down without an instant's warning or permit him to have three or four minutes' grace to prepare his hardened soul for the journey. By killing at once the newspapers would praise his promptness and dispatch; by a little delay his conscience could not accuse him of hustling a human being into the other world. He was debating this point when the light went out for him and he slept. The gun and the knife and the club winked at him through the darkness, but his eyes were closed. He might have slept an hour or a year, so far as he could tell, when he opened his eyes to see Mrs. Bowser confronting him and to hear her words:

"Well, Mr. Bowser, don't you want to come to bed?"

"Eh, eh? W-what you doing down here? I thought I told you to stay away."

"You, you did. Where are the gun and other weapons?"

Mr. Bowser sprang up and looked around him in the greatest surprise.

"And where is your watch?"

He felt for it, but it was missing.

"And the big solid silver pitcher that stood on the sideboard?"

It was no longer there.

"And this?" said Mrs. Bowser as she held up a bit of paper on which a message had been scrawled in pencil. The message read:

"Many thanks, old man. Ta-ta!"

Bowser's vigil was over.

M. QUAD.

All In the Family.



"Sergeant, my sister."

"Really! She was mine last week."—Sourire.

Settled at Last.

"Beatrice wants to marry a man who will be at home most of the time."

"Why doesn't she marry a walking delegate?"—New York Herald.

Concerning Jokes.

Mr. Joketon—My dear, I can always take a joke, I hope.

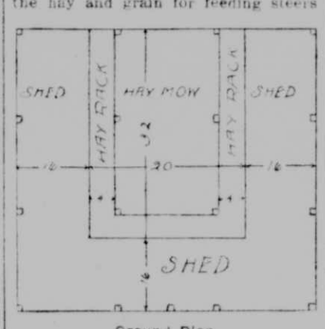
Mrs. Joketon—But you can't get rid of them.—Puck.



GOOD STOCK SHED.

Arrangement Which Will Save Much Labor and Time.

It is a great saving of labor to have the hay and grain for feeding steers



Ground Plan.

stored at the point where it will be consumed. It is often a financial advantage to erect a shed in a pasture, even though good barns are available elsewhere. This shed will accommodate 25 to 30 head of steers. In the



End View.

center is the hay bay, which opens into the feed racks on all sides except to the northward, where the gable of the shed permits the hay to be put in easily.

A corn crib can also be added, suggests Farm and Home, and grain for



Quarters for the Steers.

the steers kept there. A shed of this sort should not cost more than $300 at the present prices of lumber.

BREEDING UP IS CHEAPEST.

No Money in Raising Scrub Stock—Get Pure-Bred Bull.

The farmer who intends to secure a herd of pure-bred cattle will find it cheaper to breed up than to buy pure-bred stock. This is especially true if he is preparing to raise cattle for the purpose of making beef. If he buys all pure-bred stock, the investment will be so heavy that he cannot afford to sell the progeny for the block, but will feel constrained to go into the business of raising breeding cattle, for which he may not have taste and adaptability.

Good females of pure-bred beef stock bring high prices and he would need a considerable number of pure-bred cows to make a good start. But with a pure-bred bull he can in a few years have a herd of cows that will make it possible to market beeves of high grade—market toppers. For the beef maker, then, this is about the only course possible.

In selecting a herd of cows for breeding up, the Indiana Farmer suggests that a man should try to get animals in keeping with the breed of the bull he intends to buy. Thus, if he is going to use a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, he should find cows having the general conformation of the Shorthorns. He will find it easy to secure good animals having in them considerable Shorthorn blood, though these animals would have to be regarded in his breeding operations as without any pure blood, simply because the buyer would not generally know how much Shorthorn blood such animals contained.

The same is true in the use of pure-bred bulls of any breed. If a man buys a Hereford bull he should hunt up cows having some of the general conformation of Herefords and use these for his breeding operations. If such animals cannot be secured in his own vicinity he can generally find them at the big stock markets and get them at meat prices. The breeding up process offers many advantages that the other process does not offer.

THE LIVE STOCK.

Hogs should be kept away from filthy water holes.

Wheat and barley mixed is a good feed for pigs.

Soaked grain gives better results than soaked meal.

Corn costs just about half what oats do as a fattening feed for hogs.

Rice meal and other by-products of rice can be profitably fed to hogs.

Notwithstanding the many uses of the automobile there is still a good demand for horses, particularly good draft animals.

After the rush of summer work is over give the team a vacation in the pasture.

It is poor policy to let the colts run with their mother in the field or on the road.

UNSUCCESSFUL DIAGNOSIS.

The man's cough grew worse, so he resorted to the physicians.

"From the stomach, I think," said Dr. Simtom.

"Pardon me, there is no such thing as a cough from the stomach," answered Dr. Modern.

"From the effects of vaccination, I should say," announced Dr. Nature.

"Indeed," replied his colleague, Dr. Serum, "let me remind you that (except tentanus, blood-poisoning and graft), there are no evil effects of vaccination."

"Well," said Dr. Experiment, "it is not to be expected that we should all agree—"

"On one thing we are agreed," cried Dr. Getrox, "that is to charge $5 apiece."

But the widow refused to pay.—Life.

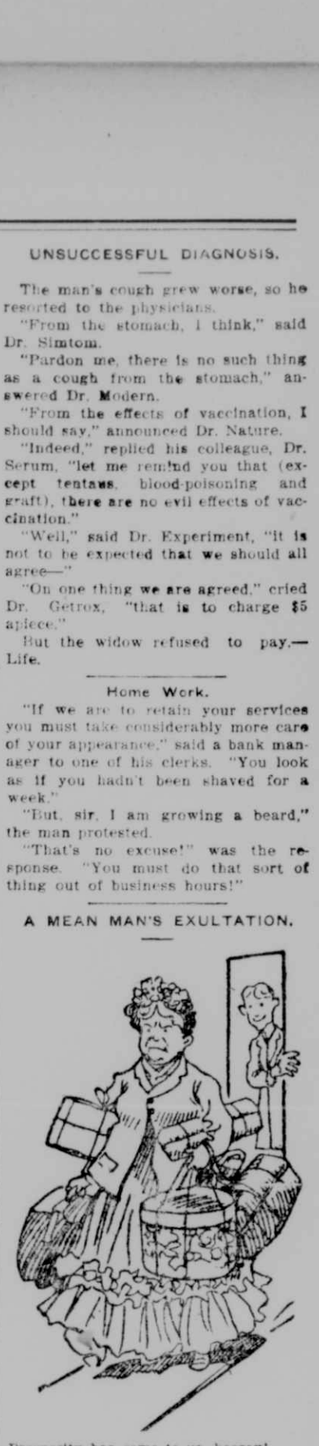
Home Work.

"If we are to retain your services you must take considerably more care of your appearance," said a bank manager to one of his clerks. "You look as if you hadn't been shaved for a week."

"But, sir, I am growing a beard," the man protested.

"That's no excuse!" was the response. "You must do that sort of thing out of business hours!"

A MEAN MAN'S EXULTATION.



Prosperity has come to us, hooray!
I'm so elated I can scarcely speak;
Last night the cook got mad and went away,
We had to pay her seven plunks a week.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Desire to Excel.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "do you remember dat piece o' pie you gimme jes' about dis time last year?"

"Let me see! I believe I do remember giving you a piece of pie. Do you want another like it?"

"No, lady. I jest wanted to ask you if you ate any of it yourself."

"Certainly."

"Well! Well! Ain't dat a shame. An' here I was goin' along pridin' myself on havin' de digestion record beat!"—Washington Star.

About the Size of It.

"Preachers are about the only men who can give better satisfaction by doing less work," remarked the thoughtful thinker.

"How do you figure that out?" queried the innocent bystander.

"Short sermons always please," explained the t.t.—Chicago Daily News.

In the Right Spirit.

"I am 17. How long should I wear my dresses?" wrote a fair lass to the editor of the query department of a leading magazine.

"From your first appearance in the morning until you retire at night," replied the editor.—Judge.

The Way She Does It.

"Mrs. Clymer is a model housewife in one way."

"What is that?"

"By dint of giving her dinners, teas and receptions to the reporters, she manages always to keep her house in print."—Baltimore American.

Learning the Points of the Game.

Girl in Grand Stand—Harry, who is that man everybody is cheering?

Her Escort—That's Grabsey, the right tackle.

Girl—I see—and the fellow he threw down and jumped on is the wrong tackle, is he?—Chicago Tribune.

Pity She Couldn't.

"'I cannot sing the old songs now,'" she warbled at the piano.

"Then shut up," muttered the old-fashioned curmudgeon in the corner; "for the new ones are something fierce."—Judge.

One Woman's Way.

Tom—She must have been an odd girl.

Nell—Why do you think so?

Tom—She told my sister that she married Fred for the purpose of getting even!—Chicago Daily News.

But a Part of the Wall.

"What did you say when Jinks told you he would go to the wall for principle?"

"I told him he was a brick."—Baltimore American.

About the Size of It.

Mabel—I do not use a rat, thank you!

Abel—What is it, then, an elephant?—Puck.

The Fickle Bunch.

Said She—Yes, I have a large number of friends in society.

Said He—Then you haven't been in society long, eh?

GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

People Are Becoming Interested In the Proposed Meeting.

The proposed good roads conference to be held at Mountain Lake Park under the joint auspices of the West Virginia and Maryland good roads advocates, promises to be well attended and will be interesting to all. Considerable interest is being manifested in the proposed meeting, especially on the part of our West Virginia neigbors.

"Commissioner of Roads Light," says a West Virginia newspaper, "is much interested in the coming meeting of good roads men at Mountain Lake Park, Md., August 28-30. Governor Glasscock, ex-Governor Dawson, Governor Crothers, of Maryland, a number of the officials of the department of agriculture of the government, and leading good roads men from various sections of the country are expected to be present. It is said the meeting will be the largest and most important ever held in this country, and it is the desire of Commissioner Light that as many of the road engineers and members of the county courts of West Virginia be present as possible. If the present plans are carried out, the states of West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania will join in forming a tri-state organization. The program calls for an address from Governor Glasscock, ex-Governor Dawson, Commissioner Light, Governor Crothers and several of the men who have been prominent in the good roads movement throughout the country. Maryland has already started the betterment of its roads by an appropriation for good roads, extending from one end of the state to the other, and hopes to induce West Virginia and Pennsylvania to join with them in extending the movement.

BITTINGER.

The crop of wheat grown on the Jennings Bros. farm near this village, has been threshed and the total yield was 923 bushels.

P. Y. Lohr, of Oakland, was a pleasant caller in this village last week.

Messrs. William and Charles Ralston, of Keyser, spent a few days last week with old friends in this section.

Miss Nettie Brininger and her friend, Miss Dodge, of Sunnyside, were visitors here last week.

Miss Amelia Beachy, of Fort Hill, Pa., is employed in the home of J. T. Lohr of this place.

Dr. William McMillin, of Meyersdale, Pa., passed through this village last Monday in his automobile.

Harvey Stark is quite ill at his home at this writing, but we hope to learn of his speedy recovery.

Miss Eliza Havener, of Baltimore, is spending a few weeks at the Patterson Engle home.

Miss Myrtle Wiley returned to Cumberland last Monday, after spending a few days with her parents at this place.

STOYER.

Haying is about over. The crop averages about one half of what it was last year.

Mrs. Melvin and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, from Lonaconing, are visiting Superintendent Melvin of this place.

Mr. Chas. A. Kidd was recently called to the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Allen DeBerry, who resides near Deer Park.

Monday, Aug. 2nd, a number of our young people attended the oratorical contest at Mountain Lake Park.

Last Sunday Wm. H. Steyer and Miss Odessa Harvey stopped off here for a short time on their way to Davis.

Mr. La Fayette White, of near Mountain Lake Park, spent last week in our community.

Miss Emma Steyer who recently returned from the Hebrew Hospital at Baltimore, where she was operated upon for gastric ulcer, is at home, but is still in very poor health, and is scarcely able to leave her room.

J. B. Shockey, a prominent citizen of District No. 10, spent Sunday with his father-in-law, J. T. Steyer.

Miss Effie Ohaver spent Thursday in our town.

Miss Bessie and Miss Alta Reckley, of Hamilton, W. Va., were among us for a few days last week.

Misses Grace Riley, Bessie Steyer, Elizabeth Melvin, Odessa Harvey and Messrs. Chas. Kidd, Waitman, Virgil, and W. H. Steyer spent Sunday at Blackwater Falls near Davis. They report a very enjoyable time.

We are glad to learn that the Green and True Blue Republican articles are at an end. We were getting tired of them, and no doubt the editor was too.

Mr. Ed. Tucker, formerly a Stoyer merchant, made an early call Wednesday morning.

Bazaar

A bazaar and supper will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 18 and 19, in the Catholic Hall on Oak street for the benefit of St. Peter's Church. Ice cream, cake, candy and fancy articles will be on sale. Supper served from 5:30 o'clock. No admission charged.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Mt. Lake Park—Preaching at 8:15 p. m.
Services at Mt. Lake Park to follow after the evening services at the auditorium, which is from 7 to 8.
All visitors invited to worship with us.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday, Aug. 15, are as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ASHER GLADE.

The harvesting of oats is the order of the day in this section.

Mr. John H. Thomas, of Markleysburg, left last Wednesday for Oklahoma where he expects to make his home.

Messrs. A. T. Fike and Lloyd K. Fike attended the funeral services of Mrs. Phoebe Hinebaugh at Fearer one day last week.

Mr. A. J. Fike, of Tissue, Pa., passed through this vicinity one day last week.

Elder Jasper Barnthouse, of Uniontown, Pa., preached an excellent sermon at this place Monday evening.

The women are all busy in the fields and woods picking huckleberries and there seems to be plenty of the little berries to pick.

It is reported that the coal land which has been leased will be taken up this time for a certainty.

Miss Orpha Barnthouse, of Uniontown, Pa., was visiting in this section a few days last week.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mrs. Harry Ambel, of Pittsburg, Pa., is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Miss Lou Kurtz.

Mrs. Lee Beachy is spending the summer with Mrs. Rahamah Beachy.

Mrs. Luchy Strickler and little daughter, of San Francisco, Cal., are the guests of Mrs. Strickler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Augustine.

Mr. Joe Brady, of Lonaconing, is spending this week at Hotel Victoria.

Mr. John L. Englehart is spending a few weeks with his mother at Accident.

Mr. Chas. Bill, Jr., has finished a much needed side-walk in front of one of his lots, and also a new fence, which adds greatly to the appearance of his property and very much to the appearance of the town. Mr. Chas. Bill, Sr., has also placed a new side-walk in front of his property. We hope others will follow the example.

HOYES.

The farmers of this community are done harvesting hay and are now harvesting oats. We can report both fair crops.

Miss Della Savage left Hoyes last Friday for North Glade and after visiting her sister for several days and attending the children's day services at that place, she returned home Tuesday accompanied by her nephew, Gilbert Moon.

Mr. Goldberg of Providence, R. I., spent several days the past week with his wife at M. Mattingly. Mrs. Goldberg has been in Hoyes for the past two months and expects to remain an indefinite time.

Arthur Custer has a few guests from McKeesport at his summer home at this writing.

Miss Myrtle Blackburn, of Keyser, W. Va., is being pleasantly entertained by her cousins, Misses Sadie and Sudie Friend at their home this week. She expects to visit Mt. Lake Park before returning home.

Henry Baugh, wife and child, of Cove, made a visit last Saturday to Mrs. Baugh's sister, Mrs. Troy Glover, returning to their home Sunday morning.

Miss Vinnie Kamp, who is making her home in Hoyes, attended the picnic at Bittinger last Saturday afternoon.

Misses Vinnie Camp and Auburn Smith were calling on Miss Rose Wilburn one day last week.

Miss Freda Dewitt spent last Sunday in Accident with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Lou Keller and two daughters arrived in Hoyes Wednesday, where they will visit Mrs. Keller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dewitt, for a few weeks.

Henry K. Friend, wife and children of Crellin, spent a few hours with D. O. Dewitt and family Sunday.

On last Thursday evening a number of persons from this place drove over to the home of Miss Mary Weimer, at Deep Creek, to spend the evening. Among them were Mrs. Goldberg, Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly and Sadie Friend, Messrs. Authur Dewitt, Burns Lowdermilk and William Vankirk. After several hours of different amusements delicious refreshments were served and all returned home the same evening feeling very grateful to their hostess for her hospitality.

Earl Smith and Walter Haentfiing attended the picnic and baseball games at Cranesville, W. Va., last Saturday.

There were services in St. Dominick's church last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Friend were welcome guests as the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lowdermilk last Sunday.

McHENRY.

People are busy harvesting oats in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty made a flying trip to Oakland Saturday.

Claude Lowdermilk and Robert Nines were at Sang Run Sunday.

Messrs. Ralph Brenneman, Clarence and Murray Stark and Misses Anna and Mona Brenneman and Fannie McLean made a flying trip to the Park Sunday.

Mrs. Charlotte Savage attended church at Accident Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Brenneman and Mr. and Mrs. Brison Glotfelty were visiting George Glotfelty Sunday.

Ruth, May and Lerman Delawder are visiting friends and relatives in this section.

Mrs. Frank Patton, of Uniontown, Pa., who was visiting friends and relatives in this section, returned home last week accompanied by Miss Dora Glotfelty.

Messrs. Beason, Asa and Walter Glotfelty and Mahlon Brenneman attended the picnic at Bittinger last Saturday.

Mr. T. C. Hinebaugh made a flying trip to Kendall last week.

The Red Brush Lumber Company has shut down on account of low water.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

EXCURSION TO THE MOUNTAINS

"NATIONAL DAY."

The Mountain Chautauqua, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Tuesday, August 17.

The Greatest Program Ever Offered on Excursion Day

AT THIS WELL KNOWN RESORT.



ROSANI.

MORNING HOUR: "JON," the celebrated Crayon Artist, pantominist and impersonator, in a delightful hour, with multitudes of pictures drawn in the presence of the audience.

1.00 to 3.00 p. m. The Lutherans, coming by the thousands, will hold their annual re-union [illegible] a special and interesting program [illegible]

2.45 p. m. The famous WEBER MALE QUARTETTE will sing.

3.00 p. m. GOV. ROBERT B. GLENN, of North Carolina, the most brilliant speaker on the American platform will lecture on

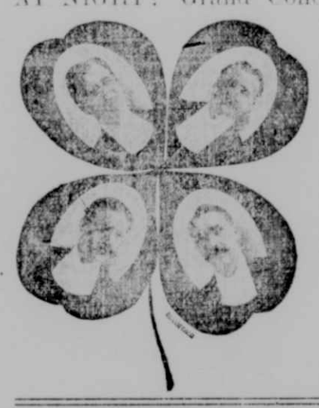


GOV. R. B. GLENN.

"The South, It's Possibilities and Problems."

He is making the greatest success of the year and is an unparalleled orator.

AT NIGHT: Grand Concert by the Weber Male Quartette of Boston. The best in the field. The one and only appearance of the great and noted JUGGLER ROSANI. Solos by Miss MYRTLE SHAW. Music by the famous COLLENS ORCHESTRA of 10 pieces.



No More Worthy Program Has Ever Been Offered at Mt. Lake Park.

Come and picnic under the trees and enjoy this great day

Trains Leave After All Is Over.

Special excursion trains from Cumberland and Grafton with $1 round trip fare. Low rates from intermediate points. Ask station agent and see small dodger.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT OCCASION.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
Jennings, Md.

14-2m.pd,

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

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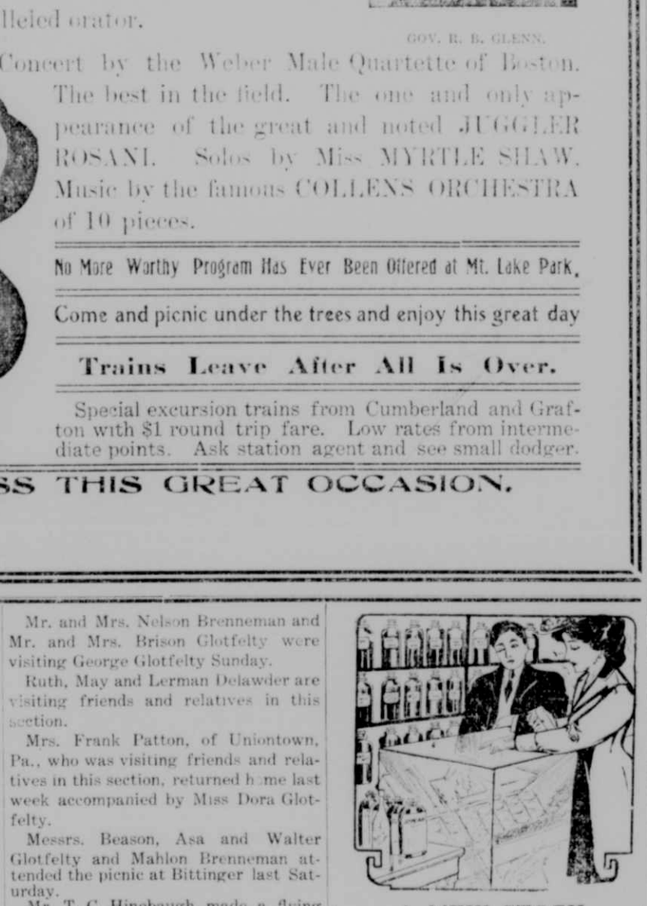
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Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

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Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., July 29, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 17, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909. NUMBER 25

HON. A. H. BOYD NAMED AGAIN FOR CIRCUIT BENCH

Chief Judge is Unanimous Choice of Democrats.

CUMBERLAND, MD., AUG. 12.—The Fourth Circuit Democratic Judicial Convention, held this morning in the Academy of Music, renominated Andrew Hunter Boyd for chief judge by acclamation. The convention was called to order by DeWarren H. Reynolds, acting on behalf of the Democratic State Central Committe. Prior to the opening of the convention the delegates, decorated with white flannel badges surmounted by a small medallion portrait of Judge Boyd, marched from the office of Mr. Reynolds to the Academy of Music, more than 100 strong.

The officers of the convention were: Edward W. Mealy, of Washington county, chairman; Philip McMahon, of Allegany county, and J. L. McCrobie, of Garrett county, vice-chairmen; Charles N. Danzer, of Washington county, James P. Gaffney, of Allegany county and C. M. Miller, of Garrett county, secretaries.

Gen. Joseph Sprigg, of Allegany county, Gilmor S. Hamill, of Garrett county and Col. Charles A. Little, of Washington county reported resolutions eulogizing Chief Judge Boyd and his work as the head of the circuit bench and that of the Court of Appeals, which were adopted.

Former Judge Ferdinand Williams of Cumberland made the principal nominating speech. Gilmor S. Hamill of Garrett county, in seconding the nomination, said the bar of Garrett county, irrespective of political affiliation, has announced its intention of supporting Judge Boyd for re-election. He said that petitions from Baltimore and from counties throughout the state asking this circuit to return Judge Boyd as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Ex-Judge W. J. Witzenbacher seconded the nomination on behalf of Washington county.

Good Homes Desired.

J. Ed. Kildow, humane officer at Elkins, W. Va., desires to secure good homes for a number of children now in the Children's Home in his city. Ages run from two to 12 years. These children will be placed only in good homes as members of the family, and not as servants. A rigid investigation of the homes applying for children will be made before a child is placed, and only good homes accepted.

Applications must be made upon blanks furnished by Mr. Kildow upon request. Those desiring children should write to Mr. Kildow at Elkins, W. Va.
25-3t

POLITICAL METHODS URGED IN CHURCHES

Workers In Sunday-Schools Bidden To Study Them.

In the Lutheran Church at Deer Park Sunday, Superintendent George H. Nock of the Maryland Evangelistic Association, delivered an address on Sunday-school work. Among other things, he said:

"A political campaign is on us, and we have excellent opportunities to watch the methods of politicians, and as Sunday-school workers we can do so with profit. The master said: 'The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light.' We do not desire to be understood that all politicians are altogether 'children of this world'—that is, self-seekers and corrupt manipulators. Not at all. There are men whose political activities are the result of deep interest in their county, State or country; but they are, I regret to say, in the minority.

"But from the politicians as a class we can learn some lessons, and they are these:

"First—They are deeply interested and intensely desirous of success.

"Second—They keep themselves informed about political matters; they read and think and plan much.

"Third—They are energetic and persevering, and make any sacrifice to secure influence or votes. They don't mind spending money to get results.

"Fourth—They believe in personal effort and do not rely altogether on public meetings and other demonstrations, but go into the homes, the workshops, into the fields, and hail men on the streets or public roads to talk up the issues of the campaign.

"If we employed like methods as Sunday school workers the work in this State would not be in its present unsatisfactory condition. If the Bible is worth as much as we claim, let us teach its truths diligently to the children, not forgetting to study it ourselves.

"If character is worth as much as we claim, let us seek prayerfully to mold characters of strength and beauty in our children, 'that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace.' If a soul is worth as much as we claim, let us be wise to win it for God and Heaven."

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. S. R. Adams, Mrs. Mary Conner, Mr. Herman H. Flick, Mr. Earnest Henry, Mr. Joal Lienduear, Mrs. Sarah Malona, Mr. R. F. Mitchell, Miss Mary O'Donnell, Miss Anna Orbin, Mrs. Covelle Parsons, Mrs. Emma Root, Mrs. E. D. Sawkins, Mr. W. Shearers, Mr. William Stewart, Miss Vernie Stump, Mrs. F. A. Ward, Oakland Hotel (3).

Subscribe for The Republican.

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have two cars Wheat Fertilizer to sell on their usual easy terms.

Portland Cement to sell at an unusually low price.

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Oats, at $ .50 per bushel

Chops, at $1.65 per hundred

Meal, at $1.85 per hundred

Crach Corn at $1.85 per hundred.

Bran, at $1.65 per hundred

White Meddling, at $1.65

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

Republicans Named County Ticket Yesterday

Harmony Marked Deliberations of the Convention and a Splendid Ticket Resulted.

Yesterday afternoon in accordance with the call issued by the Republican County Committee, the delegates selected at the primaries held on Saturday last, assembled at the court house in Oakland at one o'clock for the purpose of naming a county ticket to be voted for this fall and also to select delegates to the state and judicial conventions, name a county committee and to select district committees.

Mr. Jonas Yutzy, a member of the county committee, called the convention to order and Mr. U. N. Bond was named as chairman. Upon taking the position to which he had been selected Mr. Bond made a short address congratulating the Republicans of the county upon the fact that every district delegation seemed to be imbued with the purpose of naming the best men for the various positions. Mr. A. G. Ross was then named as secretary and one member from each district was appointed as a committee on rules and resolutions. A recess of fifteen minutes was declared by the chairman and in the interval the committee prepared its report as follows:

Be it resolved, By the Republican party of Garrett county in convention assembled:

That we reaffirm our allegiance to the great and fundamental principles of the Republican party as embodied in the Chicago platform, which makes for progress, advancement and prosperity of all the people of this great country.

We commend the splendid and able administration of National affairs by the Republican party and the achievements and accomplishments of President Taft.

It is gratifying to note the continued prosperity of our farmers and general improvement of farm values under Republican rule.

We endorse the new tariff law recently enacted at the special session of Congress and believe that in the execution thereof it will result in a material and greater prosperity to our people than has ever been enjoyed in the history of our country.

In the State of Maryland the Republican party stands for progressive government and right of every voter to cast his ballot according to the dictates of his conscience, and to have that vote counted as cast without running the gauntlet of a ballot arranged to defraud him.

We declare our opposition to the Straus Disfranchising Amendment. It is a bold attempt of the Democratic state machine to place itself in power indefinitely. A similar measure was overwhelmingly defeated by the votes of the people four years ago, and the present measure deserves the same fate. Not satisfied for future success under a present crooked ballot law, under which the Democratic machine has been able to perpetuate its power, it again proposes an unjust, un-democratic, unrepublican, un-American and unconstitutional restriction of the suffrage and hopes to secure its passage by false appeals through race prejudice.

We call upon all good citizens without regard to party affiliation to aid us in preventing the adoption of this iniquitious scheme.

We especially condemn that part of the election law which requires a citizen who wishes to vote to travel to the county seat, in many instances from twenty to forty miles, at considerable expense, and there required to declare his intention more than a year preceding any election in which he may desire to register that he may exercise his right to vote, and as a result of this law many good citizens and tax payers of our county are deprived of their right to vote.

We condemn the excessive costs to tax payers of the present primary election law and recommend the passage of an economical law giving the people greater privileges in the exercises of the right of suffrage.

We are in favor of authorizing Congress to enact an income tax law with reasonable exemptions for our people who have small incomes.

We favor a modification of the road law of this county, in a way that will be more satisfactory to the tax payers.

Immediately upon the presentation of the report of the committee on resolutions the convention as a body adjourned to the grand jury room where a caucus was conducted and the work of the convention was completed in the naming of the candidates as follows:

For State Senate, Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident.

For House of Delegates, J. Elbert Chappell, of Kitzmiller, and Decourcey E. Bolden, of Oakland.

For Sheriff, Andrew Shartzer, of Oakland.

For County Treasurer, Robert Lincoln Fries, of Sines.

For County Commissioners, Darius M. Dixon, of Oakland, and Walter M. Lowdermilk, of Selbysport.

For Clerk to County Commissioners, Albert G. Ross, of Oakland.

For County Surveyor, James A. Sincell, of Oakland.

For delegates to the Judicial convention, Dr. W. Ravenscroft, J. C. Renninger and Wm. A. Smith.

For delegates to the State convention, L. H. Friend, J. W. Friend, N. U. Bond, George L. Michaels, D. O. DeWitt, J. Alvin Friend, H. R. DeWitt, C. J. Rathbun, Fred. A. Thayer, W. McCulloh Brown, Burt Wilson, E. W. Kelso, George B. McMillan, Jonas Bittinger, John H. Rafter, H. L. Price, Scott T. Jones, E. H. Sincell, Benj. H. Sincell and Daniel B. Layman.

For members of the State Central Committee, Austin Brown, Andrew J. Oester and William M. Junkins.

At the conclusion of the caucus the convention was again called to order and the work of the caucus was ratified amid considerable enthusiasm, whereupon a motion was made for adjournment, which was carried after a vote of thanks had been tendered the officers of the convention.

The ticket is generally conceded as being a splendid one and is headed by the only native born Republican candidate for Senatorial honors in the history of the county. Mr. Speicher was reared on a farm near the town of Accident. He has been a resident of that section of the county during his entire lifetime and has devoted his energies to farming and stock dealing, and has been eminently successful in all his business undertakings. He comes of an excellent family and his election will reflect credit upon the Republicans and people generally of Garrett county.

In Messrs. Chappell and Bolden, as candidates for the House of Delegates, the whole people of the county can rally to their support. For many years Mr. Chappell has been a resident of Kitzmiller where he is engaged in the mercantile business and is also postmaster of that town. Mr. Bolden is a native of Oakland where he has been successfully engaged in the furniture business and as a contracting builder for a number of years; the son of an old Union soldier and at present a member of the town council of Oakland.

Mr. Andrew Shartzer, candidate for Sheriff, is another native Garrett countian. He is a successful farmer, residing just outside of Oakland on the Deer Park road. For many years it has been Mr. Shartzer's ambition to become sheriff of the county, which fact alone will spur him on to render satisfactory service to the whole people and it is hoped that he will have the united support of the party.

Mr. Robert L. Friese, of District No. 6, well equipped and entirely competent for the duties of the County Treasurer's office, is a man for whom it should be a pleasure to vote. More than three years ago Mr. Friese met with an accident which has rendered him unable to work at his trade, that of carpentry. His fealty to party and his integrity is beyond question. His election to the office for which he has been nominated is something more than a duty owed by the Republicans of the county to a deserving and unfortunate man.

The County Commissioners' candidates, Messrs. Dixon and Lowdermilk are respresentatives of the progressive farming and mercantile lines of business, Mr. Dixon being one of Oakland's most successful merchants, who by his own efforts and a desire to become a factor in the business world of this community, has established a most successful business backed with brains and a keen executiveness for details which he will take with him to the commissioners' office. Mr. Lowdermilk is one of the progressive farmers of Selbysport district where he is held in high esteem for his straightfordwardness and his abilty, and his election will reflect credit upon the people of the county.

Mr. A. G. Ross, the candidate and present incumbent of the office of Clerk to the County Commissioners, has shown his worth by his past record of good service well and faitfully rendered and his nomination is a deserved compliment as well as duty owed the nominee of the party.

Mr. James A. Sincell, Surveyor, is just completing his first term as a public official and his services as such has given general satisfaction.

Taken in its entirety the ticket is an exceptionally strong one and the harmonious feeling prevailing throughout the deliberation of the convention gives assurance that the ticket will be triumphantly elected.

GLOTFELTY FAMILY REUNION

A Large Number of This Connection Met Near Salisbury.

To the Editor of The Republican:

A reunion of the descendants of this ancient and highly respected family was held on August 4, on the old Glotfelty farm about one mile south of Salisbury, Pa. About two hundred and fifty representatives of the race were present. The occasion was one of much felicity, hospitality and good fellowship.

An excellent orchestra was present and discoursed music during the day. The needs of the inner man was satisfied by an abundant and bountiful supply of good things prepared by the skillful hands of the Glotfelty dames.

Rev. S. C. Stover, of Salisbury, read an interesting geneological sketch of the remote ancestors. Other addresses were made by Rev. H. W. Beachler, of Meyersdale; Mrs. Martha Swauger and Mrs. Lydia Simmons of Illinois. Among those in attendance from a distance were Mrs. Nettie May, of St. Louis, Mo., daughter of the late Mr. Perry Shultz and Lydia Shultz; Mrs. Lydia Simmons, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Mr. Jesse Glotfelty, of McHenry, Md.

The Glotfelty race issues from Switzerland, and the earliest records extant, (1570), are found in the town of Glotfelden, situated on the River Glatt, a tributary of the Rhine. A beautiful church built over two centuries ago contains a record of the births and baptism of the ancestors. The original name was Glotfelder, but in some way through the vicissitudes of time it became changed to Glotfelty as it stands today. A translation of the name means Smooth River.

The most remote ancestor to come to America was Casper, son of Felix, who came over in the year 1743, settling in York county, Pa., where many of his descendants live to this day.

Solomon his eldest son, born in 1738 is the ancestor of the family in Somerset and adjoining counties. He was married to Maria Eva, daughter of John Philip Fresh in the year 1765. Leaving home the same year he tarried a short season in Baltimore and Hagerstown, Md., finally making his way into Somerset county by Braddock's road. Turning a little to the right he discovered a beautiful tract of land on the slope of Meadow Mountain upon which he took up his abode, calling it "Green Park," and having for his neighbors the savage Indians, wolves, panthers, bears, etc. Here he lived a useful life until his death in the year 1818 in his 81 year.

The old German Bible brought over from the Fatherland, over two hundred year old, is still in existence. In it are the birth entries of his four sons and five daughters as they were recorded by the old Patriarch's hand in his wonderfully quaint and unique style. From these children have sprung the immense progeny which has spread to every quarter of this fair land. The old Patriarch was a blacksmith, as was indeed all the early Glotfeltys. The trade or profession seeming to descend by inheritance.

No notice of the Glotfeltys would be complete which did not remark upon their good citizenship and many excellent traits of character. May the race long continue to flourish and maintain the standard of excellence and virtues set by the forefathers. It is planned to repeat the reunion next year on a more elaborate scale.

Married.

LAWTON—LITTMAN—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Littman, in Oakland, last night, by Rev. J. B. Workman in the presence of the families of the contracting parties, Mr. Arthur Lawton and Miss Bessie Littman, both of Oakland. The bride is one of Oakland's best young ladies and the groom is a young man of exceptional worth. The couple left for the east at midnight and the honeymoon will be spent at Atlantic City and other points. They have the best wishes of numerous friends for a long and happy married life.

STEMPLE—WORKMAN—A wedding which will surprise many Oakland people took place last night when Mr. Grover C. Stemple, son of the late Benton Stemple, and Miss Nellie Workman, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Workman, of Oakland, were joined in wedlock at the residence of Dr. R. B. Ward on Green Street, by Rev. J. L. B. Jones, of Elkins, West Va. A very few friends of the couple were present and it was their intention to keep the matter quiet until later but the report was given general publicity this morning. The young people have the best wishes of their many friends.

ARRESTED FOR CIRCULATING DEFAMATORY LITERATURE

Mansfield E. Frazee, of Friendsville, Tool of Others, Fined.

Yesterday afternoon Mansfield E. Frazee, of Friendsville, was brought to Oakland by Deputy Sheriff Brown on a warrant charging him with circulating literature defamatory to the characters of Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft and Mr. Harvey J. Speicher and with having caused the circulars to be transported through the U. S. mails.

The story of the inner workings of the character assassins in connection with these circulars has not all come to the surface as yet, but sufficient has been made known to open the way for the arrest of others. Mr. Frazee, who is held in high esteem by all who know him, was made the innocent tool of the author of the circulars, hundreds of which were captured by the State officers several days ago, and which are now in the possession of the authorities. After arriving in Oakland Mr. Frazee was turned over to U. S. Marshal George, of Cumberland, who took him to that city where bond in the sum of $500 was entered into for his appearance before the Commissioner Monday next when a hearing will be granted him and the case disposed of so far as Mr. Frazee is concerned.

Mr. Frazee returned to Oakland last night when he confessed himself guilty under the laws of the State and was fined $50 and costs, which he paid and was immediately released from custody, returning to his home this morning.

In his confession Mr. Frazee implicated a number of people, some of whom have been in the public eye for a number of months and other arrests will speedily follow.

A Letter From Minnesota.

The following letter from Mr. C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, who is on an extended visit to friends and relatives in Minnesota, was received at this office last Thursday morning, too late for publication in last week's REPUBLICAN:

To the Editor of The Republican:

I am still right side up with care; was too tired doing nothing to write last week. It is strange how lazy one gets when they have nothing to do, especially when one is so inclined.

The weather has been very hot and dry here, with no rain to speak of since we came here. The thermometer stands from 90 to 100 in the shade, but this evening it is raining. Corn and late potatoes needed the rain very bad. Some of the corn was drying up. The dust on the roads has been fearful and it almost choked one and was as dirty as if we were in a coal mine.

Barley is all cut and most of it stacked.

Oat harvest is in full blast and the crop is a good one. Flax is ready to cut.

The old lady of whom I spoke in my former letter was buried on July 27th. Peace to her ashes. We have been enjoying some fine automobile rides with one of my cousins. The laws are very strict here on autos. One day while out in the auto we saw a buggy coming and when a long distance off the old man gave us the signal to stop which we did; the old gentleman got out and led the horse past us and as the horse paid no attention my cousin remarked to him: "Your horse doesn't seem to be much afraid." "Oh, no," replied the old gentleman, "it isn't the horse, it's the old woman that is afraid." C. E. E.

Resented Interference.

A Hagerstown dispatch to the Baltimore Sun Monday says:

"The Republican politicians are busy figuring on the results of yesterday's primaries in Washington county. It is freely predicted tonight that the defeat of Harvey S. Bomberger, of Boonsboro, as aspirant for the Court Clerkship nomination in his home district, will give his chief opponent, Harry E. Baker, the present Court Clerk, pretty clear sailing. Some go so far as to say Baker will land the nomination on the first ballot in the convention.

"The delegates elected at Keedysville and Tilghmanton favor Baker's nomination. The decisive majority at Keedysville against the Grossnickle ticket is said to be a blow aimed at Congressman George A. Pearre, who is accused of coming to Washington county and attempting to interfere with the nomination of Court Clerk Baker."

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College. Cumberland, Md. 20-6t

CAN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY MAKE "NEGRO DOMINATION" THE ISSUE?

Accordiug to the United States census of 1900, there were 1,888,-044 people in the State of Maryland, of whom 235,064 were black. The latter, outside of Baltimore city, had shown a decrease in numbers in the decade from 1890 to 1900.

In the last few years there has been a decided awakening of public interest in Maryland in a number of questions which largely concern the welfare and the prosperity of the State, and the public has turned to the political parties for aid and encouragement in their solution through legislation. The people of Baltimore and Maryland are now interested in the proper control and regulation of the powerful public-service corporations; in the reassessment of property throughout the State so as to equalize the burden of State taxation; in the building of good roads; in the application of the merit system to the goverment of this city and the elimination of the miserable spoils system; in seeing the State take decent care of the insane; in the passage of a pure food law; in the extension of the direct primary for the selection of State andcounty officers; in an honest Senatorial primary; in the elimination of graft and extravagence at Annapolis; in the enforcement of the corrupt practices act; in doing away with "trick" ballots, and in the just representation of Baltimore in the Legislature.

Here are questions which might properly challenge the constructive ability of the highest statesmanship in Maryland. Here are issues proper to submit to any people as problems worthy of their time and attention. Yet, with all these serious matters awaiting solution, the picked delegates of a party which boasts, and truthfully boasts, that it represents the best brains and the best blood of Maryland assemble in convention and go on record with this statement:

We declare that the adoption of this amendment [disfranchisement of the negro] is the main and vital issue of the coming election.

All else is secondary. The negro "bugaboo" is once more shaken in the faces of a people who at this time are simply yearning for real political leadership, for real statesmanship to point the way so that this great metropolis can advance along the lines destiny seems to have marked out for it, and the State can gain in full measure the growth and prosperity which its natural advantages presage for it. If these political leaders are to have their way, everything else must halt while a million white people make war on the political rights of one-fourth as many black people.

It is the deliberate opinion of The News that this city and State will never attain the goal for which they are striving as long as this spirit prevails. A people, confronted by so many and so serious problems, who would permit such a transparent political subterfuge as the fear of negro domination in State of Maryland at this time to determine their attitude on public questions will fall an easy victim to the wiles of the political trickster who is never without some "paramount issue," which means nothing more than the hope of retaining place and power.—Baltimore News.

HISTORY OF CONFEDERATE FLAG

How and when the Emblem Originated.

Gen. W. L. Cabell, commander of the trans-Mississippi department of the United Confederate Veterans, declares the following to be the true history of the Confederate flag:

"When the Confederate Army, commanded by General Beauregard and the Federal Army confronted each other at Manassas it was seen that the Confederate flag and the Stars and Stripes looked at a distance so much alike that it was hard to distinguish one from another. General Beauregard, after the Battle of July 18, at Blackburn Ford, ordered that a small red badge should be worn on the left shoulder by our troops, and, as I was chief quartermaster, ordered me to purchase a large quantity of red flannel and to distribute it to each regiment.

"During the battle of Bull Run it was plain to be seen that a large number of Federal soldiers wore a similar red badge. General Johnston and Gen. Beauregard met at Fairfax Courthouse in the latter part of August and determined to have a battle flag for every regiment or detatched command.

"General Johnston's flag was in the shape of an eclipse—a red flag with blue St. Andrew's cross and stars on the cross (white) to represent the different Southern States. No white border of any kind was attached to the cross. General Beauregard's was a rectangle, red, with St. Andrew's cross and white stars, similar to General Johnson's.

"After we had discussed fully the two styles, taking into consideration the cost of material and the care of making the same, it was decided the elliptical flag would be harder to make; that it would take more cloth and it could not be seen so plainly at a distance; that the rectangular flag, drawn by and suggested by General Beauregard, should be adopted. General Johnston yielded at once.

"No one else was present but we three. No one knew about his flag but we three until an order was issued adopting the Beauregard flag, as it was called, and directing me, as chief quartermaster to have the flag made as soon as possible. I immediately issued an address to the good ladies of the South to give me their red and blue silk dresses, and to send them to Capt. Colin McRae Selph, quartermaster at Richmond, Va., Captain Selph is now living in New Orleans, where he was assisted by two elegant young ladies, the Misses Carey, from Baltimore, and Mrs. Hennigsen, of Savannah and Mrs. Hopkins, of Alabama.

"The Misses Carey made battle flags for General Beauregard and General Van Dorn and, I think, for General J. E. Johnston. They made General Beauregard's out of their own silk dresses. The flag is now in Memorial Hall, New Orleans, with a statement of that fact from General Beauregard. General Van Dorn's flag was made of heavier material, but very pretty.

"The statement going round that this flag was designed by federal prisoners is false.

General Beauregard's battle flag is in Memorial Hall, at New Orleans. The Washington Artillery battle flag can be seen at the Washington Artillery Hall."

MILLIONS FOR B. & O.

Contracts for More Than $6,000,000 Equipment Awarded.

Contracts for new equipment and rails, aggregating between $6,000,-000 and $7,000,000, were awarded last Thursday by the Baltimore and Ohio officials.

One thousand composite gondola cars; 1,000 coke cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, 600 all-steel hopper cars of like capacity, to the Standard Steel Car Company, Butler, Pa.

One thousand all-steel coke cars, 100,000 pounds capacity, Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, Pa.

Forty-five passenger coaches and five combined passenger and baggage cars, American Car and Foundry Company, Wilmington, Del.

Ten baggage cars, five cafe and parlor cars, five all-steel postal cars, Barney & Smith Car Company, Dayton, Ohio.

All this equipment is of modern standard, and where not all-steel is to be steel underframe, such metal entering into the construction in a very practical manner.

In addition to these contracts others for 1,000 box cars, 500 refrigerator cars and 500 ventilator cars, 60 locomotives and 2 electric locomotives will be placed upon the completion of negotiations now pending.

The Baltimore and Ohio has also placed orders for steel rails of 90 and 100 pounds weight, as follows:

For 2,000 tons, open-hearth steel to the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

For 3,000 tons, open-hearth steel to the Illinois Steel Company, Gary.

For 12,000 tons Bessemer steel to the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg.

For 10,250 tons Bessemer steel to the Maryland Steel Company, Baltimore.

Pending contracts to be filled by the company will carry the total expenditure up to $10,000,000. These additional contracts are now under consideration by the officials and will be awarded as soon as the details are arranged between the company and the contractors.

Delivery of the orders already placed will begin probably early in October. It is expected the first to be received will be the passenger coaches, after which will come the freight cars and then the locomotives.

The company expects by the first of the year to have the equipment coming alone freely.

It will then be in position to meet whatever growth of trade the optimistic manufacturer, producer and banker feels will soon come in large volume.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of, natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,-000,00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

AGAINST AMENDMENT.

Independent Democrats Strongly Oppose Disfranchisement.

Independent Democrats of Baltimore took a stand against the suffrage amendment last week by forming an organization to be known as the Democratic Association Opposed to the Disfranchisement Amendment. Members of the association will be voters who are opposed to the amendment but who are not registered as Republicans.

The association, in the following statement, set forth the object of its organization:

1. Because the amendment has been framed by a body of intense partisans, seeking chiefly the perpetuation of their power as officeholders. It is their evident purpose to disfranchise such a large body of voters that the present power of the independent voter will be put an end to and Maryland will become a one-party state. This, in our opinion, would be a deplorable condition of affairs. The faulty provisions and partisan character of the General Primray Election Law passed by the legislature of 1908 show what complete domination the Democratic ring proposes to exercise.

2. It cannot be shown that the present law of Maryland permitting all men to vote except those convicted of crime, has been a disadvantage to our state. On the contrary, had it not been for the independent vote and the negro vote, Maryland's electoral vote would twice have been given to the candidates advocating "free silver" and other financial heresies. Maryland being a conservative state the wisdom of any change in our Constitution should be thoroughly demonstrated.

3. It is untrue to say that there is any danger of negro domination in Maryland, for the negro population is less than 18 per cent of the whole, and this proportion is constantly decreasing. The United States Census shows the remarkable fact that in all Maryland (excluding Baltimore city) the total negro population actually decreased from 156,000 to 155,000 in the 20 years from 1880 to 1900. It is remembered that the amendment was brought forward for the benefit of the counties. The voters of Maryland should, therefore, resent the effort now being made by the Democratic politicians to create throughout the country the impression that our state is in the same condition as Mississippi or South Carolina.

4. It is not our purpose at the present time to discuss in detail the proposed amendment. We object to a perpetual privileged class created by the "grandfathers' clause." It is un-American and un-democratic. The Democratic party has been pledged to insert an educational test in any suffrage amendment it would put before the people. This pledge has been violated and a disingenuous scheme substituted under which intelligence is entirely disregarded. No questions are asked of the applicant to register, and without aid of any kind he is required to write down correctly some 15 matters which have little bearing on his right to vote. For example, if he cannot write out correctly the full name of the governor of Maryland, the mayor of Baltimore and a judge of the Court of Appeals he will not be allowed to register. The provision is simply a shrewd and dishonest test of memory, which hardly one educated white man in a thousand could hope to pass. We unhesitatingly declare that such a law would be a disgrace to our state.

5. Finally, we oppose the amendment because we believe it to be directly contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land in Maryland as well as elsewhere.

Curious Trait.

Some women are willing to wear almost nothing on the stage so that they may appear in fine clothes off the stage.

MONEY IN MULES.

Average 3-Year-Olds Bring $200 Each Larger Animals Twice As Much.

Raising mules for the market is an industry which for some reason is almost entirely neglected in the Eastern and middle States, yet there is no safer, surer method of making money, especially for the small farmer.

The notion that one needs boundless acres or a ranch covering half a county to raise mules successfully has been threshed out and exploded long ago. There are no extensive mule breeding plants in Missouri, yet this State raises the largest and finest mules in the whole world.

A farmer with a hundred acres could raise a couple of mules every year. When three years old, if a fair size, they will bring him $200 each. If extra large and well shaped they will bring almost as much more. There is always a demand and a ready market for any mule, and the bigger the mule the bigger the price.

One man with a farm of 200 acres keeps one driving horse and ten mares. Each one of these mares raises a mule colt every year besides doing all the farm work, and on this particular farm there is plenty for them to do.

The colts are allowed to run with the mares until four months old. They are then placed in a pasture by themselves and are never allowed to stop growing until they have attained their full growth. From the time they leave the mare until the time they are shipped to market they are never fed hay or oats. Sowed corn, bean fodder, cornstalks and straw in winter and grass in summer is their diet.

"My experience," writes this farmer in Country Life in America, "has taught me that mules thrive best on coarse food—not fence rails and the windy end of a barn, but any other food than hay or oats. My rations for sixty mules engaged in heavy railroad construction work are six quarts of corn a day for each, and one bundle of rye straw for two mules at night.

"It would be hard to find a smoother, slicker bunch anywhere, and they have not lost a week's work in five years. They are groomed and curried every night, the same as any valuable working horse, and the drivers are never allowed to whip. Any abuse or overloading results in the quick discharge of the driver, for a mule is of all working animals the most timid and shy. They will go any place and do anything if they know it is all right, and if they do not know it will not do it.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.,
10-8t

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

More Than He Could Say.

A native-born American member of a party of four business men who often lunched together took great delight in joking the others on their foreign birth.

"It's all very well for you fellows to talk about what we need in this country," he said, "but when you come to think of it, you're really only intruders. Not one of you was born here. You're welcome to this country, of course, but you really oughtn't to forget what you owe us natives who open our doors to you."

"Maybe," said an Irishman in the party, thoughtfully. "Maybe. But there's one thing you seem to forget: I came into this country wid me fare paid an' me clothes on me back. Can you say the same?"—Everybody's Magazine.

SAW HIS BROTHER STARVE TO DEATH

CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM, JOHN FLAHERTY WAS UNABLE TO HELP MAN.

BEGS FOR A GLASS OF WAT.

Invalid, Almost Helpless, Spends Hours Trying to Crawl Only a Few Feet—Taken to Hospital Seriously Ill.

New York.—Michael Flaherty was found the other night sitting up dead in a chair in his little shack in Bay avenue in the Greenville section of Brooklyn. He had been dead 36 hours, and had died of starvation. Beside him lay his brother John, 60 years of age, helpless with rheumatism and weakness. John was hurried to the hospital as rapidly as possible and when he was undressed $1,350 was found in his pockets.

The men were found by the merest chance. John James, a butcher, happened to drive by the place late in the afternoon, and saw the dead Michael sitting staring out of the window. The butcher had seen him in the same position Friday and also Saturday. The man seemed to look worse than he had on the two previous days, so James got off his wagon and knocked at the door.

When no answer came he burst the door in. The sight that met his eyes staggered him. John lay on the floor moaning feebly; his tongue was black and protruded from his mouth. The butcher bent over him and heard him murmur a single word: "Water."

The butcher drew water from a tap near at hand, and dashed it in the man's face. He then turned his attention to Michael, and found that he was dead.

John was rushed to the hospital. He became unconscious on the way and was revived only after the most heroic work. He was then able to tell a story which for its horror rivals anything that ever came from the brain of Edgar Allan Poe.



John Tried to Get to His Brother But Failed.

The two aged men, it seems, have lived for nearly a year in the little shack. It is miserably furnished and has but two rooms. Since the men took up their residence there John Flaherty had become practically a cripple from rheumatism. Wednesday night, he said, while he lay in one room and his brother in another, he heard his brother call faintly for water. John tried to get to him but failed. After a while he called to Michael, and as the other man did not reply John presumed that he had fallen asleep.

Thursday morning dawned and wore on to noon. A half dozen times John tried to get to his brother but was still unable to drag himself across the floor. He lay helpless all day, fell into a doze at dusk, and again about midnight he heard his brother cry once more for water. Again he was unable to get to him.

The distance between him and his brother was probably a dozen feet. The cripple knew that his brother was in dire extremity, and, weak as he was himself, determined to get to him if it cost him his life. He decided to crawl to him foot by foot. His brother, when well, had always brought the crippled John his food.

John, when he began his tragic progress across the floor to the other sick man, was so weak from pain and starvation that every move caused him to lapse into unconsciousness. A foot of progress, then a couple of hours of stupor, then another foot, then another period of unconsciousness. So the horrible hours dragged on.

When John was found he was within a foot of his brother's chair.

The $1,350 in his pockets remains from $1,500 which the brothers received a year ago from the sale of a piece of property.

Cook's Sudden Popularity.

Marie Cazaze, a Parisian cook, has won a $20,000 prize in a lottery. Within half an hour after her good fortune became known she had two proposals of marriage and a suggestion to elope.

BIG-VEIN COAL MEN WIN.

Commission Orders Railroads To Reduce George's Creek Rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission have published its opinion in the case of the American Coal Company of Allegany County and the Wachovia Coal Company of Baltimore City against the Baltimore and Ohio, the Western Maryland, the Pennsylvania and a large number of the railway companies in the George's Creek basin coal cases. On the testimony adduced of record the commission holds:

That the railroads' rates on big-vein coal from George's Creek basin, in Allegany county, Maryland, and the Elk Garden region to tidewater when going over the piers to destination outside the Delaware and Chesapeak capes are unreasonable and unduly discriminatory and ought not to exceed the rates contemporaneously in effect on small-vein coal from the same district and coal from Meyersdale, Austen, Newburg and Upper Potomac districts in Pennsylvania and West Virginia when waterborne to the same destinations.

That the railroads' rates on coal mined in George's Creek basin and in the Elk Garden region when destined to points in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England, are unreasonable and discriminatory and ought not to exceed the rates to the same destination from Meyersdale, Austen, Newburg and Upper Potomac regions.

George's Creek basin for ten years or more has been grouped for rate-making purposes with the Meyersdale, Austen, Newburg and Upper Potomac districts, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and other points of consumption for a like period of time have taken a group rate from all these mines. The commission in its decision, rendered by Commissioner Harlan, holds that no showing is made to justify an order disturbing the grouping of coal-producing districts and coal-consuming destinations.

Collateral with this decision, which is of great importance to the coal regions of Maryland, the commission has passed an order which directs that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other defendants shall on or before September 20, 1909, and for a period of two years after that abstain from charging, demanding, collecting or receiving for the transportation of big-vein coal originating at mines at points in the George's Creek basin and the Elk Garden region when shipped over the piers at tidewater and water-borne to destinations inside and outside Delaware and Chesapeake capes rates that are in excess of the rates for the transportation of small-vein coal to said points from said mines or that are in excess of the rates for the transportation of coal from the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields. The railroad are also ordered by the commission to put in force by September 20 next the same rates on big-vein coal from the George's Creek and Elk Garden region for the above destinations as are now in force for the transportation of small-vein coal and the order is so worded as to direct the observance of the other principles laid down in the opinion.

Some years ago a reduction was ordered in the rates of small-vein coal from George's Creek in order that it might compete with the West Virginia coal. Now the same rate is ordered on the big-vein coal.

Regarding the reduction in output of big-vein coal, Commissioner Harlan's opinion says "that the closer approach of many big-vien mines to the point of exhaustion, the lengthening of their underground workings, the increasing troubles with water in the mines, etc.," have at a disadvantage in in competition with coals of like quality from other districts.

"The long headings and consequently long underground hauls require, besides an extension of the underground tracks, the use of motors and other mechanical devices not needed in the small-vein mines: and in other ways the cost of production has so increased in recent years that it is said now to exceed the cost in some of the competing districts by as much as 25 cents a ton.

"The consequence is that a number of mines have been closed and many miners are idle."

The second point in the case of the complainants was a demand for lower rates from Georges Creek basin to tide water and local points because of the shorter haul when compared with the distance from the mines in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields. The Pennsylvania fields are west and north of George's Creek on the Pittsburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and are from 50 to 100 miles more distant from tidewater points than are the mines of George's Creek. The mines in West Virginia fields lie from 60 to 85 miles south and west of Georges Creek basin, on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio, and also on the line of the Western Maryland, and are to that extent more distant from tide water than the Georges Creek mines.

"From Cumberland to Baltimore as the record discloses there is a descending grade, and the other conditions of transportation seem to be less complicated than is the case west of Cumberland. The tracks from the two fields on the west lead up to Cumberland on an ascending grade," the opinion states.

"The complainants urge that these adverse conditions of transportation from the West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields, when considered together with their mileage, justify lower rates from George's Creek basin than from mines in those two districts. In this connection the complainants also call attention to the fact that the distance from George's Creek basin to tide water at Baltimore is but 229 miles, as compared to 295 miles at Wilmington and 325 miles at Philadelphia. On this ground they also ask rates to tide water at Baltimore that are lower in proportion to mileage than the present rates to Philadelphia and Wilmington.

"While we are not disposed to criticise the desire on the part of the operators of George's Creek to secure better rates than their competitors in the other two fields enjoy, we are not inclined, on the other hand, to yield to their demand. There are many coal groups that are much more extensive than this group. Moreover, it has been our understanding that group rates, particularly on such a commodity as coal, are advantageous to the public, the carriers and the mine owners alike. The disruption of this grouping of coal-producing districts and coal-consuming destinations after it has been in effect for so many years could not fail to lead to a widespread confusion in coal rates, and we see nothing in the record to justify such an order."

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN 1908

Interesting Figures Given Out by U. S. Geological Survey Department.

The total production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1908, as reported by the United States Geological Survey was 200,448,281 short tons, having a spot value of $276,995,152. This included 74,347,102 long tons (equivalent to 83,268,754 short tons) of anthracite, with a spot value of $158,178,849, and 117,179,527 short tons of bituminous with a spot value of $118,816,303.

The production of both anthracite and bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1908 was less than in 1907, but owing to the fact that anthracite no longer enters to any great extent into manufacturing industries, it was less seriously affected by the financial depression than bituminous coal. The aggregate production of both kinds in 1908 showed a decrease of 35,299,208 short tons, or 14.97 per cent, in quantity and of $42,252,930, or 13.24 per cent. in value from that of 1907. The decrease in the production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania from 1907 to 1908 was 32,963,650 short tons, or 21.95 per cent., in quantity, and $36,849,723, or 23.67 per cent. in value.

In spite of the decreased production, the number of men employed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania in 1908 showed an increase of 9,606 over 1907, the number reported in 1908 being 340,135. Of this number 174,174 were in the anthracite mines, against 167,234 in 1907, and the bituminous mine workers increased from 163,295 to 165,961. The average number of days worked decreased in the bituminous mines from 255 to 201. The average annual production per man in the bituminous mines was 706 short tons in 1908 against 919.5 tons in 1907. The daily average per man in 1908 was 2.13 long tons (2.39 short tons) of anthracite and 3.51 short tons of bituminous coal. In 1907 the average production per man was 2.08 long tons (2.23 short tons) of anthracite and 3.61 short tons of bituminous coal.

From 1876 to 1880 the average production of bituminous coal was 1.41 times that of anthracite, but from 1901 to 1905 the production of bituminous coal was 4.08 times that of hard coal.

The first records of bituminous coal production in Pennsylvania are for the year 1840, when 464,826 short tons were mined. From 1814 to the close of 1908 the total production of both anthracite and bituminous has amounted to about 4,000,000,000 short tons, the production of anthracite being slightly more than half.

Most of the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania are operated on the eight hour basis. Out of a total of 165,961 men employed in 1908, 99,406, distributed among 764 mines, worked eight hours; 24,828, employed in 241 different mines, worked nine hours; and 38,125, employed in 197 mines worked ten hours.

Except for a suspension of operations which lasted practically throughout the month of April, pending an adjustment of the wage scale, there were no strikes or lockout of sufficient importance to affect the trade as a whole.

James E. Roderick, chief of the department of mines of Pennsylvania, reports that 1,250 men were killed and 2,189 injured in the coal mines of Pennsylvania in 1908, as against 1,314 men killed and 2,576 injured in 1907. Of the 1908 fatalities, 678 occurred in the anthracite mines and 672 in the bituminous mines. Of the nonfatal accidents, 1,178 occurred in the anthracite mines and 1,019 in the bituminous mines. The death rate per thousand employes in the anthracite mines was 3.89 in 1908, against 4.23 in 1907; the death rate in the bituminous mines 3.45 in 1908 and 4.04 in 1907. In the anthracite mines 57 deaths, or a little less than 9 per cent. of the the fatalities, were due to gas explosions; 284 or 42 per cent., were due to falls of roof of coal; powder explosions killed 23; mine car accidents 90; shaft accidents 13; miscellaneous accidents inside the mines killed 129; and 82 employes were killed outside the mines. In the bituminous mines 162 persons, or 28 per cent. of the total, were killed by gas or dust explosions, and 263, or 46 per cent., were killby falls of roof or coal.

In the production of bituminous coal alone Pennsylvania far outranks the other coal-producing States, the output in 1908 having been nearly 2½ times that of Illinois, which ranks second.

M. R. Campbell, of the United States Geological Survey, places the amount of coal originally in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania at 21,000,000,000 short tons and in the bituminous fields at 112,574,000,000 short tons. There is still in the ground approximately 16,970,000,000 ton of anthracite, which would be capable of producing, at the rate of one ton of coal lost for each ton mined, 8,425,000,000 tons, or approximately 102 times the anthracite produced in 1908.

Of bituminous coal there is still in the ground more than 109,000,000,000 short tons, about 930 times the production of 1908. In other words, if the exhaustion is 1½ times the production of bituminous in Pennsylvania, at the rate of production in 1908 the supply would last approximately 620 years.

The Lady and the Cobra.

An Englishwoman residing in India one evening found to her horror that a huge cobra had coiled itself about her veranda rails, near which she sat playing the violin. She was too near the snake to run with safety, so she continued playing while she gradually edged away. At first her only idea was to keep the creature thus engaged while she escaped, but when she had gained a safer distance and perhaps fascinated by the unwonted sight a strange inspiration seized her. She played air after air of different characters.

The effect was magical. That snake behaved like an ardent, hot blooded disciple of Paganini. Every variation in the music, whether of volume or of tone, produced instantly a corresponding change in the attitude of the cobra. If she played a lively dance it swayed its body sideways in quick time and yet in graceful curves. Once she struck a number of false notes in rapid succession on purpose. The cobra winced and writhed in pain, as if suddenly struck with a whip.

Thus the creature behaved like a mad musician till the lady getting tired of the sport, gradually moved herself farther and farther and then made a sudden bolt into her room and banged the door, leaving the cobra to wander disconsolate to its lair in the fields.—London Chronicle.

Fall Term Opening.

Week of August 30, 1909. The Tri-State Business College. Cumberland, Md. 20-6t

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.30 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.30 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.30 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909.

THAT foot is evidently still on their necks.

IT MUST be admitted that the local unterrified are afraid of each other.

POOR Governor Crothers, with his executive duties pressing heavy upon him, a machine that is becoming clogged and out of whack, his labors are becoming onerous endeavoring to harmonize the local Democracy.

REVOLT IN QUEEN ANNES

From Queen Annes comes a story of Democratic strife that finds counterpart in some form or other in many other parts of the state. The Queen Annes fight that has called into the field an independent Democratic ticket is but an index finger pointing to the inevitable defeat of the Democratic party through the sowing of the seeds of discord by the fatuous leaders. The defectants take pretty high ground, but it is manifestly Republican ground, with some trimming that give it Democratic flavor. This fact is not material, however, as compares with the general impression of the bunglesome manning of the Democratic situation in the state this fall. Unfortunate it is for the interests of the party that seeks entrenchment; fortunate for the people, who will be taught by the discords and the wranglings in the Democratic household the hazard of placing the state in perpetual bondage to the Bourbons.

The denunciations by the Queen Annes independents of the Wilson law and the Straus amendment are but echoes of widespread disaffection in the Democratic ranks with regard to the political corruption and the debasing resources to which every self-respecting Democrat will have to give countenance if he supports the ticket. The Queen Annes bolters propose a modified suffrage plank which possesses no especial merit. The fact is that the Republican party in Queen Annes as elsewhere, occupies the solid ground of popular interest. The Republican party long ago discovered the tenor of the public mind, and this, happily, was in accord with the spirit of that party. The present is no time to propose any kind of suffrage modification. The people are thoroughly sickened with the veil of duplicity that shrouds the efforts of the Democratic party to tamper with the franchise. They are fixed in their purpose of reading a severe lesson to those who would poison the political springs at their source in the Constitution. There is only one straight road to pursue, and that is to overthrow beyond the possibility of revival the deadening and destructive plan of the Democratic party to foist upon the voters of the state an imposition that would bring Maryland under tutelage to political sutocracy, perhaps for generations to come.

The outbreaks of disaffection in the Democratic ranks is the percurser of that emphatic and decisive defeat which if the signs are read aright, the people are preparing to administer to the party. The fabric of the machine is breaking under the pressure of duress, and the various counties are in active or incipient revolt. Grievances, local in character and that ordinarily would not be aired, are now symptoms of acute disaffection. This is because of general dissatisfaction with the manner in which the party has been controlled. Thus the forces of political justice are operating for the overthrow of the devisors of ill for the people.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

After a day of battle cries and exhibitions of the rancor that customarily attends the brotherhood assemblies of the Maryland Democrats a set of resolutions was adopted last week by that party that pledged the party to the suffrage amendment as the main and vital issue. But in order to dress the dish that is unpalatable to many to the taste of all, the counties made a nominal capitulation to the city. Baltimore Democrats have only a party interest in the amendment; they have a vital interest in fuller representation. In consideration of their support of the suffrage proposal they therefore, have a promise of fuller representation in the legislature for Baltimore. The resolution pledges the party to the promotion of a constitutional amendment providing for a Baltimore equal representation in the House on the basis of population and in the Senate representation upon the basis of one senator for every city unit having a population as great as that of the largest county. Thus the mountain has labored and brought fourth a mouse. The only semblance to a city victory is a queak in the convention resolutions. As the promise was made simply in the line of a trade for the support for a nefarious project, there is little chance that, should the Democrats be victorious, the proposal for enlarged city representation will proceed a step furthur. It was not an honest measure adopted upon its merits, but a partisan proposal adopted for the purpose of buncombe.

The senatorial primary law stands upon absolutely shifting foundations. The party will do well if it can keep it from being lost in the quicksand before the campaign comes to a close. The motive of the managers in indorsing this scheme of designating candidates is hardly open to doubt. They purpose to play a political card in the hope of making the Republican party follow suit. That party has yet its issue to frame, and for the present it is important only to point out that the primaries, senatorial and otherwise, have not freed the people one whit from boss control, but the Democratic boss has been even more in evidence. Making the primaries compulsory will not make them either more popular or more serviceable. The Democratic brand of primaries has not found favor with the people.

The administration of Austin L. Crothers, unproductive as it has been, receives perfunctory indorsement, and good roads, which seems to be an eminently virtuous project for the party to lend its sanction to, are indorsed likewise, despite the fact that they have in no instance materialized. As for the record of the Democratic legislature, it has been so barren of good results that the mere fact of calling attention to it should be embarrassing to the party. The public utilities commission idea receives indorsement. It would be a fine board for politicians with a determined pull and purpose. But let it pass—the Democratic party has committed itself in words to the idea that a year ago was so foreign to the thinking of the Governor that he confessed he did not know what such a commission comprehended.

The one philosophic principle, the one logical thread in the Democratic position, is that the party, casting about for measures that have enough of double interpretation to fool a portion of the population, have fabricated a scheme of campaign based upon no fundamental and honest purpose to do the state good, but simply to take care of the fortunes of the professional politician. This broad and sweepieg declaration will find justification from an analysis of the resolutions in the light of the party's recent history and accomplishments.—Baltimore American.

A GOOD CLIMATE

The rain which fell in this State last night did incalculable good to crops, and it is to be hoped means an end of the drought which this section almost invariably suffers from some time during the summer season. The estimate of loss due to lack of moisture is probably some what exaggerated, since the droutht has not been uncommonly prolonged; but the damage has unquestionably been heavy. This season it struck Maryland in a tender spot, since it hurt the small fruit for which the State is famous. Everybody suffers more or less from the deprivation, but the hardship is especially felt by the truck farmers and others who depend for a livelihood on the production of their gardens and farms. On the whole, Maryland has not suffered worse than other sections. Take the climate here month in and month out and the State has little to complain about. It should be remembered that the only drawback here is an occasional drought and a little excess in humidity for a few days at a time during the summer. Outside of these two objectionable features, Maryland's summer, fall, winter and spring—take them as they come and go—are hard to beat. —Baltimore News.

A DEMOCRAT'S OBJECTIONS TO THE AMENDMENT.

We have had a statement from President Taft that the proposed suffrage amendment in this state is unconstitutional. We have had the opinion of other first-class lawyers that if it ever gets before the Supreme Court it will bring the whole scheme in our sister states farther South—which are struggling with a negro problem beside which that of Maryland is insignificant—tumbling down like a stack of cards. In addition, it is worth noting that there are minor defects in the law.

John Hinkley, Democrat and lawyer, in an interview explaining why he would not vote for the amendment—after saying that the fact that it, in his judgment, is unconstitutional and that as a lawyer he has sworn to support the Constitution of the country is reason enough for his opposition—proceeded to give other good arguments against it. It is interesting to observe that Mr. Hinkley agrees with George R. Gaither, Jr., in the belief that the amendment would disfranchise a large number of native-born sons of foreign-born parents not naturalized prior to 1869.

As an additional argument against the amendment, Mr. Hinkley believes that disfranchisement of the negro would make Maryland a one-party state, and he does not believe in putting this power in the hands of any party—not even his own.—Baltimore News.

Farm Sold.

The farm of Col. J. M. Burns, near Mountain Lake Park, was sold last Thursday, through the agency of Lieut. E. S. West, to Mr. W. W. Wiseman, of Gilmer county, W. Va., who will take possession on October 1st. The farm is a splendidly located piece of property, highly productive and has upon it modernly constructed buildings. Col. Burns disposed of the farm owing to his continued ill-health. He retains his home at Mountain Lake Park, however, which we trust he will continue to occupy for many years to come.

INTER-STATE GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

To Be Held at Mt. Lake Park August 27th-30th.

The proposed Good Roads meeting at Mountain Lake Park to be held conjointly by the good roads advocates of Maryland and West Virginia promises to be more of a success than anticipated. Much interest in the meeting is apparent and indications point to the presence of many prominent men of both states. For the occasion a program has been arranged which covers the four days' meeting of the advocates of improved roads, which is presented below:

Friday, August 27th, 8:00 p. m.—Inter-State Good Roads banquet, to be held at the Mountain Lake Hotel. Tickets will be $1.00. All applicants for tickets should send their names with the money to Dr. W. W. Davis, Mountain Lake Park, Md., by Wednesday, Aug. 25th.

Saturday, August 28th, 9:00 to 9:30 a. m.—"The Road Laws of West Virginia and Their Application," by Mr. C. P. Light, commissioner of highways of West Virginia.

9:30-10:00 a. m.—Open conference.

10:00-10:30 a. m.—"Building Good Roads in Maryland," by a representative of the Maryland Highways Commission.

10:30-11:00 a. m.—Open conference.

11:00 a. m.—Address by Mr. Archer B. Hulbert, Marietta, Ohio, representative of the Agricultural Department, on "Road Economics."

3:00 p. m.—General conference on Good Roads, conducted by Hon. W. M. Havs, assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

8:00 p. m.—"The Alpha and Omega of Good Roads," an illustrated lecture by Mr. Charles H. Hoyt, of the Department of Agriculture.

Sunday, August 29th, 10:30 a. m.—Sermon, "Good Roads and the Kingdom." Preacher to be announced later.

Monday, August 30th, 9:00-12:00 a. m.—Addresses by a number of prominent speakers.

Monday Afternoon—A series of addresses, in which the county commissioners of Maryland and the members of the county courts of West Virginia will take part. Monday afternoon's meeting will deal almost exclusively with the county commissioner's problems.

Monday Evening—Popular platform meeting, speakers to be announced later.

The Governors of Maryland and West Virginia have both promised to be present and will deliver addresses.

Base Ball.

MT. LAKE PARK 3, FROSTBURG 0.

In one of the most exciting games of the season Mt. Lake defeated Frostburg, the strongest team in Western Maryland, on Tuesday by a close score. The game was of a sensational order. It was won through the opportune hitting of the Mt. Lake Park boys. Boyle who pitched for the victors, was effective, pulling himself out of the hole on two differant occasions with men on second and third bases. "Huck" Finn, a former pitcher of the Charlotte team of the Carolina League, was in the box for the visitors and was touched up for eleven safe hits. The feature of the game was a sensational one-hand running catch by Jack Grimes which blasted Frostburg's of hope scoring two men in the seventh enning.

The score:

	R	H	E
Frostburg	0	8	0
Mt. Lake	3	11	1

Batteries: Finn and Carroll; Boyle and Dawson.

OAKLAND 5, LONACONING 0.

Oakland defeated Lonaconing in a well played game Tuesday, at the Oakland Ball Park by the score of 5 to 0. Both teams played good ball. Coney lost throught the inability of hitting Burry, a former twirler of the Charleroi, Pa., team, who was on the mound for the local team, getting but three scatterd hits off his delivery. Burry's pitching was a decided feature of the game.

The score:

	P	H	E
Lonaconing	0	1	4
Oakland	5	7	3

Batteries: Grindle, Barclay and Sloan; Burry and Dawson.

Lime. Lime. Lime.

Any one wanting lime for fall crops write W M. Bisnop, Terra Alta, W. Va., for prices delivered at your nearest railroad station, either in lump or granulated. Analysis of this limestone shows 89.95 carbonate of lime. We have limestone in this section that only shows 66.89 carbonate of lime. It does not require any more labor to put the high grade lime on your land and you get about 25 per cent. more lime from every ton used, or you would get as much pure lime from fifteen hundred pounds of the high grade lime as you would from two thousand pounds of the lime that only shows 66.89 carbonate of lime, therefore you handle five hundred pounds more of the low grade lime in very ton to get the same result, which is quite an item to the farmer.

23-3t W. M. BISHOP.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The season so far has been a success, in attendance and in the program furnished on the platform. But one week remains of the Chautauqua, the prominent features of the daily program being as follows:

Friday, 20th—"Recognition Day." 11.00 a. m. Lecture by Robt. M. Moore, Washington. 2 p. m. March of Chautauquans, class of 1909. 8. p. m. Full evening of colored Moving Pictuers, including "Cinderella" and the story of "Rip Van Winkle."

Saturday, 21st—11 a. m. Chalk Talk by George Little. 8.00 p. m. Great Week-end Entertainment. Solos, Illustrated Songs and Moving Pictures.

Sunday, 22nd—11.00 a. m. Morning Sermon, "The Immortality of a Transfer," Dr. Henry C. Risner, Tyler, Texas. 7.00 p. m. Eventide Song Service.

Monday, 23rd—11.00 a. m. Lecture, "An Eagle Feather." by Dr. Henry C. Risner. 8.00 p. m. "Ben Hur," Gen. Lew Wallace's Immortal Story told by means of colored stereopticon views and Moving Pictures, giving the "Charlot Race.

Tuesday, 24th—11.00 a. m. Lecture. "The Story of the Ages," Rev. Dr. G. S. Holmes. 7.30 p. m. Thirty minutes of impersonations and lightning changes by Mr. Harry White, New York City, followed at 8.00 by a Grand Concert, by the famous Lotus Glee Club of New York City and Illustrated Songs and Moving Pictures.

Wednesday, 25th—"Musical Festival Day." 11.00 a. m. Harry White the impersonator and lightning change artist. 2.30 p. m. "The Great White World," Capt. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, manager of the Zeigler-Baldwin Arctic Expedition. Elaborate collection of curios. 7.00 p. m. Grand Closing Entertainment and brief lecture by Capt. Baldwin, "The First Time Across the Arctic Ocean," illustrated by a series of stereoptican views and followed by a double display of moving pictures. 9.30 p. m. Brilliant display of Fireworks as the excursion trains depart.

Mr. Burt Seese and Miss Rose Heenan were married at the Mountain Lake Hotel here after many exciting and thrilling experiences. They are from Clarksburg and they are at present residing in that city with Mrs. Maggie Cuuningham, Mr. Seese's mother. They had eloped and they were stopped at Clarksburg, W. Va. from boarding boarding Baltimore and Ohio train No. 4, after which they drove to Salem, W. Va., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Seese and there their unusual experiences, which lasted two days only began. After arriving at Salem, they were unable to get a Baltimore and Ohio fast train to stop, so in the carriage they had taken to Salem they continued to Bristol, W. Va., and spent the rest of the night at the home of Mr. Ray Seese's mother-in-law. The following morning they took a train bound to Oakland, but thinking that they would be intercepted by the authorities at Grafton, they stopped at Webster, just west of Grafton. Ray Seese, however, went to Grafton, secured a carriage and driving back to Webster got the bridal party and then drove around Grafton to Thornton, thereby evading any possibility of being intercepted at Grafton. At Thornton, the first train out was taken to Oakland, but when nearing that place the possibility of running into trouble again loomed up, so Miss Heenan, Mrs. Seese and Mr. Burt Seese went through to Mountian Lake Park, while Ray Seese, the best man, got off at Oakland, secured the marriage license and the services of a preacher and drove to Mountain Lake Park where the ceremony took place a short time afterwards.

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve lunches and ice cream and cake on the large veranda of the Mallette cottage on the closing day of the Chautauqua, Wednesday next. Proceeds to go to parsonage fund.

The Maulsby cottage in Cosy Row was purchased last week by Mr. Barnard, who has been residing on the same street. The price paid was $1,225.

The natural gas franchise has again been blocked, but the delay will only be temporary. "The People" want the gas and they will get it in the end.

On account of rain the excursion to the Park Tuesday was not so large as had been expected, but the amphitheatre was well filled in the afternoon and evening. The program was one of the best ever given here. The afternoon address by Gov. Glenn, of North Carolina, was greatly enjoyed by the large audience.

A great crowd is expected on the closing day next Wednesday, when a splendid program will be presented.

Our base ball team won the game from the Frostburg team Tuesday afternoon by a scoge of 3 to 0.

Preaching in the M. E church Sunday evening at 8.15.

Births.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. C. Bowie Johnson, at their home in Oakland, last Friday morning, a daughter. The happiness of the parents is only equalled by that of the paternal grandmother and great aunt, Mrs. Lou Thayer-Waters.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

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THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after a while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Sheriff's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Property

Located, Lying and Being In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county and to me directed, being Nos. 2, 3 and 7, respectively, Judicials, to June Term, A. D., 1909, at the suits of H. C. Stemple, Alexander Kitzmiller and Henry C. Stemple, I will on

Saturday, September 4, 1909,

in front of the Court House, in Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property to satisfy said executions:

I

All the right, title and estate at law and in Equity of Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is specifically described in a deed from Ada V. Halterman and Henry H. Halterman to Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date June 5th, A. D., 1904, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 142, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which deed reference is hereby made for a particular description of the land above described.

II

All the right, title, interest and estate at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is specifically described in a deed from Henry F. Marshall and Sarah J. Marshall to the said Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date August 11th, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 300, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which deed reference is hereby made for a particular description of said land and property.

III

All the right, title, interest and estate at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is described in a deed from Peter F. Snyder and Amanda Snyder to the said Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date October 27, A. D., 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 364, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which last mentioned deed reference is hereby made for a specific description of said land, being the property therein mentioned.

IV

All the right, title and interest at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is described in a deed from Henry C. Stemple and Annie Stemple to Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date April 30, A. D., 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 457, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county to which last mentioned deed reference is hereby made for a specific description of said land therein described.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have seized, levied upon, and taken into execution all the above described property according to law and that I will at the time, place and upon the terms above named sell the same at public auction to satisfy said executions.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett Co.

Attorneys: THOMAS J. PEDDICORD, F. A. THAYER.

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Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

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Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

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Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

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THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY:

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

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G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

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Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Nelson Clark, of Crellin, was a business visitor to this office last Saturday.

Mr. J. M. Crane, of Kingwood, W. Va., spent yesterday in Oakland with friends.

Mrs. S. C. Hartley, of Meyersdale, Pa., is here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. F. Hammond.

Rev. and Mrs. Strader and family, of Terra Alta, were guests yesterday of Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Ward.

The Lincoln penny is invading the slot-machine field of the nickel. "Abe" was nothing if not ambitious.

Mr. Courtney Wilson, of near Gormania, was in the city last Thursday afternoon when he called at this office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A second-hand Osborne mowing machine for sale cheap. Apply to E. G. Naylor, Oakland.

Mr. Ross Durst, of near New Germany, spent a day or two in Oakland and at Mountain Lake Park this week.

FOUND—Tuesday, a black lace collarette, black and gold pin with pearl setting attached. Apply at the Garrett National Bank.

Mrs. George L. Wellington and daughter Miss Olga Wellington, of Cumberland, are guests at the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel.

Mrs. Harry W. Metheny, of Cumberland, who visited relatives in Oakland for several weeks past, returned to her home yesterday morning.

Miss Catharine Manges returned to her home in Oakland Thursday from an extended visit to relatives and friends at Somerset and Johnstown, Pa.

The ladies of the Deer Park Baptist church will hold an ice cream festival Saturday evening, August 21 on the village green. All are cordially invited.

Anyone wanting lime either in the rock or ground, write W. M. Bishop, Terra Alta, W. Va. He is prepared to furnish any amount from his kilns on short notice. 4t

Mr. Patrick E. Finzel, former Assemblyman from Garrett county, now a resident of Allegany county, was an interested spectator at the Republican convention held in Oakland yesterday.

Rev. George H. Nock, of Baltimore, spent Saturday in Oakland, coming here from Deer Park where he is spending a few day in the interest of the Sunday school organization of which he is president.

Dr. S. B. Muncaster, of Washington, D. C., who has been in Oakland for several weeks past practicing his profession, successfully removed cataracts from the eyes of Mrs. Eliza Fundenberg last Friday.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

Mrs. John Bergman, who has been ill of typhoid fever for a week or more, was removed from her home on Oak street to the Home Sanatorium last Friday, where she is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

Among the callers at this office Tuesday was Mr. William Schell, recently of Garrett county but now a resident of Westernport, Allegany county, who came to Oakland on business before the the county commissioners' board.

For several days last week long trains of tank cars were run to Oakland from the west for the purpose of hauling water to Terra Alta and Rowlesburg, but on Sunday the drouth was broken and the trrins were discontinued.

FOR SALE—At Mt. Lake Park, at Bullard Cottage, a light two seated single surrey in excellent condition; three double-heater stoves and a small wood stove. All must be sold at once; a bargain. MRS. L. F. BULLARD.

Miss Bessie Littman, of Oakland, who has been chief operator of the Bell lines since that system was installed in Oakland a few years ago, resigned her position one day last week. Miss Beckwith succeeded Miss Littman to the position.

We have been requested to announce an all day bush meeting to be held on Laurel run in District No. 11 by the M. E. church of Barton, Allegany county. Ministers from a number of churches in the Creek region are expected to be present. All are invited to attend the meeting.

The funeral of the late Harry Irvin, whose death was noted in these columns last week, occurred last Friday morning from the undertaking rooms of Mr. D. E. Bolden, on Second street. The services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Workman, of the M. E. church, and the interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

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GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

GAS MAIN BROKE MONDAY MORNING NEAR DOUGLAS

And Serious Inconvience To Consumers In Oakland Resulted.

That which may never again occur to the mains of the Northern Natural Gas Company took place last Monday morning about 1.30 o'clock when the main supplying Oakland and all towns east, including Cumberland and the towns along George's Creek, parted at a point near Douglas, West Va., where the pipe crosses a small stream.

The cause of the accident was a terrific downpour of rain, resembling in volume and the damage wrought to fields and crops, a cloudburst. At all events the small stream was without a moment's notice converted into a raging torrent and the pressure of water against the pipe tore out two lengths and completely cut off the supply of gas from the towns depending upon it for fuel as well as light.

In additions to causing a break in the gas mains, telephone and telegraph service all along the line of the gas company was seriously crippled, resulted in a delay in locating the trouble and getting men to to the place to repair the damages. The repairs were all made, however, within a comparatively short time and gas was on and burning in Oakland by four o'clock Monday afternoon.

Many people in Oakland who had discarded their ranges and had installled gas stoves in their kitchens were somewhat surprised when they attempted to light the fires preparatory to getting breakfast and many expedients were resorted to. One man, a father of a family of six or eight, said that his wife had prepared the morning meal in a chafing dish. Another resorted to the stove in the laundry, while others went to hotels and restaurants and broke their fast.

In commenting on the break the Cumberland News of Monday said:

In Cumberland the lunch rooms, all of which have been using gas almost exclusively, were compelled to resort to the use of coal, charcoal and other means of cooking; the city water plant had to be changed back so that coal could be used under the boilers; the N. & G. Taylor tin mill plant in South Cumberland, which had just completed a heat when the pressure became low, had to stop work; the German Brewery was compelled to stop and change back to the use of coal, and the large Footer dying establishment, which happily was well equipped for such an emergency, was compelled to stop and make the change back to the use of coal. Many families throughout the city were compelled to eat a cold breakfast or have the neighbors to cook their meals and some of the hotels in the city were in the same predicament.

The escaping gas threw the water from the bed of the creek fifty feet in the air.

Mr. D. Grant Smith, formerly of this office but for a number of years an employing printer at Grafton, and later connected with the Grafton Republican, has severed his connection with that paper and is now on a visit to his old home in Preston county, West Va. Mr. Smith may locate in Baltimore and engage in business.

Mr. E. H. Wolfe, of near Cranesville, was in Oakland Tuesday when he left on our desk a number of apples grown on his farm last year, the fruit being exceedingly well preserved, and perfect in every respect. Mr. Wolfe also informed us that on eight and a half acres of land he harvested 228 bushels of wheat. Who can beat this record?

Mr. Howard Robinson, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland last Saturday where he is the guest of his sister, Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh. Accompanying Mr. Robinson was a party of young people, who are stopping at Mrs. Johnson's, composed of Misses Mabel and Lillian Hyde, Miss Helen DeShields, Miss Clara Price and Mr. Lou Rhodrick, all of Baltimore.

FOR SALE—Gasoline Engine in first class condition, 1½ H. P. sufficient to run cream separator, feed cutter, or pump; first cost $100. Will sell with batteries, water connection, cheap. Also one cast kitchen range in first class condition, six holes, water back and front, with connection to hot water tank and warming oven, cost $35. R. E. SLIGER.

Mr. E. R. Parker, of near Sunnyside, was in Oakland last Friday when he reported the loss by fire of his sawmill a few nights previous. The cause of the fire was unknown to Mr. Parker, but but he is of the opion that it was an accidental nature. He has already purchased a new equiptment and will have it in operation within a few weeks.

Every now and then some one comes to us to know why a certain business transaction or other concern was not mentioned in our paper. The matter we had probably heard in a round about way, but nothing definite had ever been told us. We are publishers, but not detectives. If you want a certain thing in which you are interested written up, you had better call on a representative of your paper and give him some definite information about it or the chances are that it will never appear in print.—Mountain Echo.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. JONAS WEITZELL.

Mrs. Ellen Weitzell, aged 54 years, wife of Jonas Weitzell, died Sunday at noon, after a lingering illness of about two years. The cause of her death was cancer of the stomach. She was for some time a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. She was born in the house in which she died, near New Germany. She was the daughter of the late John Sigler. Three sons and five daughters survive her: Lawrence, of Westernport; John and Oscar, living with the family. Mrs. Lucratia Broadwater, a daughter, resides on Love's farm near Lonaconing; Mrs. Harry Wilson, another daughter, at West Virginia Junction, and Mrs. Ambrose Fazenbaker, of New Germany. She leaves two brothers, George Sigler, of Elkins, W. Va., and Joseph Sigler, of Westernport; also a sister, Mrs. Rhoda Duckworth, of the same place. The funeral took place Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., with interment in the family cemetery nearby. Rev. John Green officiated.

MRS. MARY A. SHIRCLIFF.

Mrs. Mary A. Shircliff, widow of Honorious Shirchff, died at Gormania, W. Va., and was buried Thursday at Little Orleans, Allegany county. She was 71 years old. Requiem mass was celebrated in St. John's Catholic church, Gormania, by Rev. William A. O'Hara, of Keyser, before the funeral party left for Little Orleans. The surviving children are Leonard E. Shircliff, Elkins, W. Va.; Lawrence M. Shircliff, Mrs. H. C. Stemple, Austin L. Shircliff, Gormania; Mrs. N. C. Shrout, Wildell, W. Va.; William H. Shircliff, Westernport, Md., and Dr. James H. Shircliff, Blaine, W. Va.

Old Ice House Burned

Last Thursday night the old Nelson ice house located along the railroad track east of the water station caught or was set on fire and was completely destroyed. The building was of little value and has not been occupied for a number a years, consequently its loss is of little moment.

Mrs. Wade Hinebaugh, and two children, of Oakland, Md., and Miss Ida Guard, of Stephen City, Va., will leave this evening for Oakland after spending several day as the guests of Misses Blanche and Gertrude Guard.—Grafton Republican.

Garthright will have a car of strictly No. 1 corn and oats chop by Monday; also kiln-dried cracked corn and corn meal, and the very best winter wheat bran and fancy wheat middling which will be sold at the lowest cash or trade prices. 25-3t

Mr. E. W. Kelso, of near Mountain Lake Park, presented the editor with a number of extra fine peaches last Saturday afternoon. The fruit was grown by Mr. Kelso on his farm. The flavor was deliciously sweet and the size of the peaches eclipsed that of similar fruit grown in the peach belt of Maryland.

Mr. Frank E. Rathbun, of Piedmont, who recently returned from a tour of the west, came up to Oakland and Mountain Lake Park from his home last Saturday and spent the day with relatives and friends. Mr. Rathbun has entirely recovered from the slight injuries he received in the railroad wreck which occurred at Pebulo, Col., in which he and four others were hurt.

Mr. Gilead Miller, recently of Schell, W. Va., but now a resident of Bloomton, this county, vitised Oakland last Friday for the first time in twenty-five years where he met a number of old acquaintances and friends. Mr. Miller was very much gratified with the progress made by the county seat in the past quarter century and intimated that he would visit Oakland more frequently in the future.

Messrs. R. T. Browning and G. Semmes Hamill went to Baltimore Sunday night, returning to Oakland Tuesday morning. The visit of these gentleman to the city was in the interest of their respective friends for a place on the Democratic State Committee for the county. Mr. Browning is favorable to Mr. M. R. Hamill, while Mr. Hamill wants Mr. C. V. Gurrd appointed as the third member of the committee.

Mr. Noah Lichty of near Oakland, has received from the manufacturers a ditching machine similar to the one being used by Mr. William Tunny in making excavations for the water system of Oakland. The machine purchased by Mr. Lichty is very much smaller than Mr. Tunny's and will be used by him in trenching his farm and the glade lands of others residing in his section of the county. The machine will have a capacity of making a trench six inches wide and three to four feet deep.

Mr. Santy Smalley, of Kingwood, was in Oakland Tuesday, having come here from Deer Park, where he is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Calvin Savage. The brother and sister are twins and celebrated their seventieth anniversary Saturday. Mr. Smalley was a resident of Oakland up to the year 1868, when he moved to Preston county, where he has resided since. Notwithstanding the great lapse of time since he left Oakland Mr. Smalley met many of the old-time residents of the town and recognized them, renewing acquaintances formed nearly half a century ago.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Westernport Mercantile Company

Having purchased the stock of merchandise and fixtures of the late Wm. W. Sweet, at Swanton, Md., we shall continue the business and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and a well selected line of Groceries and Provisions

We wish to inform our prospective customers that we shall do a strictly cash business, or its equivalent, in Country Produce, etc., for which we shall allow the best prices the markets afford.

Soliciting the continued patronage of Mr. Sweet's old customers and trusting that our business relations may be mutually pleasant, we are, Very truly yours,

C. S. REPP, Manager
GEO. L. MICAHELS, Sec'y and Treas.

Westernport Mercantile Co

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

Sunday School Picnic.

The teachers and members of the Oakland Ev. Lutheran Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at the Bradley farm adjoining Oakland on the west, Friday, August 27th, to which all are cordially invited. The arrangements for the day's pleasure have not all been concluded but a splendid time is anticipated by all who expected to attend.

Notice to the Public.

We hereby give notice to the public that by mutual agreement we have this day, August 10, 1909, given our son, George M. Funk, his freedom, and that we are no longer responsible for any transaction that he may enter into.

CHARLES J. FUNK,
ANNIE D. FUNK.

Bayard, W. Va., Aug. 10, 1909.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Proposals for Building Wrought Iron Bridge

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, September 7, 1909,

at 1:30 o'clock p. m. at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge and concrete abutments. The superstructure to consist of one span 33 feet long and 14 feet wide. Said bridge is to be erected across Savage River near residence of C. Wilhelms. The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure seperate from the substructure and vice versa. Said bridge to be built according to the plans and specifications to be seen in the County Commissioners' office on and after September 1st, 1909.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

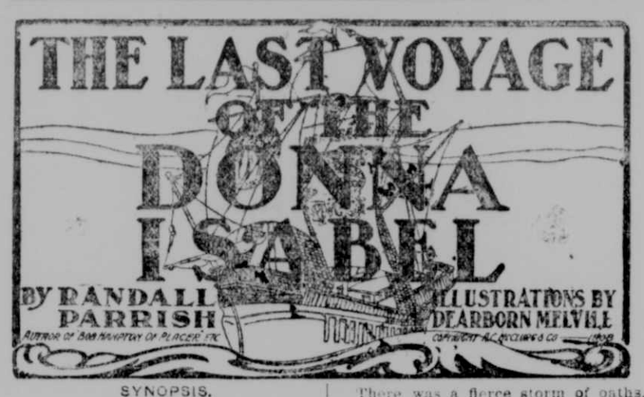
By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Republican for Job Work.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE DONNA ISABEL



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The story opens with the introduction of John Stephens, adventurer, a Massachusetts man imprisoned by authorities at Valparaiso, Chile. Being interested in mining operations in Bolivia, he was denounced by Chile as an insurrectionist and as a consequence was hiding. At his hotel his attention was attracted by an Englishman and a young woman.

CHAPTER II.—Stephens rescued the young woman from a drunken officer. He was thanked by her.

CHAPTER III.—Admiral of the Peruvian navy confronted Stephens, told him that war had been declared between Chile and Peru and offered him the office of captain. He desired that that night the Esmeralda, a Chilean vessel, should be captured. Stephens accepted the commission.

CHAPTER IV.—Stephens met a motley crew, to which he was assigned. He gave them final instructions.

CHAPTER V.—They successfully captured the vessel supposed to be the Esmeralda, through strategy.

CHAPTER VI.—Capt. Stephens gave directions for the departure of the craft.

CHAPTER VII.—He entered the cabin and discovered the English woman and her maid.

CHAPTER VIII. — Stephens quickly learned the wrong vessel had been captured, Lord Darlington's private yacht, the lord's wife and maid being aboard. He explained the situation to her ladyship.

CHAPTER IX.—Then First Mate Tuttle laid bare the plot, saying that the Sea Queen had been taken in order to go to the Antarctic circle.

CHAPTER X.—Tuttle explained that on a former voyage he had learned that the Donna Isabel was lost in 1753. He had found it frozen in a huge case of ice on an island and contained much gold.

CHAPTER XI.—Stephens, however, consented to be captain of the expedition. He told Lady Darlington. She was greatly alarmed, but expressed confidence in him.

CHAPTER XII.—The Sea Queen encountered a vessel in the fog. Stephens attempted to communicate, which caused a fierce struggle and he was overcome. Tuttle finally squaring the situation. Then the Sea Queen headed south again.

CHAPTER XIII.—Under Tuttle's guidance the vessel made progress toward its goal.

CHAPTER XIV.—De Nova, the mate, told Stephens that he believed Tuttle, now acting as skipper, insane because of his queer actions.

CHAPTER XV.—Stephens was awakened by crashing of glass. He saw Tuttle in the grip of a spasm of religious mania and overcame him. The sailor upon regaining his senses was taken ill.

CHAPTER XVI.—Tuttle committed suicide by shooting. Upon vote of the crew Stephens assumed the leadership and the men decided to continue the treasure hunt, the islands being supposed to be only 200 miles distant.

CHAPTER XVII.—Tuttle was buried in the sea, Lady Darlington pronouncing the service. Stephens awaking from sleep saw the ghost, supposed to have formed the basis for Tuttle's religious mania.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Upon advice of Lady Darlington, Stephens started to probe the ghost. He came upon Lieut. Sanchez, the drunken officer he had humbled in Chile. He found that at Sanchez' inspiration, Engineer McKnight played "ghost" to scare the men into giving up the quest.

CHAPTER XIX.—Stephens announced that the Sea Queen was at the spot where Tuttle's quest was supposed to be. The crew was anxious to go on in further search. De Nova and Stephens conquered them in a fist fight. Lady Darlington thanked him.

CHAPTER XX.—The Sea Queen started northward. She was wrecked in a fog. Stephens, De Nova, Lady Darlington and her maid being among those to set out in a life boat.

CHAPTER XXI.—Ten were rescued. Stephens saw only one chance in a thousand for life. Lady Darlington confessed her love to Stephens and he did likewise.

CHAPTER XXII.—Lady Darlington told her life story; how she had been bartered for a title, her yearning for absent love. She revealed herself as the school chum of Stephens' sister. She expressed a wish to die in the sea rather than face her former friends and go back to the old life. A ship was sighted.

CHAPTER XXIII.—The craft proved to be a derelict. They boarded her. She was frozen tight with hundreds of years of ice. Stephens found frozen bodies.

CHAPTER XXIV.—They accomplished the grewsome task of cleaning the cabin of the frozen bodies and rendering it fit for habitation. The vessel was the Donna Isabel, lost in 1753, 126 years previous.

CHAPTER XXV.—They read the log of the Isabel, which told how the Spaniards had died from cold, one by one. Lady Darlington sang to prevent the men from becoming moody.

CHAPTER XXVI.—The crew commenced the hunt for treasure. They found the iron chest, said to contain a part of 3,000,00 pesos, firmly imbedded in ice. Lady Darlington expressed the belief that it would never benefit the men, for she said the Donna Isabel would never reach port.

CHAPTER XXVII.—The men got a lust for gold. Stephens quelled it by whipping one. The Donna Isabel showed indications of sinking. They prepared to depart with what treasure had been found.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—The next morning they departed. Stephens went back to try to rescue Cole, a gold-crazed negro, who was hunting treasure in the hold. Stephens plunged into the icy sea a moment before the Donna Isabel sank. His mates rescued him, the negro being lost.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Exposure made nearly everyone but Lady Darlington and Stephens insane. He love for him kept him buoyed up through the terrible days and nights at sea in the open boat. One sailor jumped overboard his pockets laden with gold. Sanchez broke his leg. Stephens' mind became blank.

CHAPTER XXX.—Two days later they were rescued by a steamer. For three days Stephens hovered between life and death. Aroused to consciousness and finally health, he was told how Lord Darlington had been stabbed to death by Sanchez, who fleeing, joined the pirate party and died the day of the rescue. Stephens and Lady Darlington plighted their troth

about, extended his hands, smiling, and said: "Sure, I'm comin', ol' pal," and stepped overboard. We grabbed for him, but he went down and never came up again. McKnight was the first to speak.

"He had his pockets full o' gold. I saw him takin' it las' night."

There was a fierce storm of oaths, the faces of the men wolfish and savage as they glared down into the water; but Kelly fell on his knees and began to pray.

It almost seems to me that this was the last, though it could not have been. There were hours after that, perhaps even days and nights, when I lived without really knowing that I lived. It was a period of fancies, phantoms, dreams, weird and fantastic, haunting horrors that left all reality blank. I know that Johnson helped me at the tiller while De Nova lay prone in the bottom of the boat, sometimes talking to himself, occasionally lifting his head to peer over the side. What he said had no meaning, just a jumble of French words, and he smiled like that dead Spaniard in the cabin of the Donna Isabel. I know that Sanchez, who had bravely done all he could in spite of his broken leg, fell into the delirium of fever, screamed for hours that he was dying, and had at last to be bound fast in his blankets. I know Kelly came creeping aft with a knife in his hand, imagining he had been robbed, and I had to knock him flat with the tillerbar, the boat falling off into the trough of the sea and nearly capsizing before I could get her head about again. Doris was bending over Sanchez, who seemed to have an interval of sanity at the moment—that was the last I remember; then, I think, I pitched over against Doris when she came back to me, and everything went dark.

CHAPTER XXX.

In Which We Come to the End.

I was lying between white sheets in a rather wide berth when I came again to consciousness, a yellow glow of sunlight streaming in through an open port, and the clanking sound of machinery in my ears. I closed my eyes again, wearily, my head reeling yet from the delusions of the past. No, this was real—a steamer, rising and falling on the swell, but pushing steadily forward to the rapid revolutions of the screw. I could hear the tramping of feet on deck, even the slush of the sea without. I opened my eyes again, watching a curtain wave to the fresh air rushing in through the port, and then I turned my head on the pillow. Doris sat on a low stool gazing out through the aperture on the sea, her face partially turned away. She looked pale, careworn, her eyes heavy and sad. Suddenly she turned her glance in my direction, and sprang up with a glad cry.

"Oh, Jack, you have been lying there so long unconscious!"

I could only clasp her hands and gaze into the depths of her gray eyes.

"I have proved rather a poor specimen of a man, I fear, dear," I confessed at last, ashamed of my weakness. "How long?"

"It is three days since we were brought on board, and we were a day and night in the boat after you lost consciousness."

I endeavored to think it out, to comprehend. She leaned farther over, her lips touching my cheek.

"Don't worry about it, Jack; everything is all right now. Johnson took your place at the tiller, and—and we were picked up."

"What vessel is this?"

"The El Cid, Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres—a coast-trader."

"And the others? Do they live?"

"All but Sanchez; he died the night after our rescue. Kelly is half crazed yet, but they think he will get over it. De Nova was very badly frozen, but Celeste was out on deck yesterday."

I lay there looking at her, striving valiantly to put all these horrors away, and to face the present and the future. My handclasp tightened, for I could no longer keep back the one question which trembled on my lips.

"But you, Doris, you! Do you still mean what you said yonder? Are we only saved to lose each other? Have you heard? Do you know anything of him?"

The red blood flooded the pale cheeks, the long lashes veiling the gray eyes.

"Oh, not now; don't speak of that now."

"But I must, I cannot wait in suspense," I insisted, lifting myself on the pillow. "You have heard—tell me."

"I—I have been a coward," she faltered. "I—I have not asked; I have not even told my name to those on board. I was afraid the knowledge might place all under arrest; besides I—I wanted to nurse you."

I looked at her, my heart failing, my voice trembling as I spoke.

"But—but are you going to—England?"

"Yes."

"When?"

There was a long pause, in which I heard her rapid breathing.

"They—they tell me I can get passage on an English vessel, the Albatross, within a few days after we reach Buenos Ayres."

Her hand tightened on mine, and she dropped to her knees, her face buried in the coverlet.

I fought the devil in me like a man, my hands clenched, my teeth set fiercely, but it was a while before I could control my voice sufficiently for reply. She did not lift her head, and as I continued to gaze at her my heart throbbed with a love which became sacrifice.

"Doris," I managed to whisper at last, "whatever you believe to be right I will think right also. Only let me be alone for a little while—just a little while, until I can fight this out and conquer."

She lifted her head, her hand on my hair, her gray eyes looking frankly into mine.

"I—I thank you, Jack," she smiled tremblingly. The next moment I was alone.

While I was sitting up and partially dressed that evening, Marsden, the chief mate, came in and told me briefly the story of our rescue.

"We were considerably to the west of our course," he said, gravely, "because we had met headwinds and a heavy sea all the way down the coast. It was just at daybreak when we sighted your boat in longitude 78 degrees west and latitude 53 degrees, 17 minutes south. I've been knocking about at sea for 20 years, Mr. Stephens, but I never saw a more pitiful sight than that longboat presented when we got up alongside. The jib held, but the mainsail was in tatters, and for a minute or two I didn't think there was a living soul aboard. There was a man forward lashed down with ropes, dead; a man and a woman were wrapped up in blankets amidships, leaning against each other, their eyes closed. Close up to the stern another woman was lying with her arms about your neck and hiding your face."

"Doris, with her arms about me!" I thought. How well I knew the desperation that could lead her to the embrace she had ever refused me! Marsden went on:

"A big fellow held to the tiller as if he was froze there, but he'd dropped down until his head hung dangling as the boat rocked. There wasn't one of them took any notice of us until we were fairly alongside. Then this big sailor lifted his head and stared dull-eyed like he thought he saw a vision, and when I spoke to him the woman that had her arms about you staggered to her knees and began to cry. Good Lord, sir, but it made my heart ache, and I never saw so much misery in any human face before. Well, we fell to, and got you all on the El Cid, hoisted the whole outfit over the rail, and, barring the dead man, I reckon you're all good for a spell of life yet."

"They told you our story?"

"Yes—most of it, anyway; and I understand all right what it was did you up so. It wasn't hunger or cold, but just the loneliness an' strain."

I looked away from him, out through the open port at the gray vista of sea.

"That was it, Mr. Marsden," I said, my voice shaking to the memory of it. "It was the hell of the great ocean—it broke our hearts."

As the El Cid sped on her way up the Patagonian coast my strength came rapidly back, and I soon found my way on deck, where, wrapped against the chill of the wind, I passed much time talking with Doris, seeing De Nova and Kelly now and then. Celeste was often with us, her eyes roguish as ever, but her face thin and white. Once, when we chanced to be left alone together, I undertook to question the girl.

"What is the matter between you and De Nova, Celeste? Have you two fallen out?"

She tossed her head, flashing her eyes at me.

"I not know we ever fall in," she said, pouting prettily. "He ver' nice for a sailor, but w'y do I want a sailor? I want ze sea no more ever."

"Yes, but De Nova can quit the sea."

"Non, non!" she cried, shaking her head roguishly, "I have a very good time wiz Mons. De Nova! he talk nice, he make love nice—but it is all over now."

"You mean you are going back to Europe?"

She shrugged her shoulders, her teeth gleaming.

"Oui, monsieur; I go wiz madam to London, to Paree; zare I have plaisir."

"But De Nova? How does he take it?"

"Pah! he get over it; I know ze sailor. See, monsieur; w'at I tell you?"

I glanced aft in the direction she pointed. Within the companion stood the debonair mate, his little black mustaches curled jauntily upward, his teeth merrily glistening, as he smiled down upon a rosy-cheeked damsel, whom I recognized as the stewardess. My companion patted her little foot on the deck.

"Pah! did I not tell you, monsieur? I know ze sailor."

She swept away with the swift movement of a bird, and I turned my face about to perceive Marsden standing silently beside me. He drew up a deck chair and sat down at my side. His grave face and manner led me to speak first.

"I have been wondering," I said, slowly, "whether you intend to report us as soon as you make land. No doubt you heard the story of the Sea Queen at Valparaiso, and have already guessed us to be the survivors of the crew of that yacht."

"Why, yes," stroking his beard; "we have no doubt as to that. We know little of the affair of the Sea Queen beyond what your man Kelly has told us, as we were up the north coast at the time. However, I do not think there will be anything gained by reporting your rescue immediately, for no one can care particularly about your arrest except possibly a British officer or such. The Chileans are still busy with their war, and the man who owned the yacht being dead—"

"You—you—mean Lord Darlington?"

"Yes; that is what I came here to tell you about. I have been waiting until you were strong enough to hear the story. I thought you were the one who ought to tell her." He paused doubtfully. "I understand she is Lady Darlington?"

"Yes," I answered, my voice trembling in my eagerness to comprehend fully. "But are you sure her husband is dead?"

"Regarding that fact there is no possible doubt, Mr. Stephens. We were in port at Valparaiso barely three hours, but long enough to hear a brief account of the affair. It seems Lord Darlington had in some way quarreled with or insulted a Chilean naval officer. This officer being on duty in the grounds of the presidente the night of the declaration of war, the two met again and renewed their quarrel. The officer was drunk and abusive, and his lordship drew a revolver. They were separated at that time by the guard, but an hour later the Englishman was found beside the fountain of the inner court dead from a knife-thrust in his back. His murderer disappeared instantly and most mysteriously."

"My God!" I exclaimed, dazed with the information. "It must have been Sanchez!"

"It must have been Sanchez," Marsden repeated, soberly. "He was fleeing from the crime when he ran into your party. It was his own haunting conscience that put the idea of the ghosts Kelly tells about into his head. You will tell her the story?"

"Yes," I said, not venturing to look into his face, realizing that he understood.

I sat there, it seemed for hours, endeavoring to muster up courage for my task as I watched, far in the distance, the darkening outlines of Cape Flores. At last I went slowly down the companionway into the cabin.



"But Now We Both Know."

Slowly and falteringly at first, but gaining control of my voice as I proceeded, I told her all, marking the pallor of her cheek, the horror in her eyes. For another age I sat silent, gazing across the deserted cabin out through an open port, afraid to disturb the motionless woman beside me. Finally my fingers, almost unconsciously, crept across the rail of the settee until they touched her own.

"Doris," I whispered, pleadingly, confused by her silence, "is it possible that you already knew this?"

She did not raise her bowed head, but I felt the soft pressure of her hand.

"Yes, Jack, I—I knew," she acknowledged, doubtfully. "Sanchez told me in the boat when he felt himself to be dying. It was then I came back and took you in my arms. But I couldn't tell you—I could not tell you. I felt that if we were saved you must learn it from other lips than mine."

"But now we both know."

She lifted her eyes suddenly, eyes misty with tears, and I realized the truth forever.

THE END.

Loaning Books.

You have in your library a set of books that you very much prize. The set is incomplete because a year ago a neighbor who has since removed to another city, borrowed two volumes and did not return them. Your first mistake was in loaning the books; your next, in not reclaiming after the lapse of two or three months. I would rather loan a complete set from my library than to break it by the loan of a single volume. One many always give a friend permission to come and read such a book in the room where it belongs. When anyone borrows a book and retains it indefinitely, a note should be sent, politely begging for its return. People do not borrow your clothing, jewelry or bric-a-brac, but, strangely enough, many persons display no reluctance in asking the loan of a book. You, of course, have your own exceptions; there are dear friends to whom books are precious, who know how to care for them and with whom it is a pleasure to exchange them at discretion.—Woman's Home Companion.

An Exception.

"Thus culinary journal states that all good cooks peel their onions under water," remarked the boarder who is always reading odd items.

"That's nothing unusual," laughed the comedian boarder. "I know a cook who peels his vegetables underwater."

"Ridiculous!"

"Not at all. He is cook on a submarine boat."

The Republican for Job Work.

BEST OF ALL SHADES OF BLUE.

The Clear, Vivid Tint Known as "Eugenie" Is Most Striking.

One of the new shades of blue which are calculated to carry all before them this season in the world of dress, and which have no rival even among the softer and more effective tones, which, according to the standard of yesterday, should have come first in order of merit, is the clear, vivid tint known as "Eugenie." This is the facsimile of the old-fashioned blue which in the days of the second empire was worn so frequently by the beautiful bride of Napoleon III., and which extended its popularity over a far longer period than is usually the case where fashion is concerned.

The only difference which obtains nowadays is that, instead of being carried out in the crisp rustling silks which our grandmothers delighted in, and of which the quality of "standing alone" appeared to have been rated above all others, it is reproduced in the softest crepe meteor, satin charmeuse or cashmere de soie, which gives a very quaint effect to this vivid and somewhat crude tone.

WEAR THE COAT SWEATER.

Snugly Fitting Garment That Affords Much Comfort.

The fashion for waistcoats has brought about a new sweater which is tight fitting and is made to show.

It is knitted in most of the fashionable colors and is smart in leather brown, jade green with a black border, bright blue with a striped border, and gray with a black edge and smoked pearl buttons.

These go by the name of coat sweaters. They are to be widely worn in the country life this season.

Any girl who suffers with cold should get one to put under her coat on the street. They fit so snugly that they do not disturb the shape of anything they are worn under.

Outside of the city they serve quite as well as a coat. They have long sleeves with turnover cuffs, flat revers and good-looking buttons.

They reach below the hips and usually have one or two pockets in front.

THE NEW COIFFURE.



The above cut shows the correct arrangement of the fashionable loose psyche. As will be noticed, the hair is almost flat on top, but stands out in large, loose waves on sides. A simple but pretty ornament is a bow of ribbon as indicated.

Spangled Scarfs.

The spangled or sequined scarfs are in great demand for neckwear, and the girl who is quick at spangling or beading can make one of these at little cost.

Buy figured, dotted, or ringed with gold beads or white, in a supple quality.

Outline each figure, dot or ring with gold beads or tiny sequins, and you will have the effect of the Syrian scarfs which cost from $15 to $20.

These are heavy and suitable for theater-goers of rather mature years.

The younger girl should content herself with a long, soft scarf of chiffon cloth or figured net, trimmed with lace, or, best of all, fine crepe de chine in delicate colorings.

The latter may have deep hems with the owner's monogram embroidered in self-tone on one end.

A Child's Bed.

The mattress for a child's bed should be firm and not too soft. If any pillow at all is used—and it is best not to have one—it should be a small pillow stuffed with hair. Never load the bed with blankets. Let the cover be light and warm. Also remove the counterpane, or heavy Marseilles coverlid, at night. Never let a child sleep on a feather bed. Children should sleep alone. Each child should have his own bureau and closet, or at least space in the closet, so that method and neatness may be installed from the first. Care should be taken that the child use his own hairbrush and washcloth.

Steel Ribs in Fur Neckwear.

The very latest notion is the "spring" collar, a smart strip of fur through which runs a thin, flexible rib of steel something like the steel bracelet which the bicycle enthusiast wears to keep his nether garments from flapping around his ankles. This new fur collar needs no snap or other fastening, for it springs into the right snugness around the throat. When the wearer is in a warm room the collar may be clasped around the arm, with less danger of losing it than when, as heretofore, it was held in the hand or on the lap.

Serge Remains Popular.

Serge is to retain its restored popularity, and in plain, herringbone and chevron weaves will be much in evidence among the new tailored costumes, as will the wide-wale diagonals, which gained a firm hold upon feminine fancy in the late spring season

Continuation of Paul's Third Journey

Sunday School Lesson for August 22, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 19:23-20:1. Memory verse 26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He said unto me: My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness."—2 Cor. 12:9.

TIME.—A. D. 56 or 57, near the close of Paul's work at Ephesus.

PLACE.—The city of Ephesus.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Some Things with Which the Gospel Interferes. The Results.

Business Interests versus the Gospel.—Vs. 21-28.

Paul's Plans for the Future. For at least two years and three months Paul had been working in Ephesus and was about ready to go on extending Christianity even to Rome (see Rom. 1: 12; 15: 23), and on to Spain (Rom. 15: 24), after visiting and strengthening the churches in Macedonia and Greece, and bearing the gifts of Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Corinth and other Gentile churches (Rom. 15: 26) to the poor in Jerusalem.

In Corinth he expected to receive contributions for the poor in Jerusalem (1 Cor. 16: 1-4).

He sent two of his helpers, Timothy and Erastus (2 Tim. 4: 20), through Macedonia to Corinth (1 Cor. 4: 17-19) to prepare that church for his approaching visit. Paul succeeded in all these plans, but some of them were accomplished in a very different manner.

Paul "stayed in Asia for a season" (V. 22). Apparently for several weeks or months. From the fact that Asia is mentioned rather than Ephesus, its capital, it has been inferred that he did not remain in the city all the time, but labored in the outlying districts.

A Contrast. In our last lesson we saw how Christians voluntarily gave up a bad business, at great cost to themselves, for Christ's sake. Now we find some men who tried to destroy the Gospel because it was injuring their bad business.

"There arose no small stir," commotion, like the sea in a storm. "A certain man named Demetrius." Probably the head of the whole guild of shrine makers.

"Diana." The Ephesian Diana was a distinct goddess from the Greek Diana (the Latinized form of Artemis), who was a virgin, a huntress, a personification of the moon, as Apollo was of the sun. She was worshiped with the vilest debaucheries, as many of the heathen idols were, incorporating the lusts of the flesh in the very ritual of worship.

"Our craft is in danger," because "this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying that they be no gods, which are made with hands:" and this "throughout all Asia," the Roman province of that name, of which Ephesus was the capital. All the blessings of the Gospel, the uplift, the renovated character, the happiness and prosperity, and eternal salvation of the great mass of the people, weighed nothing against the money gains of a few men in a bad business.

This was in direct contrast with the character of the Christians, who made great sacrifices in burning their own (not other people's) bad books which were injuring the people.

The Mob in the Coliseum.—Vs. 29-41. "The whole city was filled with confusion." The mob of Ephesus made for the house of Aquila, with whom Paul was lodging. They missed their prey; but as Paul tells us that Aquila and Priscilla had for his life laid down their own necks (Rom. 16: 4), it is likely that these faithful friends, in shielding the apostle, brought themselves into the most imminent peril. The mob, though baffled of their principal aim, seized on Gaius and Aristarchus, two of Paul's associates, and dragged them away as criminals. "Rushed with one accord into the theater," the Coliseum, capable of holding 56,000 people.

Alexander the Jew. The Jews were always especially exposed to persecution, and as the mob would be likely to make no distinction between Jews and Christians, particularly as Paul was a Jew, they put forward a prominent Jew, named Alexander, to defend them.

The Mob Quelled. "The townclerk" at length interfered and argued with the excited people.

1. The worship of Diana was so settled in Ephesus that no company of Jews could overthrow it. You have no real cause for violence. "The image" of Diana "which fell down from Jupiter," their chief god, as meteoric stones fall from the sky.

Thus was peace and quiet restored.

The signs of these times meant that it was best for Paul to leave immediately for another field of labor, while Ephesus was settling down into quiet peace, and the church continued to grow in character and numbers. Therefore Paul bade the beloved church good-by and "departed for to go into Macedonia" (Acts 20: 1).

2. Paul had not committed the wrong with which he was charged. His converts had been very careful not to blaspheme the goddess. His method of overcoming idolatry is quite noticeable. The contrast between them and the teachings and character of the idol gods was the argument.

3. There was a better way of redress, if there were need, through the law courts.

4. There was danger that the Roman government might interfere and deprive a turbulent city of its greatly prized liberties.

The Picture and the Lover

By LESTER GREY.

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To begin with, she was not a mother, but it had pleased the young artist to give the picture that name because it was his ideal of what his mother would have been if she had lived.

In real life she was a quiet little person, just over the brow of the highway of years, journeying softly, placidly down the smooth path, for the winter of existence lay hidden beyond turns in the road, and she had not glimpsed it yet.

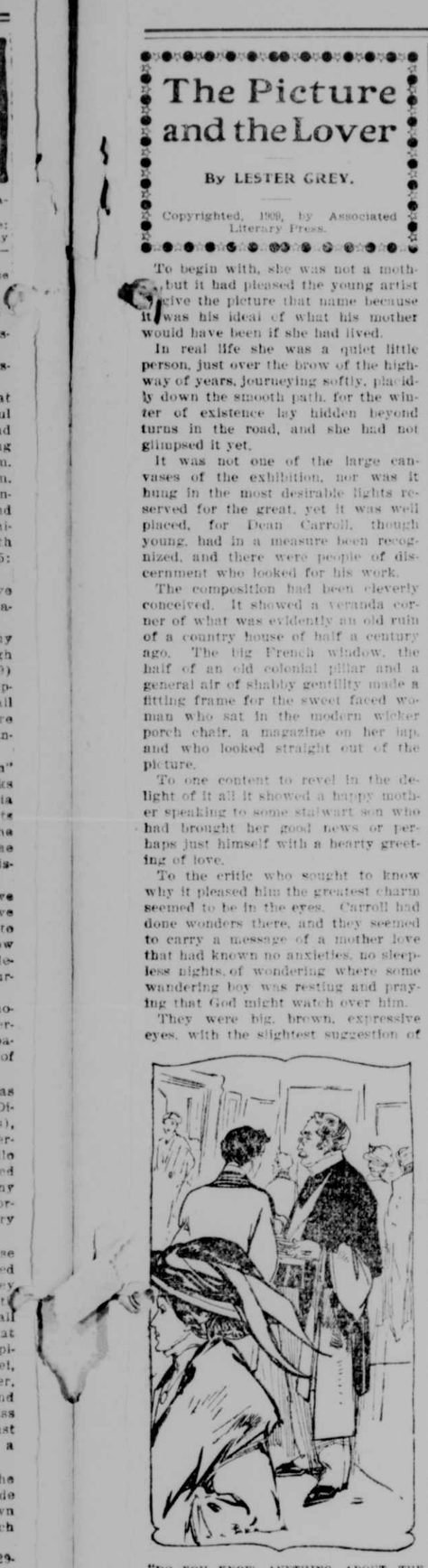
It was not one of the large canvases of the exhibition, nor was it hung in the most desirable lights reserved for the great, yet it was well placed, for Dean Carroll, though young, had in a measure been recognized, and there were people of discernment who looked for his work.

The composition had been cleverly conceived. It showed a veranda corner of what was evidently an old ruin of a country house of half a century ago. The big French window, the half of an old colonial pillar and a general air of shabby gentility made a fitting frame for the sweet faced woman who sat in the modern wicker porch chair, a magazine on her lap, and who looked straight out of the picture.

To one content to revel in the delight of it all it showed a happy mother speaking to some stalwart son who had brought her good news or perhaps just himself with a hearty greeting of love.

To the critic who sought to know why it pleased him the greatest charm seemed to be in the eyes. Carroll had done wonders there, and they seemed to carry a message of a mother love that had known no anxieties, no sleepless nights, of wondering where some wandering boy was resting and praying that God might watch over him.

They were big, brown, expressive eyes, with the slightest suggestion of



"DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE PICTURE?"

wrinkled corners, a hint of age further carried out here and there in the hair by a touch of time's silver strands showing through the soft hued brown.

It attracted some attention from the writers, and friends told Carroll it was distinctly good. Otherwise it created no stir. It was one of half a hundred others equally creditable to the artists and would probably bring a decent enough sum when placed on sale.

Yet somehow Carroll liked to look at it, probably because it brought back to him memories of that Virginia summer when he feared he was close to death and of the gentle spinster who had nursed him past the crisis and mothered him through a happy convalescence.

His own mother had died when he was very young, and as he lay on his bed of illness watching her sweet face as she moved about the room it gave him joy to pretend that he was really her son, and it grieved him to think that perhaps years to come might be both lonely to her and full of trouble.

One afternoon when he stood half in a reverie of remembrance before the picture he was conscious that an elderly man near him was evincing more than usual interest.

He fumbled for his glasses, turned the leaves of the catalogue until he came to the number; then the eagerness died out of his face, and he turned away. But he came back and again looked upon it with no concealment of his appreciation.

The stranger noticed Carroll when he started away the second time and stopped to ask him:

"Do you know anything about the picture?"

"Why, yes, naturally, I painted it."

"You are Mr. Carroll, then. I was going to hunt you up. Is it for sale?" the older man inquired.

"Well, you know we artists have to live. Few of us paint for fame alone, so it is like the rest. Only I hope it goes to some one who will appreciate it. The circumstances of its painting are dear memories."

"Are you—are—you her—son? Tell me!" And the questioner put a trembling hand on the artist's shoulders.

"No," replied Carroll. "I wish I was, or, rather, if my own mother had lived I think she would have been like her."

"Can you spare me the time to tell me the circumstances you speak of—that is, if you will? Thank you, but not here. Let us go to my house. I live near." And he led the way out.

"It isn't much of a story except in its personal appeal to me," began Carroll a few moments later. "But I presume it reminds you of some one, and if the two women are alike I know you understand how fond I am of her.

"Last spring I was threatened with fever and was told to get out of the city. I found a quiet place owned by the original of the portrait, and she took me in. Unfortunately I did not escape soon enough, and the fever caught me. There was no one with her but an old servant, and I asked to be moved into the nearest town.

"She would not hear of it and nursed me on a journey to death's door and back again to the sunshine to the trees and the birds—and life. It is something that one cannot explain—her tenderness, her motherliness and the sense of comfort, of love even, for a stranger that she gave to me.

"Her entrance would light up my sickroom; her presence was better than all the medicine in the world. Frankly, she is the dearest, sweetest woman I have ever known. I was only two when my mother died. That's about all, I think."

"Mr. Carroll," his host began, "I have never met you, but am perhaps known to you. I am Judge Johnson Lee Carter, and I am from Virginia. When I was a hotheaded young man I was in love with a girl who is probably the double of the lady in your picture. I loved her devotedly, madly, sir, and she loved me. But I was headstrong, sir, and I quarreled with her one night and came north.

"All my life the years have been loveless except my love for her. Three, four, five years passed, and I knew she was probably married, so I have never inquired, but the picture, sir, brought it all back to me, all the years I have missed that might have been crowded with happiness, for they would have been happy ones. Mr. Carroll, sir, she was the finest lady on earth. Now you know why I want to buy your picture and"—

"Judge Carter, there can be no talk of buying and selling that picture after what you have told me. There, there; no one else will get it. The exhibition will last another month. You can get back from Albemarle county before that"—

"What are you saying, boy? Albemarle county? Why, that's where I lived. Is it Ruth? Is she a widow? Is she free, and is it"—

"Ruth Cressley, and she is not a widow," said Carroll quietly. "She has never married."

"Honest, boy? Honest? Forgive me, forgive me, Mr. Carroll. Then she didn't forget?"

"She is the sort who love once—for always, I think," and Carroll extended his hand.

"And the picture?" asked the judge.

"Will be my wedding present."

"God bless you, sir; God bless you," and there were tears in his eyes as he showed Carroll to the door.

Carroll is famous now and a few years older. Ask him the best thing he ever did and he will tell you "Mother." Perhaps you won't understand him, but Judge Carter knows, and Mrs. Johnson Lee Carter shares the knowledge.

The Masterpiece.

Alma Tadema, the artist, did not achieve fame at a single bound. He had a few ups to many downs before he was finally recognized as a painter of ability. In his student days one of his unsuccessful pictures was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels exhibition of 1859. The subject was a house on fire, says the Associated Sunday Magazine.

Instead of a tirade against the stupidity or favoritism of the committee the artist asked his fellow students into his studio and invited them to jump through the canvas. He led the way by leaping head first through the oily flames.

A second unsuccessful effort was a large sized square picture that came back again and again to its creator's easel until at last he revenged himself upon it in a novel way by cutting the picture out of its frame and giving it to an old woman to use as a table cover.

There was some one at last to appreciate its excellence. The next time Alma Tadema saw the old woman she told him that it was "much better than those common oilcloth things. They always let the water through," she explained, "but that one of yours is a good thick one, with plenty of paint on it."

Chasing the Polar Bear.

A polar bear chase is not very dangerous if one has coolness of mind and a good gun. Taking everything into account, it is easier properly to wound a bear than to catch a rabbit between hedges, because in spite of his ferocity the bear knows very little about defending himself against man, armed as man is nowadays. Besides, the arctic bear does not recognize man as such and takes him, for the most part, for a seal. The pilot among the hunters, perched in his crow's nest on the mast of the vessel and provided with a huge telescope, can distinguish in clear weather a bear five kilometers off or farther, so the hunter has time to watch his prey and to prepare his plan of attack. One can have splendid hunts on the icebergs as well. Sometimes the bear takes to the water to escape. In this case he is lost, for he cannot swim as quickly as a boat can follow, and the hunter can kill him almost without running any risks. It is a fact worthy of remark that one ball will do it if well placed—that is to say, placed in the head. Many bears after being shot in the heart have swum 100 or 200 meters.

HIS ROYAL NIBBS,

Some Tales to Show You Can't Get the Better of the King.

THE BIGGEST CONCH SHELL.

That's What His Majesty Calls Himself as He Orders Secretary Murphy to Issue Important Proclamation Concerning His Power.

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One morning after his royal nibbs had spent an hour walking in the palace gardens with a number of his courtiers he entered his audience chamber and yelled for Murphy, his royal secretary, to come into his presence. Murphy soon appeared on the hustle and was greeted with:

"See here, you Irishman from Cork, I want to ask you a plain question



MURPHY SHOOK HIS HEAD IN A DOUBTFUL WAY AND RETIRED TO ISSUE THE PROCLAMATION.

and have a straight answer. Am I the biggest thing on this earth today?"

"Why, there are mountains rather larger than your majesty," was the hesitating reply.

"I'm not talking about mountains, but men. Am I or am I not the biggest conch shell on the beach?"

"The powers of your majesty seem unlimited."

"That's what my courtiers have been telling me. That fellow Schermerhorn says that if I commanded the sun to stand still it would surely obey me. Do you agree with him?"

"Y-e-s, in a way, but if I were you I would not try it. I'd be satisfied to command the people to pay more taxes."

"Look here, Murphy," said the king, who didn't at all like the other's conservative way, "I'm either a devil of a fellow or I'm a plug of a man. I propose to find out which. I want you to issue a proclamation in my name that on the 13th of the month I am going to order the sun to stand still for two hours."

"But, your majesty, the sun has always had ideas of his own. He doesn't take orders from even kings. If he refuses to stand still at your orders you will be left in a hole."

"Never you mind the hole, but go ahead. Bid all the subjects of my realm knock off work between the hours of 2 and 4 and see the sun obey my mandate."

Murphy shook his head in a doubtful way and retired to issue the proclamation, and for the next week he was looking ahead to the loss of his job. He tried to dissuade the king from carrying out the scheme, but in vain. The day and the hour came, and the whole nation looked at the sun. Every one saw that it moved along in spite of the proclamation, and the pale faced secretary finally went to the king and said:

"I told you not to do it, but you persisted."

"But what is wrong now, old kicker?" smiled the king.

"Why, the sun is moving. Hang it, I believe it is moving faster than usual. You have made a grand fiasco of it, and from this on the people will decry your power."

"Murphy, old boy, you are a chump. I pay you 10,000 sequins a year for backing me up and furnishing me fresh ideas, but you are not worth 15 cents."

"But the sun moves, your majesty," protested Murphy.

"Of course it does."

"And the people see it move."

"Of course they do."

"Then—then"—

"Then you issue a royal proclamation stating that the sun stood still for the two hours named and offering a reward of a thousand sequins to any one who saw it move."

"But half a million people will claim the reward, your highness."

"Will they? Murphy, you have been with me for five years, but you don't know your boss yet. Attach to that proclamation a P. S. stating that any subject who says the sun moved when his king says it didn't gets 500 strokes of the bamboo on the soles of his feet and loses his head besides. You'll find every man in my dominions swearing that the sun stood still and didn't set until two hours after the usual time. How's that for high?"

"O ruler of the sea and land, you are great stuff—great stuff!" exclaimed the delighted Murphy, and he retired in good order to hang on to his job.

The King and the Peasant.

On a certain occasion Murphy, the king's royal secretary, entered his master's presence with a paper in his hand, and his nibbs looked up from the novel he was reading and queried:

"Well, what is it this time?"

"A petition, your majesty, from the inhabitants of the village of Crow Corners. The male inhabitants number fifty, and every one has signed it."

"Do they want their taxes remitted?"

"Nay, your highness. Their village, as perhaps you may recall, is situated on the hither side of Long hill. Owing to the steepness of this hill the villagers can only put half a load on their asses when coming to market. They complain that this is a great hardship to them, and we must see that it is so."

"Yes, it's easy to see that, and you go out there this afternoon and see what can be done about it. I want my people to understand that they have only to appeal to me to have anything righted. Spread it on as thick as you can about my being a fatherly sort of chap and looking upon them as my children."

Murphy rode out to the village and had an audience with the people, and upon his return he reported to the king:

"The state of affairs is as described in the petition, O highness. The hill is a mile long and a half mile high, and the stoutest of asses can hardly carry a pack of fifty pounds."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"The only thing than can be done is to grade the hill down to the level of the highway."

"And the cost?"

"Something like a million sequins."

"Jerusha! What did you promise the villagers?"

"That I would report to you and that in your love and wisdom you would do the right thing. I don't see how you are going to do it, though. We can't spare a tenth part of that money."

"Murphy," said the king after looking at him for a long minute, "you are an Irishman, aren't you?"

"The same, O king."

"And you came right from Cork to take this job?"

"I did."

"Well, you've got the thickest head of any Irishman I ever met up with. I often wonder why I pay you 5,000 scudi a year."

"You don't, O ruler. You simply agreed to pay that sum."

"It amounts to the same thing in the king business. If I was to pay you every month I should borrow your salary, and you would be no better off. As to this hill question, however, it's a wonder to me that you couldn't see the proper and only thing to do."

"But I thought I did, your highness."

"Shucks! Here are about a hundred villagers living on the farther side of a long, steep hill. That hill is a nuisance and a detriment to them."

"And must be graded down, your majesty."

"There's your thick skull again. It's a wonder to me how you ever found your way around your native town. I want you to go back to Crow Corners tomorrow and burn every house to the ground."

"Your majesty!"

"And when the last one has been consumed tell the people to found a new village on this side of the hill. That does away with the hill so far as they are concerned, and we don't have to pay out a cent for grading. See? Go soak your head, old man, and take a few lessons in running the king business." M. QUAD.

Too Suggestive.

They were blissfully sailing among the clouds.

"Dearest," he whispered, "I love you better than the stars love the night."

But the beautiful girl only laughed.

"What!" he demanded, somewhat piqued. "Do you doubt me?"

And she laughed again.

"How can I help it, George? Isn't this a 'hot air' balloon?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

All He Could Do.



"You said last week, sir, that you would raise my salary."

"So I did, and it was all I could do. I don't know where I'm to raise it this week."—New York Herald.

His Idea of Trimming.

Tom—Well, well! Is that your new hat?

His Sister—Oh, it has to be trimmed, you goose!

Tom—Too large, eh?—Catholic Standard and Times.

Among Society Women.

First Society Woman—Has the business panic affected you any?

Second Society Woman—Dreadfully. We're on the verge of starvation. Do come and have dinner with us.

An Inartistic Comparison.

"Speaking about the slat style of figure, have you seen the six Skimpton girls?"

"Yes. They look like a picket fence out walking."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AGHSAN OR TURKISH STEW.

Something New for Those Who Are Tired of Every-Day Cooking.

And now if you wish to try a new dish, and at the same time dispose of the fat sprawling purslane that is running over your garden beds and paths, let me recommend the dish which Philip, my most faithful and competent Armenian helper, assures me is "God's medicine," and will "save a good many doctor's bills."

The Italians, I find, are also very fond of it, and it is really very tasty. In Turkey, Philip says, the purslane is cultivated and grows much larger and more succulent. It is in great demand as a salad plant.

This is the way he cooked it for dinner the other day. A half peck of "pussley" was looked over most carefully, then thoroughly washed. It was then put in a saucepan with a little cold water. Cook half an hour (if very young it will not take quite so long). Meantime take three large or four small onions, cut in dice and brown in a frying pan with butter, olive oil or good drippings. Philip used the olive oil. Five minutes before the purslane is ready, add the onions and salt and pepper to taste. This was served hot as a prelude to the dinner instead of soup. Dandelions are served in the same way, and, like purslane, are "God's medicine" and natural purifiers.—Washington Star.

RECIPE FOR CURRIED MUTTON.

Makes Pleasant Change from the Usual Roast or Boiled.

Get the breast of mutton, have the butcher chop the bones up small then cut it up into small pieces, fat, gristle and all; put into a pan and wash it. Then, considering the meat weighs 3½ pounds, put a quarter pound of butter into the pot and let it cook. Slice two small onions into the butter and cook until brown. Then stir into it 1½ dessertspoonfuls of curry powder and a half cupful of shredded cocoanut. Next put in the meat, add hot water enough to cover and stir all well together, salt to taste, let boil one hour slowly, then draw back and simmer for two hours longer, or until all the water has evaporated. Chicken or any other meat may be done the same way. Next boil two cupfuls of rice in boiling salted water for about 20 minutes, strain and let cold water run over it to separate the kernels. Then put over hot water to steam for a few minutes. Heap round the sides of the dish and put the curry in the center.

Feather Cake.

Seven eggs, save whites for icing; 1½ cups sugar, three cups flour, one cup water, one-fourth cup chocolate, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon of allspices, ground cinnamon, ground nutmeg, ground cloves and allspice, one teaspoon extract vanilla. Mix first butter and sugar, then yolks, then add chocolate and spices, then the flour, then the well-beaten whites of four eggs, then extract of vanilla. This makes a three-layer cake. Put together with boiled icing and chopped walnuts. One cup sugar, one half-cup water, one half teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil until it threads. Beat two eggs thoroughly and add icing while beating well; then put nuts on layers over icing.

Children's Cookies.

One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs well beaten, one-third cup sweet milk. Flavor with nutmeg, and add flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls good baking powder. Have dough soft as can be conveniently handled, and after cutting sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake quickly. Before all the dough has been used, cut with knife a fine "cookie baby" for each child in the family. If you are so unfortunate as to have no little children in the house, then bake "cookie babies" for your neighbor's children, especially if the neighbor is poor and her children look hungry.

To Prevent Lint Sticking.

When pieces of felt are pasted to the bottom of ornaments that are to stand on a polished surface, care must be taken that the surface is not damp or the varnish fresh, or the lint from the felt will stick to the wood and be worse than the scratch.

This happens quite often in the slides of old mahogany desks. The unsightly mark on the top can only be removed by scraping gently with a piece of fine sandpaper and then rubbing up with sweet oil and vinegar. Do not scrape hard or the varnish will be scored and the surface of the mahogany be ruined.

To Wash a Silk Blouse.

Make a nice lather with soap and lukewarm water and a teaspoonful of borax. Do not rub the blouse, but souse it up and down in the water until all dirt is removed. Rinse through clean cold water, and afterwards rinse again in lukewarm water to which has been added a tablespoonful of methylated spirit. Hang in a shady place, and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side with a cool iron. If done carefully it is almost impossible to tell it from new.

To Keep Eggs from Bursting.

Eggs when boiling frequently burst. This is caused by their being too full of air, and may be prevented by pricking one end with a needle before putting them into the water. This makes an outlet for the air.

Scotch Stew.

Fry one large onion brown in lard or drippings. Remove seeds from four peppers and fry with onion and five large tomatoes. Season with salt. Let cook until tomatoes are well done. Serve hot.

WITH THE ELEPHANT FLEET.

Indian Coasting Steamers That Transport Largest of All Animals.

Its elephant fleet is one of the strangest and most deadly departments maintained by the British government in India. It is a large fleet of coasting steamers specially built for the transport of elephants.

India's population is one-fifth that of the entire globe. All these people use elephants. They use them for draught work and for tiger-hunting, and in the arenas of the native states they even pit them against one another and against wild beasts. The elephant fleet transfers the animals from Dacca, the trapping and training headquarters, to the various districts whence comes the demand.

To get an elephant aboard ship is a difficult and dangerous task. The animal must wade through the surf to a stout raft, and this unknown surf, so white and tumultuous, often terrifies and maddens him. If in his fury he slaughters a mahout or two, he cannot be greatly blamed.

Once on the raft, his legs are tied to pegs, and the slow sail to the ship is uneventful. But now a great band must be arranged under the elephant's belly, and a crane must hoist him up some twenty or thirty feet to the deck. Here again the elephant cannot be set down as intractable if, losing his head in that unprecedented aerial journey, he murders some more mahouts.

Very prosperous, albeit stained a little with mahouts' blood, the elephant fleet for many years has plied up and down the Indian coast, embarking and disembarking its heavy unmanageable freight.

INGERSOLL'S TRIBUTE TO LOVE.

First Dress of Immortality; Fills the World with Melody.

Love is the only bow on life's dark cloud. It is the morning and evening star. It shines on the babe, and sheds its radiance on the quiet tomb. It is the mother of art; inspirer of poet, patriot and philosopher. It is the air and light of every heart; builder of every home; kindler of every fire on the hearth; it was the first dress of immortality. It fills the world with melody, for music is the voice of love. Love is the magician, the enchanter that changes worthless things to joy, and makes right royal queens and kings of common clay. It is the perfume of that wonderful flower, the heart, and without that sacred passion, that divine swoon, we are less than beasts; but with it—earth is heaven and we are gods.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Whistling on Sabbath in Scotland.

Concerning the Scottish reprobation of whistling on the Sabbath, Dean Kramsay has a characteristic story. A famous Glasgow artist met an old Highland acquaintance unexpectedly. "Donald, what brought you here?" "Ou, weel, sir, it was a baad place yon; they were baad folk—but they're a God fearin' set o' folk here." "Well, Donald, I'm glad to hear it." "Ou, ay, sir, deed are they; an' I'll gie ye an instance o't. Last Sabbath just as the kirk was skailin' there was a drover chield frae Dumfries comin' along the road whistlin', an' lookin' as happy as if it was ta middle o' the week. Weel, sir, oor laads is a 'God fearin' set o' laads, an' they were just coming oot o' the kirk 'od they yckit upon him an' a'most killed him!'"

Why She Wasn't Disturbed.

His family is taking in the opera in New York and he had entertained at cards—American fashion—until the rumbling of the early cars put an end to the game. In fact, he just refreshed himself with a bath, and when he came down to breakfast his heart smote him.

"I hope the gentlemen didn't disturb you last night with their noise," he said to the maid, when she served his breakfast. "I'm sure they didn't mean to be quite so noisy."

"La, sir," was her reply, "I 'aven't slept in the 'ouse since missus went away. I slept at me sister's, sir."

The joke was too good to keep, and that's why the coal trade learned of it the same day.—Cleveland Leader.

Getting Even with Papa.

Small Bobbie, in describing occurrences at kindergarten, was sometimes inclined to exaggeration. On such occasions a favorite remark of his father's was: "You would better reduce that statement to a minimum, Bobbie."

One evening when several aunts and uncles were present Bobbie's father was relating, with great fervor, his experiences on a recent fishing trip. After he had finished, Bobbie, assuming a very grave and important air, said: "Better reduce that to a min—min—peppermint, papa."

To Remove a Felon.

The following clipped from the London Lancet is a relief from bone felon: "As soon as the disease is felt put directly over the spot a fly blister about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet."

Three Thousand Years.

"I think from the utensils about him that this mummy must have been an Egyptian plumber."

"It would be interesting to bring him to life."

"But too risky. Who's going to pay him for his time?"

STOYER.

We are sorry indeed to learn of the death of Mr. Fred Newell, of Blaine W. Va. Mr. Newell was a citizen of our village four or five years, and we learned to know him well and respect him highly.

Capt. James W. White was in town Friday. We are always glad to see "The Captain" around, for he is a well read man and a conversation with him is always instructive, and interesting as well.

J. T. Steyer spent Thursday in Blaine, W. Va., and Kitzmiller, this county.

Johnny, the six year old son of Thomas Nelvin, seriously injured his left foot by stepping on a rusty nail, which pierced almost entirely through the foot.

Mr. W. D. Shrout, one of our hustling farmers, was in town Wednesday, enjoying a day off, resting from the strenuous labors of the harvest season.

A number of our young men attended the grange entertainment at Kearney Tuesday night. They all have faith in the Oak Grove Grangers, but think they did not do their best Tuesday night.

One day last week W. T. Steyer brought to some of our sick folks a large boquet of real water lilies. Mr. Steyer grows these lilies on his farm. They are rare flowers, no such being found anywhere else in the county, and it is doubtful whether that particular variety is found anywhere else south of the Great Lakes.

News is scarce this week. Maybe something unheard-of or never-to-be-forgotten will happen that we can write about next week.

BITTINGER.

The first rain of any consequence that has fallen in this section for several weeks came early this week and it is hoped that the precipitation will be in season to prevent a total failure in the buckwheat crop, as many farmers feared as a result of the continued dry weather.

G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday with his family at this place.

Rev. Alvin Yugel, pastor of the Lutheran congregation in this village, has been granted a vacation by the church council and he will spend a few days with friends in Eastern Maryland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beitzell were shopping in Grantsville last Monday.

We are glad to report the recovery of Harvey Stark from his recent attack, which was reported last week.

Lee Beachy, of Grantsville, was in this section last week taking photographs for some friends.

Miss Mary Wiley returned to Piedmont last Monday after spending a week with her parents at this place.

Prof. J. C. Beahm is arranging to move his family to this village early in September, as he will be in charge of our school for the approaching school year.

Mrs Irvin, of Oakland, spent a few days with relatives here recently.

Fought on Passenger Train.

Two men who are engaged in laying gas mains at Terra Alta boarded the night accommodation at Oakland Sunday evening, and when about a half mile from that place engaged in a fight. One of the men—the larger man of the two—it seems, addressed a slighting remark to a female passenger aboard which was taken up by his companion, a much smaller man, but who had plenty of fight in him. The disturbance was settled by passengers who interfered and it was thought that the trouble was all over. Shortly thereafter, however, the smaller man stood up in the aisle of the coach, deliberately removed from his inside pocket a revolver, loaded it, then placing it in his hip pocket addressed the passengers and told them to keep out of the fight or he would use his revolver on them.

Thereupon the men went at it again and notwithstanding that the conductor and brakeman were summoned the smaller man proceeded to punish the larger man in a fearful manner. The coach was pretty well crowded and there were many lady passengers, who were of course greatly frightened. The train was finally stopped and the man with the revolver was persuaded to get off the train, but when he got off the train he vowed vengeance, saying he would go to Terra Alta and shoot the man he had just licked, and would do it yet that night. The names of neither of the two men could be learned by the passengers.—Grafton Republican.

McHENRY.

The farmers at this place are still gathering in their oats.

Miss Elinor Hinebaugh spent last Sunday evening with Miss Sarah Savage.

Mr. Robert Niner left McHenry last Friday for Uniontown where he expects to remain for a while.

Miss Esther Hinebaugh is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lou Hoye, at Sang Run.

Not seeing anything of the hack for quite a while we suppose it is on the retired list.

Mr. Russell Lowdermilk spent last Sunday afternoon at the home of Jonas Glotfelty.

Mr. Calvin Cuppett, of Mountain Lake Park, spent Sunday at the home of George Glotfelty.

Mr. John Savage attended a party at Sang Run last Saturday evening.

Mr. L. S. Enlow, of Sang Run, passed through here in his new automobile last Saturday. BLUE JAY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRETPONDENT.

The rain Sunday which was so much needed did lots of good to growing crops and pastures.

Oats harvest is well on the way at this writing.

The Red Brush Lumber Co. has started up full blast after having been shut down on account of no water.

C. M. Glover is busily engaged building a new school house near S. F. Sebold's farm.

Quite a number of the people of this place attended church at Flatwood Saturday evening.

Miss Ruth DeLawder and Claude Loudermilk were seen driving through our village Sunday evening.

Mr. Robert Niner, who has been engaged harvesting for Jonas Glotfelty, has returned to his home near Gibbon Glade, Pa.

Mr. Calvin Cuppett and children have been visiting relatives in this section for a few days.

Mr. Russell Loudermilk, of Gap Run, was calling on his sister, Mrs. George Glotfelty, Sunday last.

Mr Fred Smith, who has been working for the Bond Lumber Co., was visiting his parents at this place, but has now gone to Alexander, W. Va., to be employed by the same company.

Some very large specimens of rattle snakes have been killed near here this season.

Misses Anna and Georgia Loudermilk was calling on the Misses DeLawder at their grandfather's one day last week.

Mrs. Hostettler, of near Oakland, was visiting in McHenry Saturday last.

Brison Glotfelty and wife were at Accident Saturday having some dental work done by Dr. Keller.

Samuel Welch, who has been attending school in Cumberland, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. H. Brenneman, and returned to his home in Mt. Lake Park accompanied by H. Brenneman and family Sunday last.

TWO CRANKY KIDS.

Musical Festival Day

The Mountain Chautauqua, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Wednesday, Aug. 25

LAST OF THE YEAR.

The Closing day of this famous Chautauqua always big day

Eight Thousand People Will Be Present.

MORNING HOUR: HARRY WHITE, of New York, the famous impersonator and lightning change artist, assisted by the famous LOTUS GLEE CLUB, of New York.



Capt. EVELYN BRIGGS BALDWIN, Arctic Explorer.

2.30 p. m. The event of all the years. EVELYN BRIGGS BALDWIN, in *"The Great White World."* Has made four trips to the Arctic regions. Was the organizer and leader of the famous Zeigler—Baldwin Arctic Expedition of 1901-'2. He brings withhim one of the most elaborate collections of curios ever brought from the far frozen north. Costumes of every character. The lecture is full of thrilling interest and you cannot afford to miss it.

4.30 p. m. Prof. J. W. CROOK speaks on *"Poverty and It's Cure."*

AT NIGHT: Magnificent entertainment. The famous Lotus Club. Harry White in impersonations and lightning changes of costume. The famous Collens orchestra of 10 pieces. Stereopticon views by Capt. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin of the Far Frozen North.

Wonderful display of COLORED MOVING PICTURES. Two men employed for this one evening. Prof. W. ROBERTS GOSS, of New York, and FRED HELD, with the AMERICAN VITAGRAPH. Vocal solos by Mr. HOBART SMOCK, one of the best baritones of the country and illustrated songs by Miss M. J. BARTELL. The evening will close, as the trains leave, with a magnificent display of fireworks.

35 Cents Gets for You all this Great Day Holds.

It will be worth coming miles to enjoy this program.

Special trains from Cumberland and Grafton with round trip tickets only $1
Low rates from intermediate points. Base Ball and other Amusements.

See advertising matter and consult station agent

THE TRAINS LEAVE AFTER ALL IS OVER.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

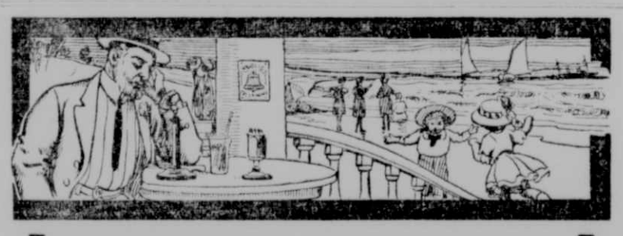
No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.



While Away—
Keep in Touch With the Office

Banish doubt. KNOW how the work is progressing. KNOW whether or not the deal was closed. KNOW what new business is coming in.

There is but one
everywhere—reaching telephone service

Use the Bell

THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Every Bell Telephone is a long distance station.



NEW GERMANY.

The severe drought was apparently broken last Sunday by a protracted shower.

Politics are warming up. Quite a number of voters were attending the primaries in Saturday.

F. L. Otto is making hay on the Boucher farm.

Missouri Bowman and sister Mary are visiting friends in the vicinity this week.

Rev. D. A. Friend was in our midst last week.

Quite a number of young people attended the lawnfete held at Red Hill.

Curious Trait.

Some women are willing to wear almost nothing on the stage so that they may appear in fine clothes off the stage.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Wesley Chapel—Preaching at 11 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 2:30 p. m.
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 8:15 p. m.

Services at Mt. Lake Park to follow after the evening services at the auditorium, which is from 7 to 8.

All visitors invited to worship with us.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Oakland—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age; everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., August 19, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, September 7, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitarium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909. NUMBER 26

ASSEMBLYMAN LAWRENCE F. GRENN WAS ARRESTED

Charged With Having Criminally Libelled Mr. H. J. Speicher.

Last Thursday morning Justice of the Peace A. S. Teats issued a warrant for the arrest of Lawrence F. Green, of Grantsville, in connection with the publication and circulation of a defamatory circular attacking the character of Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, Republican nominee for State Senate.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Brown for service and on Saturday his deputy went to Grantsville where Green's arrest followed on Sunday morning, the deputy having arranged with Green by telephone to meet him at a certain place along the road between Grantsville and Jennings. The two men arrived here Sunday afternoon about two o'clock and Green was detained at the sheriff's residence until later in the day when Messrs. Ralph Engle and Gideon Hersbberger, both of Grantsville, arrived in town and entered into a bond for Green's appearance at the Circuit Court, he having waived a hearing before the Justice.

The arrest of Mr. Green followed as a natural sequence to the confession made previously by Mr. M. E. Frazee, of Friendsville, who was also arrested on the same charge and in connection with the circular above referred to. Mr. Frazee, who was also held under a Federal warrant, had his hearing before the Commission in Cumberland last Monday and was discharged from custody upon the representations of Mr. Speicher and Dr. Ravenscroft, who interceded for him.

Good Homes Desired.

J. Ed. Kildow, humane officer at Elkins, W. Va., desires to secure good homes for a number of children now in the Children's Home in his city. Ages run from two to 12 years. These children will be placed only in good homes as members of the family, and not as servants. A rigid investigation of the homes applying for children will be made before a child is placed, and only good homes accepted.

Applications must be made upon blanks furnished by Mr. Kildow upon request. Those desiring children should write to Mr. Kildow at Elkins, W. Va.

25-3t

All Day Picnic.

An all day picnic will be held at the Pleasant Valley U. B. church on September 4th for the benefit of the church. Ice cream and refreshments of all kinds will be on sale during the day and at night a box supper will be held. All are invited.

A NEW POLITICAL BOSS.

A Correspondent of the Cumberland Times Unearths Him at Coney.

At the weekly meeting of the Grievance Club, an organization at Lonaconing, Wm. A. Garnett, a newspaper man of that city reports to the Cumberland Times the following as having occurred at the last meeting of the club and brings to light a new political firmanent hailing from somewhere in Garrett county, presumably close by Lonaconing where transpire many peculiar things. In his report of the meeting of the club Mr. Garnett, introducing the Garrett countian to the public, says:

Business Reed came in about this time with Sim Hamilton, of Garrett county. Sim needed no introduction to the Club, and was given a seat beside the Squire. After the Committee on Commerce had been instructed, Sim was asked to make a speech.

Sim talked of Garrett county politics. "I tell you what, gentlemen," said Sim, "those farmers out there don't know as much about politics as a potato bug knows about gastritis. I told them that they didn't need to elect delegates to anything. I'd represent them. I could run the whole thing if they'd let me. I went to Baltimore and Governor Crothers turned me down cold. I tried to make a speech and the Governor made me sit down. That man Crothers don't understand me.

"While I was in Baltimore I heard the big guns firing at the forts in the harbor. I asked a policeman what they were shooting for, and, says he: 'They are saluting Sim Hamilton, Governor of Garrett county. That's a governor's salute they're firing.' I tell you, gentlemen, that made me proud, and I goes back to Mr. Crothers and says I, 'do you hear those guns? They're saluting Sim Hamilton, from Garrett.'"

"Mr. Hamilton," said the Governor, "you're an exaggerated ego, you are afflicted with cranial hypertrophy. Go home and wash your neck."

"Gentlemen, I submit this was harsh treatment. That man Crothers will find that Sim Hamilton, the boss of Garrett county, cannot be insulted with impunity. If he stands for re-election I'll carry Garrett county against him. He won't get a vote there. I want you to understand that Sim Hamilton ain't to be sneezed at."

When Sim was done the Charter Member looked him over and said he: "Say, misther, don't you iver take anything for that throuble? Have you bin that way very long?"

Jaw Broken.

In a game of ball at Carmel last Saturday Mr. "Jack" Grimes, of Deer Park, was struck by the ball and his jaw was broken. He is being attended by a physician at Carmel as it was decided as unwise to attempt to move him to his home over the rough road.

DIXON & KELSO

PEACHES

Dixon & Kelso have arranged for large shipments of Peaches to arrive daily. Would advise our customers to lay in their supply as the best Peaches will be ripening during the next ten days. We will make a special price for Sugar during Peach season.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION YESTERDAY

Mr. Frank E. Williams, of Cecil County, For Comptroller.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 25.—Unanimity of purpose and harmony reigned at today's Republican State Convention, held in the Maryland Theatre, so that the making of the platform and the selection of a candidate for State Comptroller was consummated with the least possible confusion. Frank E. Williams, of Cecil, was named as the party candidate to oppose Dr. Joshua W. Hering, of Carroll, the nominee of the Democratic party. Congressman Sydney E. Mudd was absent, being sick in a hospital, while ex-Congressman Wm. H. Jackson is laid up at his home. Congressman George A. Pearre, who was regarded as a possible insurgent, was present, but with no fire of battle in his eye. He was docile and complacent and had evidently come to the convention prepared to accept at the hands of those in control, whatever was handed out to him. Any ideas he may have had as to opposing that part of the platform relative to increased representation for Baltimore, did not find expression, the congressman from the Sixth being silent on the subject.

The theatre was crowded with delegates from Baltimore city and the counties, in addition to hundreds of other interested parties, when chairman John B. Hanna called the meeting to order, setting forth that the party stands as a bulwark against the designs of the Democratic party in its efforts to pass the disfranchisement amendment. Mr. Hanna said that the Republicans hoped to work for a just representation for Baltimore city and the counties, and shortly afterwards Thomas Parran was nominated as chairman by Congressman Pearre.

Mr. Parran was elected chairman unanimously and amid great enthusiasm.

In his speech Col. Pearre denounced the Democratic party and scathingly arraigned its leaders. He attacked the suffrage amendment and predicted its defeat.

Pearre, in closing his speech, declared that the plan for representation for Baltimore City according to population would be accepted very gracefully by the Allegany delegation, although this assertion was in no wise in accord with its original opinion.

Congressman Pearre, John P. Hill, of Baltimore, and E. M. Allen, of Harford county, escorted Mr. Parran to the chair. Mr. Parran made a characteristic speech in which he ridiculed the Democratic plank and the suffrage amendment.

The making of a platform proved an easy task. It is along the line of the platform adoped by the Republicans of Baltimore city when they held their Legislative conventions a few days ago. Nothing seems to be lacking however, in the pledge it makes for greater Legislative representation for Baltimore city.

The paramount issue is made the disfranchisement amendment. It contains the Just Representation League bill for city representation and an income tax plank; a public utilities plank and a denunciation of the Democratic State and city administrations, as well as of the good roads commission. A reassessment plank is incorporaned and the entire platform was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The nomination of the candidate for State comptroller followed. Ex-State Senator H. M. McCullough nominated Frank E. Williams, of Cecil county and he was unanimously chosen as the candidate.

The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

We the representatives of the Republicans of Maryland, in Convention assembled, realized that no national issues are involved in the present campaign in this State, except in so far as the attempt to adopt an un-American suffrage system in one State of the Union may effect the common sisterhood of the States of the Union.

Republicans in Maryland claim help from all good citizens, whatever their politics or party, from all sincere friends of honest government and pure politics, in defeating the proposed amendment to our State Constitution, which we accept as the paramount issue in this campaign. Like the amendment rejected by the people four years ago, this measure would make of Maryland a one-party State, subject, with no hope of rescue, to the misrule of those selfish and unscrupulous men, long supreme in the Democratic party organization, against whose methods and aims thousands of Democrats have again and again protested at the polls.

We charge the present Democratic State administration with gross inefficiency and mismanagement. We point to the last session of its Legislature which has been marked by unprecedented extravagance, by the most shameless multiplication of useless State employees at the public expense, by a brazen refusal to even respectfully consider the recommendations of economical procedure, offered by Governor Warfield in his retiring message.

We point to the record of the Democratic city administration in Baltimore, where exposures of lax business methods and notorious scandals have followed in rapid and startling succession; notably the defalcation in the City Register's office, resulting in the loss of nearly $70,000 of the people's money.

We solemnly declare that we will do all in our power to have passed by the next Legislature, and thereafter adopted by the people of the State, a constitutional amendment whereby Baltimore city shall have 52 members of the House of Delegates—that is to say, one member for every 10,000 of population; and 16 Senators—that is to say, one Senator for every 30,000 of population; this without decreasing the representation of any county. Believing as we do in representation according to population, we adopt as our own the carefully prepared bill of the Just Representation League of Maryland, which is based upon this principle and which provides not only for an increase of the representation of Baltimore city, but also for all parts of Maryland which are underrepresented.

We advocate a just, impartial and unprejudiced supervision and control on public service corporations and public utilities generally in this State.

We ask all honest men to aid us in chosing a General Assembly which shall repeal the iniquitous "Wilson" law and once more assure to every constitutional voter the right to have his ballot cast according to his conscience and counted as cast.

We believe in a just and fair primary election law.

We favor a progressive, practical and enlightened policy of good roads construction by the State.

We demand the strict and impartial enforcement of the corrupt practices act.

We favor a revaluation and reassessment of property in order to equalize the burdens of taxation.

We favor State care of the indigent insane and feeble-minded.

We favor the ratification by the Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to levy a tax on incomes.

We heartily indorse the passage of a pure food and drug bill by the next General Assembly which shall conform to the phraseology and intent of the national pure food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

We deplore the recurring agitation of the suffrage question as detrimental to the State's highest interests and as a detraction to the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of the State, and express our confident belief that the people of the state, wearied of this agitation, will repudiate it forever at the approaching election.

Garrett County Road Construction.

About one hundred and twenty five laborers are engaged on the work of road building in Garrett county under the contract awarded to Mr. J. E. Francis, of Punxatawney, Penn., and satisfactory progress is being made. Mr. J. M. Tucker is chairman of the State Roads Commission, W. W. Crosby, Chief Engineer. The Division Inspector is Mr. C. A. Tenny, Mr. R. C. Price, of Baltimore being inspector on the work.

On inclement days but little progress is made, but when the conditions are fine, the new road fairly grows. It runs from Sandy Flat along the Hoop-pole road towards Oakland, and this will reach completion before bad weather sets in, if nothing prevents.

After the earth excavation is made to shape it up and thus reach its true cross section and grade, begins the laying of five inches of broken sand stone. This sand stone is thoroughly rolled, and then on top of that is placed three inches of lime stone, which is also well rolled, and on top of that layer, is placed half an inch of lime stone screenings.

The watering carts follow this application, the steam roller coming along immediately after the application of the water.

Every attention is paid to detail and Contractor Francis is determined that Garrett county shall have, in the way of road building, work equal to the best New Jersey county roads. It was in New Jersey and Pennsylvania that Mr. Franics had large experience in work of this character. H.

Subscribe for the Republican.

INTER-STATE GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

To Be Held at Mt. Lake Park August 27th-30th.

The proposed Good Roads meeting at Mountain Lake Park to be held conjointly by the good roads advocates of Maryland and West Virginia promises to be more of a success than anticipated. Much interest in the meeting is apparent and indications point to the presence of many prominent men of both states. For the occasion a program has been arranged which covers the four days' meeting of the advocates of improved roads, which is presented below:

Friday, August 27th, 8:00 p. m.—Inter-State Good Roads banquet, to be held at the Mountain Lake Hotel. Tickets will be $1.00. All applicants for tickets should send their names with the money to Dr. W. W. Davis, Mountain Lake Park, Md., by Wednesday, Aug. 25th.

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To the Editor of The Republican:

The noise and turmoil of the convention have passed away; the political horizon is no longer leaden with the smoke of battle; the sun of party success is shining bright and warm upon the scene of action and in its light men are viewing, with varied frankness, the personnel of the Republican ticket placed before the people by the County Convention on Wednesday, August the 18th.

Basing our criticism on facts, rather than fancy, we see in the person of the nominee for State Senator a gentleman of strong and firm personal character; a man of unflaging energy, zealous and whole-souled devotion to any cause in which he is interested; a man embodying all the ability and requisites that go to make a successful representative of the people. His success in private and business life commend him as a man of marked qualifications and his known devotion to the principles of the Republican party demand for him the support of every Republican.

The gentlemen nominated for the State Legislature stand before the people backed by wholesome records of usefulness and success. As men faithful in the discharge of their duties, fair in their dealings with their fellow men and conscientious in their position in public life, they are strong and deserving claimants to the suffrage of the people.

The nominees for Sheriff, for Commissioners, for Clerk and for Surveyor are gentlemen of wholesome character and possess a high sense of honor as well as ability to discharge satisfactorily and well the duties of the offices which they seek. These gentlemen are respected and esteemed by those who know them and each in his respective place is an important factor in the integral strength of the ticket and the confidence manifested by the convention in placing them on the ticket, should be repeated by the people, in their subsequent election.

Let every Republican rally to the support of this ticket and stand shoulder to shoulder dauntlessly facing the hot fire of the campaign and thus fearlessly carrying the banner of prosperity and success over the heads of these gentlemen, and there will roll up at the fall election a majority so large that it will live long in the history of Garrett county politics.

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Bittinger, Aug. 24, 1909.

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Train No. 3 from the east was quite badly wrecked by being side-wiped by a freight train at a point about five miles east of Cumberland Monday morning. No. 3's engine was almost demolished, the steps torn from one side of the passenger coaches and the passengers all badly shaken up, but none injured. The fireman on No. 3 was slightly injured. A relief train was sent to the scene from Cumberland, the passengers were transferred and taken on to their destination, the train arriving here two hours late.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909. NUMBER 26

ASSEMBLYMAN LAWRENCE F. GRENN WAS ARRESTED

Charged With Having Criminally Libelled Mr. H. J. Speicher.

Last Thursday morning Justice of the Peace A. S. Teats issued a warrant for the arrest of Lawrence F. Green, of Grantsville, in connection with the publication and circulation of a defamatory circular attacking the character of Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, Republican nominee for State Senate.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Brown for service and on Saturday his deputy went to Grantsville where Green's arrest followed on Sunday morning, the deputy having arranged with Green by telephone to meet him at a certain place along the road between Grantsville and Jennings. The two men arrived here Sunday afternoon about two o'clock and Green was detained at the sheriff's residence until later in the day when Messrs. Ralph Engle and Gideon Hershberger, both of Grantsville, arrived in town and entered into a bond for Green's appearance at the Circuit Court, he having waived a hearing before the Justice.

The arrest of Mr. Green followed as a natural sequence to the confession made previously by Mr. M. E. Frazee, of Friendsville, who was also arrested on the same charge and in connection with the circular above referred to. Mr. Frazee, who was also held under a Federal warrant, had his hearing before the Commission in Cumberland last Monday and was discharged from custody upon the representations of Mr. Speicher and Dr. Ravenscroft, who interceded for him.

Good Homes Desired.

J. Ed. Kildow, humane officer at Elkins, W. Va., desires to secure good homes for a number of children now in the Children's Home in his city. Ages run from two to 12 years. These children will be placed only in good homes as members of the family, and not as servants. A rigid investigation of the homes applying for children will be made before a child is placed, and only good homes accepted.

Applications must be made upon blanks furnished by Mr. Kildow upon request. Those desiring children should write to Mr. Kildow at Elkins, W. Va. 25-3t

All Day Picnic.

An all day picnic will be held at the Pleasant Valley U. B. church on September 4th for the benefit of the church. Ice cream and refreshments of all kinds will be on sale during the day and at night a box supper will be held. All are invited.

A NEW POLITICAL BOSS.

A Correspondent of the Cumberland Times Unearths Him at Coney.

At the weekly meeting of the Grievance Club, an organization at Lonaconing, Wm. A. Garnett, a newspaper man of that city reports to the Cumberland Times the following as having occurred at the last meeting of the club and brings to light a new political firmanent hailing from somewhere in Garrett county, presumably close by Lonaconing where transpire many peculiar things. In his report of the meeting of the club Mr. Garnett, introducing the Garrett countian to the public, says:

Business Reed came in about this time with Sim Hamilton, of Garrett county. Sim needed no introduction to the Club, and was given a seat beside the Squire. After the Committee on Commerce had been instructed, Sim was asked to make a speech.

Sim talked of Garrett county politics. "I tell you what, gentlemen," said Sim, "those farmers out there don't know as much about politics as a potato bug knows about gastritis. I told them that they didn't need to elect delegates to anything. I'd represent them. I could run the whole thing if they'd let me. I went to Baltimore and Governor Crothers turned me down cold. I tried to make a speech and the Governor made me sit down. That man Crothers don't understand me.

"While I was in Baltimore I heard the big guns firing at the forts in the harbor. I asked a policeman what they were shooting for, and, says he: 'They are saluting Sim Hamilton, Governor of Garrett county. That's a governor's salute they're firing.' I tell you, gentlemen, that made me proud, and I goes back to Mr. Crothers and says I, 'do you hear those guns? They're saluting Sim Hamilton, from Garrett.'"

"Mr. Hamilton," said the Governor, "you're an exaggerated ego, you are afflicted with cranial hypertrophy. Go home and wash your neck."

"Gentlemen, I submit this was harsh treatment. That man Crothers will find that Sim Hamilton, the boss of Garrett county, cannot be insulted with impunity. If he stands for re-election I'll carry Garrett county against him. He won't get a vote there. I want you to understand that Sim Hamilton ain't to be sneezed at."

When Sim was done the Charter Member looked him over and said he: "Say, misther, don't you iver take anything for that throuble? Have you bin that way very long?"

Jaw Broken.

In a game of ball at Carmel last Saturday Mr. "Jack" Grimes, of Deer Park, was struck by the ball and his jaw was broken. He is being attended by a physician at Carmel as it was decided as unwise to attempt to move him to his home over the rough road.

DIXON & KELSO

PEACHES

Dixon & Kelso have arranged for large shipments of Peaches to arrive daily. Would advise our customers to lay in their supply as the best Peaches will be ripening during the next ten days. We will make a special price for Sugar during Peach season.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION YESTERDAY

Mr. Frank E. Williams, of Cecil County, For Comptroller.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 25.—Unanimity of purpose and harmony reigned at today's Republican State Convention, held in the Maryland Theatre, so that the making of the platform and the selection of a candidate for State Comptroller was consummated with the least possible confusion. Frank E. Williams, of Cecil, was named as the party candidate to oppose Dr. Joshua W. Hering, of Carroll, the nominee of the Democratic party. Congressman Sydney E. Mudd was absent, being sick in a hospital, while ex-Congressman Wm. H. Jackson is laid up at his home. Congressman George A. Pearre, who was regarded as a possible insurgent, was present, but with no fire of battle in his eye. He was docile and complacent and had evidently come to the convention prepared to accept at the hands of those in control, whatever was handed out to him. Any ideas he may have had as to opposing that part of the platform relative to increased representation for Baltimore, did not find expression, the congressman from the Sixth being silent on the subject.

The theatre was crowded with delegates from Baltimore city and the counties, in addition to hundreds of other interested parties, when chairman John B. Hanna called the meeting to order, setting forth that the party stands as a bulwark against the designs of the Democratic party in its efforts to pass the distranchisement amendment. Mr. Hanna said that the Republicans hoped to work for a just representation for Baltimore city and the counties, and shortly afterwards Thomas Parran was nominated as chairman by Congressman Pearre.

Mr. Parran was elected chairman unanimously and amid great enthusiasm.

In his speech Col. Pearre denounced the Democratic party and scathingly arraigned its leaders. He attacked the suffrage amendment and predicted its defeat.

Pearre, in closing his speech, declared that the plan for representation for Baltimore City according to population would be accepted very gracefully by the Allegany delegation, although this assertion was in no wise in accord with its original opinion.

Congressman Pearre, John P. Hill, of Baltimore, and E. M. Allen, of Harford county, escorted Mr. Parran to the chair. Mr. Parran made a characteristic speech in which he ridiculed the Democratic plank and the suffrage amendment.

The making of a platform proved an easy task. It is along the line of the platform adoped by the Republicans of Baltimore city when they held their Legislative conventions a few days ago. Nothing seems to be lacking however, in the pledge it makes for greater Legislative representation for Baltimore city.

The paramount issue is made the disfranchisement amendment. It contains the Just Representation League bill for city representation and an income tax plank; a public utilities plank and a denunciation of the Democratic State and city administrations, as well as of the good roads commission. A reassessment plank is incorporaned and the entire platform was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The nomination of the candidate for State comptrolier followed. Ex-State Senator H. M. McCullough nominated Frank E. Williams, of Cecil county and he was unanimously chosen as the candidate.

The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

We the representatives of the Republicans of Maryland, in Convention assembled, realized that no national issues are involved in the present campaign in this State, except in so far as the attempt to adopt an un-American suffrage system in one State of the Union may effect the common sisterhood of the States of the Union.

Republicans in Maryland claim help from all good citizens, whatever their politics or party, from all sincere friends of honest government and pure politics, in defeating the proposed amendment to our State Constitution, which we accept as the paramount issue in this campaign. Like the amendment rejected by the people four years ago, this measure would make of Maryland a one-party State, subject, with no hope of rescue, to the misrule of those selfish and unscrupulous men, long supreme in the Democratic party organization, against whose methods and aims thousands of Democrats have again and again protested at the polls.

We charge the present Democratic State administration with gross inefficiency and mismanagement. We point to the last session of its Legislature which has been marked by unprecedented extravagance, by the most shameless multiplication of useless State employees at the public expense, by a brazen refusal to even respectfully consider the recommendations of economical procedure, offered by Governor Warfield in his retiring message.

We point to the record of the Democratic city administration in Baltimore, where exposures of lax business methods and notorious scandals have followed in rapid and startling succession; notably the defalcation in the City Register's office, resulting in the loss of nearly $70,000 of the people's money.

We solemnly declare that we will do all in our power to have passed by the next Legislature, and thereafter adopted by the people of the State, a constitutional amendment whereby Baltimore city shall have 52 members of the House of Delegates—that is to say, one member for every 10,000 of population; and 16 Senators—that is to say, one Senator for every 30,000 of population; this without decreasing the representation o any county. Believing as we do in representation according to population, we adopt as our own the carefully prepared bill of the Just Representation League of Maryland, which is based upon this principle and which provides not only for an increase of the representation of Baltimore city, but also for all parts of Maryland which are underrepresented.

We advocate a just, impartial and unprejudiced supervision and control on public service corporations and public utilities generally in this State.

We ask all honest men to aid us in chosing a General Assembly which shall repeal the iniquitous "Wilson" law and once more assure to every constitutional voter the right to have his ballot cast according to his conscience and counted as cast.

We believe in a just and fair primary election law.

We favor a progressive, practical and enlightened policy of good roads construction by the State.

We demand the strict and impartial enforcement of the corrupt practices act.

We favor a revaluation and reassessment of property in order to equalize the burdens of taxation.

We favor State care of the indigent insane and feeble-minded.

We favor the ratification by the Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to levy a tax on incomes.

We heartily indorse the passage of a pure food and drug bill by the next General Assembly which shall conform to the phraseology and intent of the national pure food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

We deplore the recurring agitation of the suffrage question as detrimental to the State's highest interests and as a detraction to the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of the State, and express our confident belief that the people of the state, wearied of this agitation, will repudiate it forever at the approaching election.

Garrett County Road Construction.

About one hundred and twenty five laborers are engaged on the work of road building in Garrett county under the contract awarded to Mr. J. E. Francis, of Punxatawney, Penn., and satisfactory progress is being made. Mr. J. M. Tucker is chairman of the State Roads Commission, W. W. Crosby, Chief Engineer. The Division Inspector is Mr. C. A. Tenny, Mr. R. C. Price, of Baltimore being inspector on the work.

On inclement days but little progress is made, but when the conditions are fine, the new road fairly grows. It runs from Sandy Flat along the Hoop-pole road towards Oakland, and this will reach completion before bad weather sets in, if nothing prevents.

After the earth excavation is made to shape it up and thus reach its true cross section and grade, begins the laying of five inches of broken sand stone. This sand stone is thoroughly rolled, and then on top of that is placed three inches of lime stone, which is also well rolled, and on top of that layer, is placed half an inch of lime stone screenings.

The watering carts follow this application, the steam roller coming along immediately after the application of the water.

Every attention is paid to detail and Contractor Francis is determined that Garrett county shall have, in the way of road building, work equal to the best New Jersey county roads. It was in New Jersey and Pennsylvania that Mr. Franics had large experience in work of this character. H.

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INTER-STATE GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE

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WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,-000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS

Daily and Sunday

¶ A live, independent newspaper, published every afternoon in the year.

¶ Covers thoroughly the news events of the city, State and country.

¶ A newspaper for the home—for the family circle.

¶ Enjoys the confidence and respect of its readers.

¶ One cent everywhere.

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One year	3.00

SUNDAY.

Six months	.25
12 months	.50

The Baltimore News

BALTIMORE, MD.

DISH-WASHING EASY

THREE-TIMES-A-DAY LABOR IS UNNECESSARY.

Writer in The Housekeeper Shows How Work May Be Done with Comparative Comfort—Use Handy Drainer.

One of the unnecessary things in housekeeping is the continuous washing and wiping of dishes. Methinks I hear a cry of horror from a horde of housekeepers, but many of them have, nevertheless, at one time or another, rebelled against the stack of dishes which looms up, like the schoolboy's hash, "three times a day." It is queer how some women will wear themselves out rather than step aside from the beaten path. They have yet to learn the joy that comes from taking an independent tack and making the work subservient to the worker; from being the master instead of the slave. To many women, the bugbear of housework is dishwashing. Why wash dishes three times a day? Do it in the morning, when fresh; scrape the dinner dishes, stack in a large pan filled with cold water, and cover. Treat the supper dishes the same way, and do not allow your conscience to keep you awake one single hour. It will not make the task too heavy the next morning, if you try my way. After washing each piece in hot suds and rinsing in hot (not warm), water, put them, piece by piece, in the wire drainer (price ten cents), as nearly on edge or aslant, as possible, and let stand until dry. Glasses, of course, and silver, must be wiped; but the former can be left filled, after using, and the latter put into a pitcher or deep jug until some odd minute when one is not so weary with well-doing that another turn of the screw seems next to impossible.—The Housekeeper.

A Seasonable Appetizer.

Wash four large, firm ripe tomatoes. Cut across horizontally and scoop out contents, carefully preserving shape of cups. Put cups on ice, also the pieces scooped out, cut very small, till near serving time. Put through the chopper two crisp green peppers of good size, minus stems and seeds, also half a medium-sized onion. Just before serving mix with the cut tomatoes, adding salt to taste, a very little vinegar and one-fourth teaspoonful of sugar. Serve in the tomato cups with garnish of parsley or nasturtium leaves or curled mustard. Sometimes I cut the whole tomato in small pieces and serve in small glass dishes. If I have not enough tomatoes, a small cucumber crisped in ice water and cut in little bits is an addition and to some palates an improvement.—San Francisco Call.

Dried Pumpkin for Pies.

Take a thin paring from the pumpkin, scrape out the seeds, and cut into slices an inch thick. Cut these crosswise in thin slices, spread on plates, and dry in a moderate oven, in the warming closet of the range, or in a small fruit drier. Store in paper bags, tin boxes such as often accumulate around the house, or in fruit jars. The main thing is to put it beyond the reach of insects or dampness.

To use dried pumpkin soak it over night in more than twice as much water as is needed to cover. Cook in the same water until tender and the water is almost entirely evaporated, then use according to recipe, for stewed fresh pumpkin.

Luncheon Dish.

Boil a good-sized chicken until done. Separate from bones and cut up as if for a salad. To this put a coffee cup of bread or cracker crumbs, a coffee cup of milk, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mix and put in a bowl or pan and steam till hot through. As it is served cover with cream sauce and mushrooms. To make sauce, take one pint of sweet milk. Let it come to a boil and then stir in two teaspoonfuls of flour previously mixed with cold milk, a spoonful of butter, and can of mushrooms.

Supreme of Chicken.

Chop the choicest parts of a raw chicken very fine, having about two cups; add four well beaten eggs, one at a time, until the mixture is smooth; add one and one-half cups of thick cream, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter saltspoonful of pepper. Decorate molds with truffles, fill with the mixture, cover with buttered papers, set in a pan of hot water, and bake 20 minutes; serve with a sauce made of one cup each of white stock and milk and the yolks of three eggs.

Marshmallow Fudge.

Two and one-half cups brown sugar, one-half cup white sugar, one-half cup cream, pinch cream of tartar. Boil ten minutes, then add one-quarter pound marshmallows, and boil two minutes longer. Add one cup slightly salted, broken walnuts, after removing from fire, and beat on the back of range. (By so doing the candy does not cool so quickly, and you can beat it longer, thereby improving it.) Pour in buttered tin to cool.

Batter Pudding.

One quart milk, four eggs, half teaspoon salt, eight tablespoons sifted flour. Beat with mixing spoon until thoroughly blended and bake in buttered dish in hot oven about 20 minutes. Sauce is creamed butter and sugar flavored with lemon juice.

Buttermilk Pie.

One cup buttermilk, one cup sugar, one egg, one teaspoon flour, two teaspoons melted butter, two teaspoons extract of lemon. Bake in two crusts.

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

QUEER TELEGRAPH POLES.

Mud the Only Material Out of Which to Build Them in Bolivia.

What the writer calls "the most original telegraph line in the world" once extended between the city of La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and the



Remains of Mud Telegraph Pillar in Bolivia.

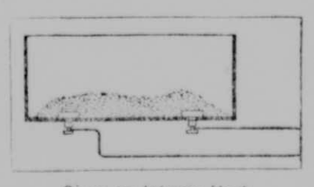
town of Oruro, the terminus of the railway connecting it with the seaport of Antofagasta, where the remains of the line may still be seen. Says a writer in the Electrical Review:

"In this part of Bolivia there are no growing trees, and wood is so difficult to procure that even the ordinary household furniture of the natives is invariably made, not of wood, but of dried mud, or adobe, as it is called. It is, therefore, not surprizing that when the war broke out in 1880 between Chile and Bolivia, and the need for a telegraph line between the two places mentioned became urgent, that, as all communication with any seaport was cut off, this material was used to construct pillars to take the place of ordinary posts for supporting the wire, with the addition of old bottles as insulators. These pillars were substantially built on stone foundations, and measured about five feet square at the base, with a height of about 15 feet. They were placed at intervals of about 110 meters (361 feet), and thus held the wire at a height sufficient to clear the only animals of the country, the llama and donkey. The total length of the line was 156 miles, and it rendered useful service for some ten years before being replaced by the ordinary wooden telegraph-pole line. A correspondent of ours, who made a journey in the neighborhood recently, sends us a photograph of one of these pillars, showing the remarkable state of preservation after being abandoned for 20 years. Among other curious telegraph lines may be mentioned the growing pole line erected in Uganda by an ingenious English engineer, who, unable to find any dead wood which would withstand the white ants, hit on the idea of transporting growing bark-cloth trees to the side of the roads and using them as poles. This system has, we believe, been in use some ten years with success, and no doubt our readers have noticed photographs of these tree poles which have appeared in magazines. In the Dutch East Indies trees are also made use of for a similar purpose, but here a wire is stretched across the road between trees on either side, and the insulator is suspended in its middle, and the line is thus over the road and clear from vegetation."

AN ELECTRIC FURNACE.

Simple Contrivance in Which Intense Heat Can Be Generated.

Make an ordinary sheet iron basin and line it inside with asbestos mill board. The connections are made through two binding-posts placed in the bottom of the pan and fastened to two small carbons, says Practical Engineer. The bottom of the pan is covered with granulated carbon to a depth of from one to two inches.



Gives an Intense Heat.

When the current is turned on a very intense heat can be raised. Some resistance is necessary and it is best to have a rheostat so as to turn on more current as the heat increases, as, of course, the hotter the carbon gets, the more current it will take.

Electric Machines Affect the Compass.

Very often, after a ship has been unloaded by an electric machine, the compass is found to be pointing incorrectly. It has been suggested by the manager of a well-known fleet that turning a ship around after leaving the docks will probably bring the compass back.

THE TRUANT'S REWARD.

How the Absentminded Professor Chastised His Son.

THE absentminded professor returned home one night to learn that his son had played truant from school, and he was asked by his wife to hunt up the missing youngster and administer a sound thrashing.

"Why, I'll flay him alive!" exclaimed the angry father. "I'll break every bone in his body! Just wait until I get him out in the wood shed!"

He came across his heir playing marbles about a mile from home, but the boy didn't seem to be a bit alarmed by the old man's threats. As they started to return home the absentminded professor stopped to chat with an old acquaintance, and it was fifteen or twenty minutes later when he looked down in wonder at the boy at his side and asked:

"Why, where did you come from, Jack?"

"Don't you remember, father?" smiled the boy. "We are on our way to buy me a box of candy because of my excellent school report."

"Bless me, but so we are!" agreed the absentminded professor as he patted the boy on the back and started for the store.—New York Herald.

Pure Spite.



Mistress—What did you tell those ladies who just called?

Servant—Oi told 'em you was out, mum.

Mistress—And what did they say?

Servant—"How fortunit," mum.

Always Welcome.

"Is it true that you farmers are hostile to balloonists?" ventured the young aeronaut who had descended in the barnyard.

"Why, no, stranger!" laughed the old farmer as he came forward with a pitchfork. "We are always glad to have a balloon land on our place."

"I'm certainly glad to hear it."

"Yes; the last one that landed here came in handy. I used the ropes to tie the steers, packed corn in the basket and cut the gas bag up and made overalls for all the farm hands. Welcome, stranger, welcome!"—Chicago News.

Held Fast.

The old Eskimo lit a cup of walrus oil and peered over the sealskin curtain.

"Aurora," he called sharply, "is that young man down there yet?"

"Yes, pa," answered the Eskimo belle timidly.

"Well, I want you to cut him out. Understand?"

"Er—you'll have to do it yourself, pa. He has been here so long he is frozen to the snow setter, and you'll have to cut him out with an ax"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From the Jonesville Monitor.

A "Young Mother" asks us our opinion of "the alleged injurious effects of rocking on babies."

We must frankly say that we consider it a brutal practice. As the father of a great many babies of all ages, we never rocked on any of them intentionally, and we would probably be arrested if we expressed our full opinion of any woman who would presume to do so.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Village Courtship.

"Mandy," said the loveslck Hiram as he twitched the wax flowers nervously, "won't you be mine? I swan! It feels like my heart is coming through."

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mandy apprehensively. "I reckon I'll have to. Not only your heart is coming through, but we have been courting so long two of the sofa springs are coming through."—Pittsburg Post.

Cupid's Defective Vision.

Ethel—Do you believe that love is blind?

May—Not quite, but he certainly needs glasses, judging by some of the people he has hit with his arrows.—St. Louis Republic.

One Sign.

"They're engaged."

"Why, do they seem so devoted to each other?"

"No, but he has begun to find fault with her."—Cleveland Leader.

Memory Training.

"I forget so easily. I wish I could do something to exercise my memory."

"That's simple," said his friend. "Just lend me $10 and let me know if you forget it."—Judge.

That's So Too.

"We are all made out of clay."

"Well, there are a lot of different kinds of clay, you know."—Pittsburg Post.

To Feb.

O February, when you do
Your little little thrunth
We almost feel like eating you
A short and sair month.
—New York Mail.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner and His After Business Talk With Members.

POET JONES CALLED DOWN.

Told to Hustle Around For a Job Instead of Trying to Write—Brother Poker Thompson and Brother Jackson's Bad Debts.

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When the regular business of the monthly meeting of the Limekiln club had been disposed of Brother Gardner arose and said:

"If Brudder Givadam Jones am in de hall dis evenin' I should like a few words wid him."

Brother Jones was there, and he rose up and folded his arms and faced the music.

"Brudder Jones," continued the president, "I was told de odder day dat you was three months behind on your rent."

"Yes, sah. Times am so hard dat I can't pay my rent and lib too. Been



"BRUDDER THOMPSON, YOU OWE DE GROCER AND DE BUTCHER AND YOUR LANDLORD."

lookin' all ober fur work, but can't find it."

"Yes, Brudder Jones, times am hard and work skerce, but jest what have you been doin' fur de last thirty days? Has you been hustlin' fur a job or has you been sittin' in de house most of de time writin' poetry?"

"I—I has written some poetry, sah."

"So I understand. In fact, I's got one of your poems right yere in my hand Does poetry pay house rent, Brudder Jones?"

"N-no, sah."

"Does it buy taters and bacon?"

"No, sah."

"Buy shoes fur de old woman and de chillen?"

"No, sah."

"Den will you kindly tell me what you been foolin' away de last thirty days fur?"

"I reckoned I might sell de poetry sah."

"Oh, I see. You writ, and you reckoned you might sell de follerin' poem De gemlen of de club will listen while I read:

"Oh, de summer days am passin',
And de fall will soon be here,
And de glorious watermillyon
Will no longer bring us cheer.

"De robins dey will leave us soon,
De bluebirds fly to hence,
De roses dey will lose deir bloom,
And de hollyhocks go whence.

"It makes me sad and lonesome
Fur to see de days go 'long,
Oh, would 'twas allus as today
Wid blithe and happy song!

"But summer goes and autumn comes
De frost will bring its pallor,
De trees will lose their vivid green,
De green grass turn to yallen.

"Of human beings some will pass
To heaven from earth so dreary,
And others will remain to live
And spring will find 'em weary.

"Brudder Jones," asked the president when he had finished reading the verses, "am dis de poem dat it took you thirty days to bring fo'th?"

"Yes, sah. It took most of my time."

"Jest sot right dar and run out your tongue and rolled up your eyes and thought and thought?"

"I reckon so."

"You am werry much consarned about de robins and de bluebirds, Brudder Jones."

Silence on Brother Jones' part.

"And you seem to keer a heap mo' about dyin' roses and hollyhocks dan you do about your back rent."

More silence.

Told to Look For Work.

"Brudder Jones, de world has had poetry eber since dar was a man or woman to make mad rhyme wid sad, and it will keep on wantin' it to de end, but it hain't fur you and me to write it. It's fur Rockefeller and Morgan and de rich men dat have de time to set down and work deir brains and sweat deir collars. I don't want to be arbitrary wid you, fur you seem to have de poetic instinct, but I must say dat if you don't hustle around and strike a job and pay up your debts dis Limekiln club will know you no mo'. We may like poetry, but dar's our wives and chillen dey like taters and bacon better. Dig a deep hole in sandy ell and burry your poem in it and tomorrow start out and look fur a job."

Brother Jones coiled in something of a dilapidated condition, and then the president looked around and said:

"I see dat Brudder Poker Thompson am sittin' ober dar behind de stove and rosstin' hisself. Will he please come forward?"

"What has I done?" asked Brother Thompson as he posed himself before the platform.

"Brudder Thompson, you owe de grocer and de butcher and your landlord."

"But how am I gwine to pay in dese hard times?"

"How has you spent your last two weeks?"

"I's been gittin' up a lecture, sah."

"Dat's what I heard. Dat lecture am on religun, I hear."

"Yes, sah. I's gwine around de kentry to let de folks know dat on de 3d of next July de world am comin' to an end and dey must prepare fur it. I reckon to do a heap of good and I a lot of money."

"How do you get your news about de endin' up of de world on dat perticklar day, Brudder Thompson?"

"From de Bible and de signs in de heavens, sah. I's figgered it out twenty different times, and it comes de same ebery time. I was lookin' last night, and I saw mo' dan fifty signs in de heavens."

"Did you see your debts up dar?"

"No, sah."

"See any shoes fur your chillen?"

"De heavens don't gib out no sech signs as shoes."

"Oh, I see! Well, mebbe de heavens showed you a sign of a cull'd man belin' dropped outer de back doah of dis hall into de alley below. Whether dey did or not, you pay 'tention to what I'm sayin'. Drap dat lecture bizness. Any man, white or black, who goes into sich a thing am a fule. Anybody who listens to him am de same thing. You don't know no mo' about de endin' up of de world dan my ole dawg knows about playin' de fiddle, and if you keep on your name will be crossed off our books. Drap nonsense like a hot tater and find a job and git to work. I shall have an eye on you fur de next few weeks."

Jackson's Bad Debts.

Brother Sunnown Jackson was then called upon to come forward, and when he had got in position the president said:

"Brudder Jackson, I's told dat your debts amount to a hundred dollars."

"But it's all owin' to de panic, sah," was the excuse.

"I's heard all about dat panic and don't want to hear any mo'. You hain't lookin' fur work. You don't want to find work. You have been loafin' around fur de last fo' weeks tryin' to figger out a system dat will beat de bank at Monte Carlo. Monte Carlo am a long ways off, while your creditors am right at your doah. Systems don't pay rent nor buy shoes. I know fur a fact dat your chillen am barefut, and if you don't get a hustle on you I shall sartinly figger out some system dat will take you out of dis club wid a pain around your heart. I's gwine to hab my eye on you fur de next two weeks, and if you don't git a hustle on you you'll feel airthquakes shakin' the ground around your cabin. What you want is a system to git out of bed at 6 o'clock in de mawnin' and keep goin' all day, and if system am big 'nuff it might find a way fur you to pay me back de $2 you borrowed of me a year ago. We will now break de meetin' in two and go home." M. QUAD.

In Doubt.

"Is your son-in-law, the duke, a good conversationalist?"

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "he's willing enough. But my foreign vocabulary is limited. I can never feel sure whether he is talking about his pedigree or thinking up a menu for dinner."—Washington Star.

Childhood's Woes.

A little girl was sitting on the floor crying. After awhile she stopped and seemed buried in thought. Looking up suddenly, she said:

"Mamma, what was I crying about?"

"Because I wouldn't let you go out."

"Oh, yes!" And she set up another howl.—London Opinion.

Down the Old Road.

Silas—Took Mandy out driving last night and tried to kiss her.

Cyrus—And wouldn't she stand for it?

Silas—Yes, but the blamed old hoss wouldn't. He ran away.—Chicago News.

The Professor's Umbrella.



Professor—I certainly must get this umbrella remarked.—Münich Jugend.

Just Too Lovely.

Kibbler—The best illustrated paper I've seen in a long while was handed to me today.

Ascum—What was it?

Kibbler—A fifty dollar note.—Philadelphia Press.

Different Now.

Trotter—Windle used to be a great fellow to blow his own horn. Does he still blow it up?

Homer—Oh, no. He has a chauffeur now.—Town Topics.

SHIPS AND METEORS.

A Possible Solution of Mysterious Disappearances at Sea.

Scientists abroad are urging captains of the world's merchant marine and sailors in general to make exact observations of every extraordinarily large meteor coming within their range of vision and record what they may observe.

There is no doubt, the men of science point out, that meteors, to a far greater extent than we until now have realized, are responsible for those incomprehensible disappearances of ships in calm weather and smooth sea. We know that meteors are more frequent at certain times of the year than at others. In all probability also certain regions of the oceans are more open to meteors than are other tracts.

Conspicuous among the more recent meetings of meteors and ships is that of the English steamer Cambrian. On the way from London to Boston the ship, in the forty-second degree of north latitude, on the 16th of August last, by a few feet only escaped destruction by a meteor as huge as a four story house, says the Chicago Tribune. The meteor fell into the sea not over eighty feet away, and in spite of its 6,000 tons capacity the ship was lifted many feet in the air by the agitated waters. The terror stricken crew came out of it unharmed, however.

The English sail ship Eclipse was not so lucky about half a year ago. In the Pacific ocean, the vessel steering for the Hawaiian Island, an immense meteor struck and crushed the foremast and the bow part of the ship. The crew entered into a desperate but futile contest with the water streaming into the hold, but had to abandon the ship and take to the boats. After two weeks of terrible suffering they reached one of the Hawaiian Islands, 900 sea miles from the scene of the distster. Several men died of starvation on the water.

A Norwegian newspaper reports an accident which shows that ships on inland lakes are no safer than are ocean travelers.

The steamer was in the middle of Lake Theiemarken and the time about midnight. As the meteor came from behind, the captain and the pilot on the bridge observed nothing before they were enveloped in the most dazzling white light. Almost in the same moment they heard a crash like that of a gigantic explosion. The sound was so loud, piercing and nerve racking that the strongest thunderclap in their recollection was nothing in comparison.

When the dense clouds of steam from the water, made boiling, scattered it was detected that the meteor had struck the smokestack of the ship and cut off two feet of it at the top. The foremast was struck and cut off in the middle. With the same ease the redhot meteor had melted and burned its way through smokestack and mast. —New York World.

HENRY G. DAVIS

The Senator's Royal Blood As Traced by Genealogist.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has a family tree like the spreading chestnut that sheltered the village smithy, but even it is a mere sapling compared to that of ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis and Katharine Elkins, according to Mrs. Albert Levin Richardson, who returned yesterday from abroad. To Mrs. Richardson is due the credit of revealing to an interested world the fact that Senator Davis is not only descended from Charlemagne, King of France but from Pepin I, Pepin II, Bernard and other kings of Italy.

Speaking of her investigations, Mrs. Richardson says:

"The record includes not only many of the greatest crowned heads in the history of Italy, but of England and France also, and dukes, earls, counts and knights, crusaders whose names and deeds illumine the annals of the race, and the pedigree is a marvel of historic interest."

The lineage is so ancient and royal that Mrs. Richardson thought best to have the result of her investigation approved by the registrar of the Herald's College, England. Mrs. Richardson said she never doubted that her discovery was true, but this official seal leaves no room for doubt.

The relationship to Charlemagne Mrs. Richardson states, belongs to Miss Elkins on her mother's side. Mrs. Elkins is the daughter of ex-Senator Davis, who is directly descenced—only 40 generations removed—from Charlmagne. Miss Elkins is 42 generations away, but Charlemagne is still there.

It may be mentioned incidentally thae the Democrats neverknew Senator Davis was related to royalty.

It is suggested that the fact may have been concealed because it was thought by the party managers it would hurt his chances. None of the Senator's friends remembers that he ever confided to anyone that Charlemagne was his uncle, 40 times removed.

Charlemagne captured Saxony; Senator Davis carried West Virginia. Each had a strong following and the support of the organization. Thus is the influence of heredity shown.

On another line it is certified by Mrs. Richardson that Senator Elkins' ancestry goes back to Alfred the Great, whose thousandeth anniversary was celebrated in 1901. —Baltimore Sun.

RICHES HIDDENBY WALLS

MediaevalMethods of Concealment In Baron Rothschild's House.

Thanks to the courtesy of Baron Edouard de Rothschild, I recently assisted at a trial of the most extraordinary system of protecting treasures that has ever been invented.

On the corner of the Rue Balzac and the Rue Faubourg St Honore stands a gorgeous mansion, one of the most magnificent in Paris, surrounded by beautiful gardens. The mansion may be described as a house within a house. In the inner house Honore de Balzac, the father of realistic romance, killed himself by overwork at the age of fifty-one. Here the world's greatest novelist wrote "La Comedie Humaine," and here he thundered forth to his friends that there were three men only in Paris who knew the language—"Hugo, Gautier and myself."

Around this historic house the Rothschilds have really built another and have, moreover, made gardens such as are seen in no other save Paris. All are surrounded by a very high wall, which completely shuts off the view.

In this house are collected the priceless treasures of the Rothschilds—jewels, plate, art treasures of all kinds. And they are so arranged that by touching a spring they vanish as if by magic.

The rooms are lined with false walls, which rotate on pivots in such a way that they close up and leave no trace whatever of any method of movement. The machinery is very elaborate and is kept constantly in order.

Only twice has Baron Rothschild given an exhibition of the working of these wonderful walls to his astonished guests. All is so arranged that at a given signal the machinery is put in motion, and treasures worth billions are shut up within walls which apparently are an immovable part of the house.

Even more remarkable, the family also can be made to disappear, so that the premises look as though they were absolutely deserted. The idea is that if a revolt broke out, this house would very likely be one of the first to be attacked. At this instant of danger the machine would be sprung, and the rioters should be a considerable time in possession before they could find the treasures, if they found them at all. Meanwhile the authorities would have ample time to arrive. —Paris Letter in New York American.

THE GOVERNMENT IN THE WILLOW BUSINESS

Free Distribution of Best Varieties Made from Nurseries Located Near Washington.

The government is right in the midst of the harvest of a most unique crop at its experimental farm near Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington, where a corps of laborers in charge of trained foresters are preparing for the annual free distribution of 100,000 basket willow cuttings.

Uncle Sam is encouraging the growing of high-grade willow rods in this country, and in the five years since the establishment of the holts at Arlington approximately a half million select cuttings have been distributed among farmers, with directions for planting and preparing for market.

Particular attention is given to selecting the varieties and strains best suited to the soil where the plantings will be made.

Willow craft is an industry which is constantly growing in importance in this country, yet the culture of basket willow in the United States made very little progress until five or six years ago.

Even now, practically all of the best grades of basket willow are imported from Europe, chiefly from France. Experiments have shown that the best grades of willow can be grown in this country at a good profit.

This year's harvest began early in March. Four approved varieties are being sent out, and only the best and most thrifty rods are selected for distribution. Cuttings for experiments, planting and information on management of the willow holts are furnished those who make the request of the forester at Washington.

The government recognizes the importance of good cuttings, a point more commonly overlooked than the matter of cultivation. Only the best and most thrifty rods are selected for each season's distribution.

The forest service is receiving a constantly increasing number of requests for basket willow cuttings. These requests come from farmers all over the country, many of them coming through members of congress.

RELIANCE ON THE ENGINEER.

To the Vigilance of the Man at the Trottle Is the Dependence for Safety in Travel.

Yet there are two real elements of danger in our high speed, says Scribner's. They are inevitable, and the only thing to do is to reduce them as far as it is possible to do so. One is the increase of traffic, freight and passenger, by which the chances of disaster are increased. A fifty dollar freight derailment may at any time, by throwing debris upon the passenger track, wreck a train carrying 500 passengers; and on a four-track line the chance that this will happen is greater than on a double track line. On a single-track line this danger is almost entirely absent. Our fastest trains, however, do not run on single-track lines, and no one has suggested that single-track lines be built exclusively for such trains.

On the New York division of the Pennsylvania between Jersey City and Philadelphia—a typical high-speed line—freight trains are now decidedly more numerous and are longer and heavier than they were ten years ago, and the danger of a passenger wreck is an appreciable percentage greater. The danger is a small one, relatively, but still it is a danger. If a passenger making this journey notices the click of the wheels of the long freight trains as he meets or passes them, he will find that he is thus meeting or passing a train 10 to 20 minutes out of the two hours occupied in making the journey. Five years ago the number of meets probably was not much over one-half as great. The other trunk lines would show similar changes in the volume of traffic.

The other inevitable danger is that due to mistake of judgment on the part of expert enginemen. (The danger chargeable to negligent or incompetent locomotive runners is another question.) One may listen by the hour to the enthusiast who advocates automatic appliances for stopping trains, and detecting floods and broken rails, and for doing other wonderful things by electricity or something else, and may admit most of his claims; one may also give all reasonable weight to the talk about the value of a second or third man as a monitor in the locomotive cab; but he will still find that in actual travel, in myriads of situations, the only dependence of the fast train passenger for safety must be on the vigilance and good judgment of the engineman.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-3t

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Mind Is Twice Limited.

The human mind is twice limited; it may love several times and it may fully enjoy love but once.—Jean Jacques Weiss.

Found Live Squirrel in Snake.

Grant Worley of York, Pa., says he killed a blacksnake seven feet long, inside of the body of which was a squirrel not quite dead.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
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Office in McComas Building, Second street. Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
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Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m., Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m., Arrive †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p m Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice — buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y
You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.
Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.
Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates.
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Republican Convention tomorrow has an unusual opportunity to put before the people of the State the issues with which the next campaign should deal. The opposition has left the opening by insisting once more that "negro domination" is the leading question before the people of Maryland in spite of the fact that with the important reforms—the reforms about which the public is really concerned—the elimination of the negro vote has absolutely nothing to do. So little connected is the question of negro disfranchisement with the building of good roads honestly and cheaply, with the proper control and regulation of public service corporations, with the care of the insane with the passage of an up-to-date pure-food law, with fair representation of Baltimore in the legislature, with the repeal of the trick ballot laws, with the ratification of the income tax that the statement in the Democratic platform that the "paramount issue" is disfranchisement of the negro is recognized by every thinking man as a bald misstatement of fact.

The occasion for bringing the issue to the front once more can be nothing other than a desire to give the political leaders in the dominant party a grip upon the State that cannot be broken. It is all well enough to say that the white men of Maryland will not be dominated by a set of grasping politicians. But good government is not an easy thing to get. White men with power in their hands to enforce good government have gone along without it for many years. The more difficult conditions make it to turn politicians out of jobs the more difficult it has been found to get good government. This is not an indictment of the white race. It is the statement of a truism founded in experience.

What "imperative necessity" for taking the vote away from the negro exist? How will the Democratic party be in better position to enact the laws which the people of Maryland have been demanding when the negro is disfranchised than it has been in the last ten years? Its majority in the Legislature has been overwhelming. Will the party do better if it has a unanimous vote in that body than in does when it has three-fourths? It doesn't need more votes in either House or Senate to enact the laws which the State and the city need. By what process of reasoning are sensible men to be made to believe that a party which has had absolute power to make what laws it saw fit and which has refused again and again to enact much-needed reforms will proceed to be good if it is given a little more power?

The Republican party has nothing to fear from the negro issue. The voters of Maryland are not ready to put their necks in a noose. Let the party address itself frankly and boldly to the real issues of the campaign and appeal to the intelligence of the voters to say whether they want to take up businesslike program of reform and carry it forward in a businesslike way or whether they prefer to fight over once more the dead issue of the black man's right of suffrage.—Tuesday's Baltimore News.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

The discussion going on in various states as to the advisability of Public Utilities Commissions is bringing out expression of views, in many instances at least, of broad and most encouraging significance. Per example the following interview in the Baltimore Sun of the 20th instant:

"No," said President Oscar G. Murray, of the Baltimore and Ohio, "the company is not opposed to the creation in Maryland of a Public Utilities Commission. On the contrary favors such, provided its make-up is with an adequate appreciation of the importance of the matters upon which it would pass."

The assumption had been that upon general principles the railroad was to be classed with the opponents of the proposed measure and Mr. Murray's unhesitating declaration placing him among the advocates of it came as something of a surprise. However, as characteristic of him, his position was made so clear as to leave no room for a misapprehension.

"The interests at stake are too big, involve too deeply the material welfare of communities to constitute the Commission on a 'political basis,'" he said. "Indeed, politics as generally understood, should no more enter into the composition and conduct of the Commission than is permitted in business affairs of large moment. Railroads of late years have been divorced from politics with the decree made more complete than some people appear to realize. It has been demonstrated so good a thing that the companies take most kindly to direct relationship with the public itself and this is what they want in the make-up of a Utilities Commission; representative men who, standing as such in the community, are intellectually capable of making fair decisions on questions coming up between corporations and the public.

"To attract and secure men of this character," continued Mr. Murray, "the compensation must be adequate. Public spirit is an admirable quality but it is not always accompanied by the where-with-all to allow it full play. Good men command good pay and this should be remembered in the provisions for a Commission. Am quite sure," said Mr. Murray in conclusion, "that under the conditions outlined all questions would be thoroughly ventilated so as to assure an equitable conclusion."

BLOOD ON THE MOON.

The open letter of Representative Charles N. Fowler, of the Fifth New Jersey district to Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, has arrived, but Mr. Fowler has not. His five-column attack upon the sage of Danville overshoots the mark because it is too sweeping in its abuse and too prolific of fighting talk. All that Mr. Cannon need do is to retort in the words of the colored lady: "All I say you is, and all you say I is, I say you is, and mo' besides." The speaker is 73 years of age, is serving his eighteenth term in the lower house of congress and is no man's fool. Yet Mr. Fowler sizes him up as possessing qualities and doing things as follows:

Brutal despotism, conspiracy, contemptible trickery, disgraceful hybrid, duplicity, dishonorable and disreputable, disgusting favorism, ignorance, inordinate conceit, malace, miserably contemptible false pretenses, prejudice, putrid preference, political cowardice, perfidy, rotten record, treachery, traitorous treachery, vengeful malice.

If that is all there is the matter with Speaker Cannon he must be a pretty good sort of a man. For a gentleman with a grievance, Mr. Fowler has his temper under remarkable control. Many another, smarting under the rod that chasteneth, would have become abusive. It is a great pity indeed that one who is so conservative of utterance and who is so well versed in the use of politic language should have been deprived of the opportunity of reforming our currency system.

FOR A SIMPLIFIED CALENDER.

When Julius Caesar meddled with the calendar in true imperial fashion he produced "The Year of Confusion," which was 46 B. C. In that year were fifteen months, or 445 days. A great many dates got lost which has never since been found. And the trouble came about—necessitating the Gregorian revision of the calendar sixteen centuries later—through flirting with the new moon as with an auspicious influence according to a popular superstition.

The Julian occasion was by no means the last upon which moonshine and the calendar have collided. Another headon meeting is now suggested by a San Francisco calculator, and while the moonshine in this case is figurative the proposition looks to an ample and material confusion of days. The idea is to have thirteen months of twenty-eight days each, with an "Anno Day" annexed to each December and a "Mid-anno Day" in the exact middle of every leap year.

The originator of this idea makes seventeen points for his calendar, including the fact that it causes every week, month and year to begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Astronomical periods can be figured and dates set ahead. Existing anniversaries can be readjusted by mutual agreements. But if we do not hurry up and set the new calendar going with 1911 there will be no other good chance till 1922.

Hating to pose among the reactionaries, to refer the new-calendar idea to a joint commission of simplified spellers and set-the-clock-aheaders, with instructions to report not later than the silly season of 1923.—New York World.

THE CENSUS.

In a letter to Secretary Nagle, President Taft gives explicit instructions that census supervisors and enumerators shall keep out of politics during the term of their employment. "I order," writes the President, "that in the preparation of regulations for the taking of the census you and the directors of the census embody a provision therein that any supervisors or enumerator who takes part, other than casting his vote, shall be dismissed from the service."

President Taft's elimination of politics from the census is in keeping with sound public policy. Census supervisors and enumerators ought to be required to give attention exclusively to their duties. The men intrusted with the work of taking the census ought to be thoroughly qualified for the honest and intelligent performance of their duties. The President is doubtless fully informed of the scandalous practices, the jugglery and frauds which discredited the census in Maryland in 1900. These abuses were directly the outcome of mixing politics with the census. In consequence of the dishonesty of certain census employes the Federal Government was compelled to revise the returns in Maryland and to do the work over again. And because the first returns were fraudulent on their face the State of Maryland was put to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature to provide for taking the census of Maryland by the State government.

GREATEST COMET OF ALL COMING

"Halley's" Will Light up the Entire Heavens.

"If you live until next spring you are going to witness one of the most magnificent sights the heavens have ever disclosed before your eyes," said a well known member of the astronomical force at the United States Naval Observatory to a newspaper correspondent. "Halley's comet comes only once in a lifetime and many persons are born, live and die without ever catching a glimpse of its marvelous dash of fire across the skies. It was last seen in 1835, and few persons now alive can say they have ever witnessed it."

The astronomical world is now on the watch, and huge refracting and reflecting telescopes are trained upon the heavens from many points on the earth in a common effort to locate the comet which is approaching the earth at a terrific rate. There is a friendly rivalry to see which will be the first to pick up the comet with their mirrors.

The comet in its full refulgence is not due until 1910, but by spring it will probably be near enough to be visible by naked eye. In the past it has spanned the heavens almost from horizon to horizon, covering as much as 100 degrees of celestial territory, and standing out like a great living thing of fire. It is now somewhere off in space, but not yet visible to astronomers. They confidently expect someone to pick it up before the end of 1909, and after that it will increase in splendor and size until it reaches its nearest approach to the earth, some time next spring, after which it will disappear, not to be seen again in 75 years.

"Halley's comet has been visiting the vicinity of the earth ever since 500 or 600 years before Christ," said the astronomer. "Halley was an Englishman whose name was given to the comet because he was the first to announce that this particular comet came near the earth at regular periods once every 75 years. He went over the records, and by a series of computations found that what had previously been regarded as a series of different comets, was nothing more than the same comet and that this, the most magnificent of them all, came around regularly once every 75 years. That was during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and Halley announced that this comet would next appear in 1835. He never lived to see it come, but his successors found that his prediction came true."

Retires from Newspaper Work.

Last Friday's Inter-Mountain, published at Elkins, W. Va., says of a native Garrett countian, Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, the preacher-editor of West Virginia:

"Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, for the past eight years an employe of the Inter-Mountain Printing Company, will relinquish newspaper work within the next few days, having accepted a position as field agent for the West Virginia Humane Society. It was largely through Rev. Kildow's endeavors that the local Home of the Humane Society was established in Elkins and to him is due much of the honor for the recent selection of Elkins as the location of the state home soon to be erected. As local agent for the Humane Society he has done efficient work and in his enlarged field of operations his fellowworkers in this office predict and sincerely hope for him a successful career.

"Mr. Kildow will assume his new duties September 1, and will be follow by only the pleasantest recollections and heartiest good wishes of every employe of this office, with whom he has been associated for so many years."

Along with the above very flattering compliment paid Mr. Kildow by the Inter-Mountain, a splendid half-tone of that gentleman is published.

THE REPUBLICAN joins with Mr. Kildow's many friends in wishing him unbounded success in his new occupation.

Call for Your Letters.

Oakland Hotel (3), Thos. H. Lord, W. H. Weaver, B. H. Sanders, Mrs. J. B. Smallwood, George Steele, G. A. Rank (3), Ennise Gibbs, Johnnie Byng (2), Taylor Athey.

FOR GOOD ROADS IN THE SOUTH

Four Hundred Dollars in Prizes to be Given.

The Manufacturers' Record offers, for the encouragement of the movement for improved highways in the South, three money prizes, aggregating four hundred dollars, in a competition for the best three articles suggesting the most effective plan for giving the South a system of public highways suited to its needs. The prizes are:

Two hundred and fifty dollars for the best article.

One hundred dollars for the second best article.

Fifty dollars for the third best article.

Competition is free to everyone who reads this announcement, upon the following condition: No article must contain less than 3000 words or more than 5000 words. No article must bear the name of its author, but each article must be signed by a non de plume and enclosed with it must be a sealed envelope bearing the non de plume on its outside and enclosing the real name and address of its author. The small envelopes will not be opened until the winning articles have been selected.

All articles must be addressed, "Editor Good Roads Competition, Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.," and must be received not later than September 20, 1909. No article received after that date can be considered.

Articles not receiving any of the prizes will be returned to their authors, the Manufacturers' Record reserving the right, however, to publish at its regular space rates to be paid the author any of such articles available for its purpose.

Judgment in the competition will be that of the Manufacturers' Record, and it will turn upon: Clearness of expression in the articles. Practical value of suggestions made.

Importance of facts brought out showing the influence of roads upon material prosperity and social conditions of the South.

This competition is for the purpose of showing what has been done in the several fourteen States of the South under the auspices of State, county or minor local government, through co-operation of citizens or by individual efforts as indicative of what must be done in road building to advance the social and material interest of the South, and with a view to awakening a fuller realization of the need of good roads and of bringing forth suggestions as to how to secure them.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Chicken Thieves.

It is not agreeable for one to awake in the morning and find all of ones chickens stolen from the coop, but such was the experience of Mrs. J. W. Thorn, who owns a cottage on F street, Mt. Lake Park, on last Sunday morning.

COTTAGER.

THE DEATH RECORD.

RICHARD KERENS.

Died, at his home on Water street, last Saturday morning, of typhoid fever, after an illness of several days, Richard Kerens, aged about forty years. The deceased leaves a destitute family, consisting of his wife and four small children. His funeral took place Sunday afternoon.

To Extend M. & K.

Information from a reliable source has been received at Fairmont, W. Va., that Senator Elkins has absolutely decided to extend the line of the Morgantown & Kingwood railroad from Rowlesburg to Parsons. The work will begin early next spring.

According to the report a party of consulting engineers were sent over the proposed route within the last few days and a favorable report was made by them. Senator Elkins then told them, it is said, to notify the field engineer to get everything in readiness to begin work with the first warm weather in the spring.

Smoked the Prisoners.

Six prisoners in the Grafton jail set fire to the bedding and sat by and watched the blaze. The prisoners figured on a jail delivery during the excitement. Sheriff Hefner discovered the blaze in a steel-lined cell. To punish the prisoners he locked the cell, which the fire could not damage, and then locked the jail again. The prisoners were smoked almost to suffocation.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

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J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

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R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Sheriff's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Property

Located, Lying and Being In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, and to me directed, being Nos. 2, 3 and 7, respectively, Judicials, to June Term, A. D., 1909, at the suits of H. C. Stemple, Alexander Kitzmiller and Henry C. Stemple, I will on

Saturday, September 4, 1909,

in front of the Court House, in Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described property to satisfy said executions:

I

All the right, title and estate at law and in Equity of Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is specifically described in a deed from Ada V. Halterman and Henry H. Halterman to Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date June 5th, A. D., 1904, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 47, folio 142, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which deed reference is hereby made for a particular description of the land above described.

II

All the right, title, interest and estate at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is specifically described in a deed from Henry F. Marshall and Sarah J. Marshall to the said Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date August 11th, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 300, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which deed reference is hereby made for a particular description of said land and property.

III

All the right, title, interest and estate at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is described in a deed from Peter F. Snyder and Amanda Snyder to the said Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date October 27, A. D., 1905, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 50, folio 364, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, to which last mentioned deed reference is hereby made for a specific description of said land, being the property therein mentioned.

IV

All the right, title and interest at law and in Equity of the said Charles D. Gillaspie in and to all that property which is described in a deed from Henry C. Stemple and Annie Stemple to Charles D. Gillaspie bearing date April 30, A. D., 1907, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 54, folio 457, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county to which last mentioned deed reference is hereby made for a specific description of said land therein described.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have seized said goods and taken into execution all the above described property according to law and that I will at the time, place and upon the terms above named sell the same at public auction to satisfy said executions.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett Co.

Attorneys: THOMAS J. PEDDICORD.
F. A. THAYER.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

PIANO,

MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread Chain Stitch Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guarantee never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Tobias Kilmer, of Crellin, made this office a business visit Monday.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, of Crellin, was in the city yesterday for an hour or two.

Mr. William P. Hansel, of near Lonaconing, spent Monday in Oakland on business.

Mr. J. M. Crane, of Kingwood, spent Friday in Oakland and at the Park with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Camden Lantz and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Whitehair, all of Terra Alta, were in Oakland yesterday.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A second-hand Osborne mowing machine for sale cheap. Apply to E. G. Naylor, Oakland.

Mr. Thomas E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, who spent a day or two with his parents near Oakland, returned to his home this morning.

FOUND—Tuesday, a black lace collarette, black and gold pin with pearl etting attached. Apply at the Garrett National Bank.

Mr. Harry Porter, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Porter, of Oakland, left yesterday for New York and on Saturday will sail for Panama.

Mr. William E. Bishoff, who is residing this summer on the Stone House farm near Grantsville, spent a few days in and about Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hood and two children, of Brunswick, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford.

Mr. William Mercer, of Mercersburg, Pa., who spent the summer in Oakland with his school mate, Edward Sincell, returned to his home this morning.

Mr. R. C. Price, of Baltimore, was a visitor at Upland, Deer Park, last Sunday. Mr. Price is a son of Dr. E. C. Price, of Madison Avenue, Baltimore.

WANTED—A four, five or six room cottage with bath-room and natural gas. A desirable tennant will pay $150 to $200 per year. Posession wanted about October 1st. See E. S. WEST, the Real Estate Man. 26-2t

Le Roy Cropp, clerk for the Richwood Banking and Trust Co., is spending his vacation at home. Also his brothers, Fred and Hosmer Cropp are home on a vacation.

Mrs. Henry J. Mayers, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was the guest for several days recently of Mrs. D. E. Offutt, left last Thursday morning for Atlantic City, accompanied by Misses Bess and Neil Offutt.

Mr. J. Barry Fenton, of Baltimore, was a visitor at Uplands, Deer Park, on Sunday. Mr. Fenton is one of the secretaries in Vice President Randolph's office of the B. and O.

Miss Ruby Johnson, at Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Cropp, who will start for Atlantic City, accompanied by her son Le Roy and Miss Johnson, in a week or ten days.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sal, at once at a bargain; one black horse one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

Miss Ellen Connell on Monday purchased the stock of store goods belonging to the late Mrs. M. L. Scott. Miss Connell has gone east to buy fall and winter stock of millinery goods, etc., and will be ready for business in a short time.

This morning about fifteen members of the local lodge Knights of Pythias went to Masontown, W. Va., to attend the picnic being held there today by the Knights of Pythias of West Virginia. Prominent men of the state will be present, including Governor Glasscock.

Garthright will have a car of strictly No. 1 corn and oats chop by Monday; also kiln-dried cracked corn and corn meal, and the very best winter wheat bran and fancy wheat middling which will be sold at the lowest cash or trade prices. 25-3t

Mr. D. Newton Brown, of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday for a few hours. Mr. Brown will be remembered by a great many Oakland people as a clerk in the drug store of his late brother-in-law, Mr. Daniel Chisholm, who was in business here more than twenty years ago. Mr. Brown is the only son of Mr. Jacob Brown, of Cumberland.

We note that Mr. D. E. Bolden, of Oakland, Md., a brother of the editor of the Daily Republican, has been nominated by the Republicans of Garrett county for the House of Delegates. As nomination over there is practically equivalent to election, he will doubtless win out on election day; but from what we know of politics, after a good many years study, some application and numerous hot wrestles with the enemy ourselves, we are just a little dubious as to whether we ought to wish him success or go over in Maryland and help elect the other man.—Grafton Republican.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Used Sugar for Sand.

To illustrate how the modern locomotive engineer is trained to such a high plane of efficiency that when the emergency arises he is equal to the occasion, is the caboose story that is being told by B. & O. Engineer Thomas McHugh.

He was going east Wednesday with a heavy train of fast freight, which consisted of several cars of sugar from the St. Louis refineries, and while running over the grade at a fair speed Engineer McHugh was horrified at being told by the fireman that through a defective pipe in the sand dome a half ton of white engine sand had leaked away, crossing the glade, and the engine was without sand.

By skilled maneuvering Mr. McHugh managed to stop at the top of the seventeen mile grade and not wishing to go back for sand remembered the cars of heavy granulated sugar in the train. Quickly breaking into a car a barrel was taken out and hoisted by the train crew on the engine and dumped into the sand dome.

Slowly the train pulled out and started down the hill, when by experimenting it was found that the heavy grain beet sugar was superior to the white Hancock sand.

The train was stopped with the greatest ease at the steepest point on the grade to permit the front brakeman to present a box of candy to his girl at Frankville. Mr. McHugh will hereafter use sugar in preference to sand whenever he can obtain it.

Hurt by Buggy Overturning.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beckwith and Mrs. Goss, returning in the former's buggy from Mountain Lake Park last Sunday afternoon, met with with a mishap as they were turniug into Oak street from Sixth street by the vehicle upsetting and throwing the ladies out. Mrs. Beckwith sustained bruises on her back and her limbs and Mrs. Goss has her shoulder painfully injured.

Mr. E. S. West, as agent for the owner, Mrs. Charles Bosley, has sold the property at the corner of Oak and Fifth streets to Miss Weems, of the Park. The consideration was $2600 cash. Miss Weems will greatly improve the property and will become a permanent resident of Oakland. Mrs. Bosley, who owns the property adjoining will erect a new residende on the site of the old building now standing upon the lot.

FOR SALE—Gasoline Engine in first class condition, 1½ H. P. sufficient to run cream separator, feed cutter, or pump; first cost $100. Will sell with batteries, water connection, cheap. Also one cast kitchen range in first class condition, six holes, water back and front, with connection to hot water tank and warming oven, cost $35. R. E. SLIGER.

Long John Chaney, of Avilton, Garrett county, was in town Tuesday. He is 80 years old, afflicted with cancer of the nose, but resigned and cheerful. He knows that soon or late he has to go, but speaks of the certainty as a matter of fact rather than as an event to be feared or deplored. He is still a democrat of the straight-out guild, now glad that William J. Bryan was not elected because all the blame for the hard times would have been loaded on him. Many men, less afflicted, are unhappier than John Chaney.—Frostburg Journal.

The First National Bank last Thursday received a supply of the new Lincoln pennies. Early visitors to the bank secured specimens of the new coin and spread the news among their acquaintances on the street. In a short time there was a steady stream of applicants for Lincoln pennies pouring in at the door of the institution, and the cashier was kept busy handing out the coins. An effort was made to limit each applicant to five cents, but in several cases the same person called two or three times before the bank officers noticed it.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, hands out some bewildering figures regarding crops. They are great for the farmers but a little hard on the rest of us according to the Secretary. He estimates that the crops will be worth $8,000,000,000, or $1,222,000,000 more than last year, the increased production not being due to increased acreage, but to more scientific and better methods of farming. His prediction that prices for farm products will be higher this year than last will please the farmers more than those engaged in other occupations.

Ex-Judge Jacob Feik, of Accident, was in the city Monday when he called at this office and told of a terrific hail and wind storm which passed over the Accident community last Friday afternoon, doing immense damage to crops and fruit trees. The course of the storm was from west to east and seemed to be but half a mile wide. In its path the standing buckwheat was thrashed out so that in many cases it will not pay for the harvesting. Corn was cut to ribbons and beaten to the ground and the crop absolutely ruined. Fruit trees were twisten off and thrown about the orchards like straws. The storm was of only ten minutes' duration but in that time the ground was covered to a depth of several inches with hail and the following morning people living in the vicinity gathered sufficient of the hail stones, which were as large as cherries, to make ice cream.

Gayety at Deer Park.

Midsummer at Deer Park, the Baltimore and Ohio's resort on the crest of the Allegheny mountains, is marked this year with an assemblage of guests representing all sections of the country. The interstate golf, tennis and other out-of-door contests are a feature which contributes immeasurably to the interest, and at times when it is the West vs. the East, or the South vs. the North, one would be justified in thinking some widely exploited tournament was in progress, so keen is the rivalry.

Social features as well are distinguished by the zest all enter into them, and at dances, as likewise at dinners, the toilets displayed rival those of the famous fashion centers of the New England coast.

With midsummer passing into the early fall there is every promise, in the number of present guests announcing their intention to remain, of September proving an especially delightful month. No month is more beautiful in the Alleghenies, and with rains of the recent weeks bringing the wealth of foliage at Deer Park to its loveliest profusion of coloring, the autumnal transformations will be as a gallery of paintings with the chef d'oeuvre changed every day.

It is as August wanes that the seaside sojourners turn mountainward for the restful weeks preceding the return to the whirl of city life, and judging from the bookings, Deer Park is to have large acquisitions of such.

Cottage life, too, at Deer Park this season is marked by an animation and round of social interchange, contributing greatly to the general enjoyment. Cottage, bungalow, or whatever may be the nomenclature employed in the designation of the abode, all are occupied, some of the best known families of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis continuing the summer through on the mountain top, as they likewise will until, as October nears, they must get back to town. Even then only the imperative leads to the change, for it is very hard to leave the Alleghenies at so gloriously pictorial a time of the year, to say nothing of the bracing air and the invigorating influence of nature as a whole at its very best.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Supt. Nock's Visit to the Mountian.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I purposed last week to write you a letter about my visit to the mountains, but was hindered by many engagements. It was a most enjoyable one in every respect; I was glad to look into the faces of old friends, and to grasp their hands in Christian fellowship.

I have had in past years many pleasant experiences in bear old Garrett, and believe that God has helped me to make an impress for good upon her churches and schools and homes. My voice has been heard in nearly every community pleading in behalf of childhood, and sweet, pure home life, and a religion of love and sacrifice. Judging from the many who greeted me during my recent visit I am not forgotten, nor have my labors been unappreciated.

I lectured on Saturday night, the 14th, to a good audience at Deer Park, on the subject, "How to Keep Jack the Boy from Becoming a Jack of a Man." I I am deeply interested in the boys of this state. If we want a noble, righteous manhood, in the next generation we must care for the boyhood of today. On Sunday morning I visited and addressed the M. E. and Union Sunday schools, and preached at night to a good audienee in the M. E. church.

I returned to Baltimore on the following Wednesday afternoon, after visiting Cumberland, Frostburg and Midland in Allegany county. One of the purposes of my visit was to arrange for a series of conferences later in the season, several of which will be held in Garrett. I believe these will be largely and enthusiastically attended. There will also be held a number of Mothers' meetings, which have been so productive of good in other sections of the state.

I am sure my friends will be glad to know that our cause is moving steadily upward. Results are apparent on every hand, great revivals have followed our meetings; Sunday school and individual workers have been quickened and the cause of God has advanced in many places.

This is the only inter-denominational institution in the state that deals with slum conditions in the city, that visit the islands of the bay, that conveys its blessings to remote mountain sections, that organizes and aids needy Sunday schools, that holds Mothers' Meetings, that looks after the colored childhood of the state, that magnifies the spiritual above the material in church and Sunday school life.

With sincere thanks for the hospitality of friends and their assurances of loyalty. I am fraternally

GEO. W. NOCK,

State Supt. Md. Evangelistic Association.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Westernport Mercantile Company

Having purchased the stock of merchandise and fixtures of the late Wm. W. Sweet, at Swanton, Md., we shall continue the business and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and a well selected line of Groceries and Provisions

We wish to inform our prospective customers that we shall do a strictly cash business, or its equivalent, in Country Produce, etc., for which we shall allow the best prices the markets afford.

Soliciting the continued patronage of Mr. Sweet's old customers and trusting that our business relations may be mutually pleasant, we are, Very truly yours,

C. S. REPP, Manager
GEO. L. MICAHELS, Sec'y and Treas.

Westernport Mercantile Co

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

Sunday School Picnic.

The teachers and members of the Oakland Ev. Lutheran Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at the Bradley farm adjoining Oakland on the west, Friday, August 27th, to which all are cordially invited. The arrangements for the day's pleasure have not all been concluded but a splendid time is anticipated by all who expected to attend.

Notice to the Public.

We hereby give notice to the public that by mutual agreement we have this day, August 1o, 1909, given our son, George M. Funk, his freedom, and that we are no longer responsible for any transaction that he may enter into.

CHARLES J. FUNK,
ANNIE D. FUNK.

Bayard, W. Va., Aug. 10, 1909.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Proposals for Building Wrought Iron Bridge

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, September 7, 1909,

at 1 o'clock p. m. at their office in the town of Oakland, Md. for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge and concrete abutments. The superstructure to consist of one span 36 feet long and 14 feet wide. Said bridge is to be erected across Savage River near residence of D. Winters. The plans submitted shall be for the superstructure, seperate from the substructure, and vice versa. Said bridge to be built according to the plans and specifications to be seen in the County Commissioners' office on and after September 1st, 1909.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Republican for Job Work.

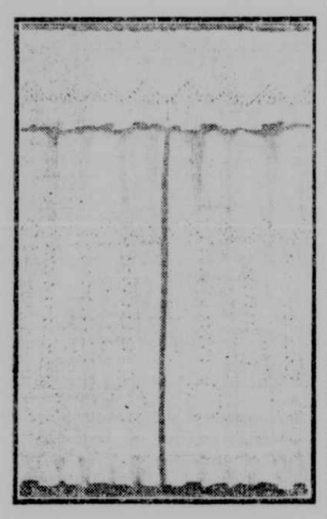
IN WHITE DRAPERY

CORRECT FURNISHING FOR THE BEDROOM WINDOW.

Despite All Changes of Fashion That Color Still Holds Its Own, and Is, After All, the Most Appropriate.

With all the changes of fashion in the matter of furnishing, the use of delicate white material for the window draperies of bedrooms continues in favor, for daintiness is the first requisite of such hangings, especially for a woman's bedroom, and nothing can vie with the sheer white hangings in this quality.

Amon the materials which are now most popular for this purpose are very sheer linen—the most expensive of the materials employed—sheer batiste, cotton etamine and India and French lawn. The fashion of the moment calls for the use of very fine embroidery, in delicate rather than elaborate patterns, for hemstitching and other varieties of fine needlework and for the use of very narrow fine lace insertions and edging for the trimmings of such hangings. The idea seems to be to secure fineness of quality and



Suitable Design.

perfection of finish rather than elaboration of detail or striking designs. Among the very newest ideas for trimming these curtains is the employment of narrow white braid to carry out the design, rather than embroidery. This braid, when used for fine material, is most effective. Some of the curtains on which it is used have only the ruffles trimmed, the braid being used in a vine and flower pattern or in a scroll design on the edge of the ruffles. Heavier muslin, that which is quite opaque after embroidering, is also used for these curtains and trimmed with the white braid. The ruffles are then starched and stand out quite stiffly, and in an old-fashioned looking room with chintz fittings this style of curtain is quite effective. Very frequently the ruffles of these curtains are fluted, the braid trimming not being placed on the ruffles, but on the edge of the curtain just inside the ruffle.

For very sheer curtains there is an effective trimming of hemstitching which is to be noticed at some of the most exclusive linen shops where everything is done by hand. To hemstitch a pair of curtains in this fashion would undoubtedly be a task calling for patience and good eyesight, but once accomplished the task would bear lasting fruit, for the wear and tear upon curtains is nothing like so great as that upon bed or table linen, and the curtains, with care, would endure for many years. The hemstitched curtains noticed had a double border of the material hemstitched on both sides and a ruffle with two rows of hemstitching down the sides and around the bottom.

Then the middle of the curtain was also trimmed with the hemstitched bands. The double material formed a rectangle in the center of the curtain and this was hemstitched all around. The material used for these curtains was excessively sheer, and much of the beauty of the curtains depends on this. Care should also be taken to select a material which would not thicken up too much in laundering, as otherwise the effect of the hemstitching would be completely lost.

Is the Chignon Coming Back?

Some intrepid hairdressers maintain that it is. They insist that the mass of puffs and curls worn at the back of the head now is its immediate forerunner. There does seem a long period of possible hair eccentricities between the "Psyche" and the chignon, which was a feature of civil war times; but who knows? Meanwhile let none of us in any capricious moment discard one single puff, coil, ringlet or switch, for if by any chance the "waterfall" should come to town, there is more than likely to be a corner in tresses.

Face Silk Petticoat with Cloth.

Woe be to the petticoat that seeks to ape the frou-frou effects of an earlier favor. It will be pronounced by the sartorially elite a hopeless has-been. If one must wear a petticoat, protest the dressmakers with patient tolerance of one's old-fashioned ideas, let it be of softest satin, the sort that slinks. Let it be scant, and face it up eight inches with something sufficiently heavy to prevent any frivolous tendency to fluff. And one has a directoire petticoat.

ELECTRIC CURING OF MEAT.

By Means of This Invention It Has Been Kept Four Months in the Tropics.

Still another use has been found for electricity—the curing of meat. A process recently perfected will, the originators predict, revolutionize the packing industry and drive the method of curing now in general use out of existence.

For many years inventors have been puzzling their brains over how to apply electricity to meat curing. The idea was public property. It is only recently that it has been applied in a practical way.

It has long been acknowledged that electricity is the greatest purifier known. Physicians use it to destroy germ life. The purest water is that which has been surcharged with electricity. Accordingly meat has been similarly treated.

A lot of meat which had been electrically cured was boxed and sent to the United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mex. It was protected only by a screen, to keep out rats and mice, and a layer of thin parchment paper.

The consul at Vera Cruz kept the meat four months, then returned it to New York. On its arrival here it passed government inspection. Another piece of meat from the same lot has hung two years in a room where the temperature has never been below 70. It is sweet and wholesome today.

The process in its fundamental principle is simplicity itself. The meat is placed in tanks containing brine. The brine is the same solution which is used in curing establishments everywhere. Electric currents are sent through the tanks. They drive the salt into and through the meat much more quickly and distribute it much more thoroughly than is possible under the old method, in which the meat is merely allowed to soak in the brine.

The originators of the process claim for it that it is quicker, more thorough and more sanitary than the old method.

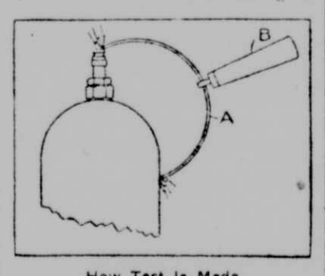
Even the most up-to-date curing cellars have brine-covered floors and damp walls. The process of curing takes so long and the meat must be handled so many times that perfect sanitation is impossible. The meat must be changed frequently from one hogshead to another, from old brine to new. There is always more or less seepage from leaking casks. The cellars are in layers, underground, and are invariably dark and often poorly ventilated.

With the electric method the meat is handled but once—when it goes into the brine and when it comes out, cured. Therefore there are fewer casks and less seepage. The brine can be used over and over again indefinitely, as it too has been purified by electricity, and circulating through a cooling vat outside returns to the tank.

HOW TO TEST SPARK PLUGS.

It Is a Simple Matter When You Know How.

Where a high-tension magneto is employed for ignition, it is rather difficult to test the spark plugs in order to find which one is misfiring, particularly when the autoist is not sufficiently familiar with the mechanism of the magneto and its internal connections to figure it out on the latter. Of course, on a coil and battery system it is easy enough to hold down one of the vibrators at a time, taking each cylinder in turn and thus locating the



How Test Is Made.

trouble, says the Automobile. Or where a dual system of ignition using a set of accumulators and a high-tension magneto operates through the same set of plugs, it is not at all difficult to locate plug troubles, as the battery side may be resorted to, using the coil vibrators in the usual manner. But it is frequently the case that either a single, non-vibrating coil is employed or there are two entirely independent sets of spark plugs. For testing the plugs under such conditions the simple device shown in the illustration will be found very convenient. To make this take a piece of stiff wire, A, several inches in length and bend in a half circle as indicated. At its center fasten a handle, which for convenience sake must be of insulating material, otherwise it will be not a pleasant device to use. The handle from a discarded knife switch will serve the purpose admirably, although a wooden one will do equally well where it is kept dry. To test a plug with the aid of this little device, it is only necessary to bring one end of it in contact with the binding-post on the plug while the other is allowed to rest against the cylinder, or for that matter any other part of the motor, as it serves to short-circuit the plug to which it is applied, so that if the other three cylinders fire regularly during the operation, the plug under test is the one at fault and should be removed. The testing operation may be carried out very quickly.

MANY USES FOR SOUR CREAM.

Among Others, It Makes a Delicious Cabbage Salad Dressing.

It is an amazing thing how much sour cream is thrown away in the summer by careless housewives and ignorant maids, who fail to discover in it the possibilities for innumerable tasty dishes. Sour cream make a delicious cabbage salad dressing, whether used uncooked, stirring it in at the last before serving the salad, or cooking it in this way:

Chop or shred the cabbage fine and put in a deep dish. Put into a saucepan over a hot fire one cupful of thick sour cream and stir in while heating the yolks of three well beaten eggs. Add a half teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, with salt and pepper to taste. While cooking stir in a half cupful of strong vinegar. This makes a smooth, thick dressing, delightfully creamy. Pour over the cabbage while hot and mix thoroughly.

TRY THIS BOSTON TART.

Particularly Appetizing Delicacy for the Dessert.

Two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one lemon, one level tablespoonful cornstarch, some pastry, one cupful of boiling water. Beat up the yolks of the eggs with the sugar; then add the grated rind and strained juice of the lemon, then add the cornstarch. Mix all these well together; then add the water. Place the basin over a pan of boiling water and stir the mixture for a few minutes until the flour is cooked and loses its raw taste. Roll out the pastry and line a platter or shallow dish with it. Then pour in the mixture, bake it in a hot oven until the pastry is done. Beat up the whites of the eggs stiffly, add sugar and vanilla extract to taste. Heap this meringue over the tart, then return to a cool oven for a minute.

Richmond Maids.

There is a celebrated cheese cake made from a recipe of one of the maids to Queen Elizabeth, and sold in a little pastry shop in Richmond, England. One cupful of sweet milk, one of sour, one of sugar, one of seeded raisins, one lemon, the yolks of four eggs, a pinch of salt. Cut the raisins in small pieces. Put all the milk in the double boiler, and cook until it curds; then strain. Put the curd through a sieve. Beat the sugar and yolks of eggs together, add the grated rind and juice of the lemon, the raisins and the curd. Line little patty pans with pie crust rolled thin. Put a large spoonful of the filling in each and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Needle Protectors.

If you knit mittens and lace, buy two small aluminum thimbles, puncture a small hole in each thimble near the rim, and sew a thimble on each end of one-eighth of a yard of narrow silk elastic. Tie a bow of bright ribbon in center of elastic if you wish, and you have a fine protection from the sharp knitting needles, by slipping a thimble over the end of the needles. It also prevents dropping of stitches when the work is lying unprotected in the work basket. All knitters know how easily the needles will slip out of the work, but having one of these thimbles slipped on to each end of the needle this danger is obviated.

Creole Baked Apples.

Core and pare the apples and put them into a baking dish with a little sugar, water and lemon juice, and bake until tender, but not broken. Remove to a serving dish, fill the centers with jelly or marmalade, and pour the liquid from the baking dish over them. Beat the whites of two eggs till dry and add, gradually, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of lemon extract, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Put this meringue on top of the apples and bake in a moderate oven eight minutes.

Potatoes Fried with Egg.

Chop cold boiled potatoes into dice. Fry salt pork slices till you have enough pork fat to fry your potatoes a nice brown in. Chop the crisp pork in with the potatoes. Fry potatoes brown, and break over them as many eggs as you need for the amount you have. A small amount needs but one egg, though two makes it nicer. Stir quickly into the potatoes and remove from the fire as soon as the white is partly set. The egg will continue cooking after taking off the stove.

To Bake Fish.

All housekeepers know how difficult it is to wash a pan in which fish has been baked, the glutinous skin of the fish adhering to the pan until vigorous scouring is necessary to remove it. Butter the pan well, and then spread in it a piece of thick waxed paper, preferably the kind used to line cracker boxes. When the fish is baked it can be easily lifted from the paper, which in turn slips easily out of the pan.

Home-Made Curtain Fixtures.

Take the covers of two baking powder cans (one-half pound size), cut a small groove in the side of one to slip in the rod, then tack one on each side of the door frame for brackets; for a rod cut a broom handle the required length to fit the door; either give the rod a coat of paint or shellac.

New Dress for Hash.

Heat a pint of gravy left from a pot roast to make a real brown gravy, add a cup each of boiled spinach, chestnuts, and French mushrooms, chopped and a teaspoonful each of currant jelly and sherry, and thin large slices of cold meat; warm thoroughly and serve with pieces of toast, sliced lemon and watercress.

FINDING FRANCES.

By CARL WILLIAMS.

Copyrighted, 1905, by Associated Literary Press.

"Miss Pollard! This is a surprise indeed! I supposed that you were out west."

Christopher Brooks, boarding the fast train in Philadelphia, motioned to the porter to place his suit case in the section occupied by Frances Pollard and sank into the seat beside her in response to the mute invitation in her eyes.

"I am to visit old school friends," explained the girl. "it is my first visit to New York."

"And you never let me know that you were coming!" Chris' tones were laden with reproach.

"How could I?" defended the girl. "In spite of the fact that you did not answer my last letter, I wrote you that I was coming east and that I should be glad to have you meet me at the station in Chicago and visit between trains."

"Chicago!" echoed Chris. "I went to New York six months ago. I wrote



"I'VE FOUND YOU TWICE INSIDE OF TWO HOURS."

you of the change, and as you did not reply I supposed that you were lost in the social whirl and did not care to waste time in writing when I was so far away."

"You should have known me better than that." The words were simple, but the look accompanying them was eloquent. It seemed to tell Chris that only through faint heartedness had he failed to win his fair lady and that there still might be a chance.

"It seems to be a muddle all around," he said. "The firm were rather angry at my going, though I gave them two weeks' notice, and they knew that I was bettering myself."

"The chances are that they did not forward your letter to me and did not mail my letter to you. I remember that I dropped it into the office mail box. The cashier was a petty sort of person. This may have been one of his revenges."

The many changes which had come to both since their parting furnished a theme for conversation, and the train was pulling into the terminal at Jersey City before it was exhausted.

Exultingly Chris felt that the misunderstanding was all cleared up, and he told himself that it would not be his fault if Frances did not return home an engaged girl.

"Will your friends be here to meet you?" he asked as the porter took their hand bags.

"I told them not to bother," explained Frances. "Bessie's mother is an invalid, and Bess works downtown somewhere. I'll just take a cab to the house. It's uptown. The address is in my grip. I always carry everything in my grip. Then I have only one thing to watch instead of a valise and a purse and perhaps a couple of bundles."

"That's a sensible thing," cried Chris admiringly. "Only you mustn't lose your valise."

"I should say not," agreed Frances laughingly. "I should find myself without money and, worse yet, without even Bess' address, since she had to move last week because their old house was torn down."

"I'll look out for the valise," promised Chris as he helped her down the steps of the Pullman. "Better walk behind me and let me force the way. I'm more used to New York crowds," he explained, with the pride of a new resident.

Now, at Jersey City the concourse opens on three ferry slips, all leading to various parts of Manhattan. Chris headed for the downtown ferry, which would bring them near the subway, and not until the boat was reached did he turn to see if the girl was still following.

The gates were closed behind him and the boat was slowly passing out of the slip when he made the discovery that Frances had not followed his instructions.

She was not in the tail of the crowd that had been hurried aboard by impatient gatemen, nor did a careful search of the boat reveal her, and Chris' hope that she might have been swept aboard by the other gangway was dashed.

He made the return trip on the same boat, railing at the delay, and after a hurried scrutiny of the concourse decided that she must have taken the upper ferry to Twenty-third street.

A boat was about to start, and he rushed on board, the perspiration streaming from his face. He still carried Frances' valise and his own heavy suit case. Frances could not leave any ferry house without the valise, for it contained her money and her friend's address. She could not apply to the old address to find out where her hostess had moved, because the house had been torn down. She must wait for him.

He dashed through the exit and through the waiting room, searching both floors, but there was no trace of the girl. He was about to go to the street and question the carriage agent when the doorman, who had watched his actions curiously, came up.

"Are you the chap that lost a lady?" he demanded. "If you are, I told her to go back to the Jersey side and wait for you. She followed a man she thought was you and got on the wrong boat."

Chris pressed a coin into the man's hand and sprinted down the slip just as the boat was pulling out. He barely managed to leap aboard before the gates were closed, and he stood on the forward deck to cool off.

When the boat should make the Jersey shore this worry would be at an end. So he regarded the panorama of river life complacently.

He was the first passenger off the boat and out on to the concourse, but neither on the concourse nor in the waiting room could he find her, though he searched both. She must have boarded the Cortlandt street ferry, so for a second time he made for the slip, catching the same boat that had carried him across before. One of the deck hands regarded him curiously as he passed.

"Ain't you the fellow what paid his fare to me to stay on the boat a couple of trips ago?" he demanded.

Chris nodded, and the man grinned. "I thought you was," he continued. "There was a lady down here looking for you this last trip. I remembered you went right back, and I sent her on to Twenty-third street. She didn't have the price of her fare," he added meaningly, and again the grateful Chris passed out a coin.

"Funny you didn't see her," mused the man as he slipped the money into his pocket. "She was on the boat when we landed. I told her to take a look around and then make for the Twenty-third street slip.

"I was looking in the waiting room for her," explained Chris. "I guess it'll be all right now."

But things were far from all right. When Chris leaped from the boat at the uptown landing, the doorman who had spoken to him before laughed loudly as he caught sight of the panting and perspiring traveler.

"I told you to wait on the Jersey side," he cried. "The girl came back, and I told her you were down there waiting. The man on one of the Cortlandt street boats sent her up here while I was sending you back. I told her to sit there in the shed this time for an hour and I'd find you somehow. Better stay on this boat. The fare's 3 cents. You owe a ticket for her too. She didn't have any money."

Chris passed over a dollar. "Keep the change; it's worth it," he said, and he went back on the boat.

Fifteen minutes later the crowd surged off the boat in a rush for the trains, and Chris went with the tide of humanity until it separated toward the various gates.

As he turned to search the seats a pair of soft arms went about his neck, and he looked down into Frances' crimson face.

"I didn't mean to do that," she cried, "but I was so afraid I'd lose you again if I didn't grab right hold of you."

"I like it," declared Chris. "I thought I never should find you."

"That's the way it seemed to me," she confessed. "I never was so glad to see any one in my life. A fat woman came in between us, and when I looked around to find you there were two men who looked so like you that I wasn't certain which was really you. They were both going toward the uptown boat, and I followed them."

Chris transferred the valise to the hand that carried his suit case, and with the other he grasped her arm.

"I'm not going to lose you this time," he announced. "I don't want ever to lose you again, Fanny. May I keep you—always?"

What he saw in her eyes caused him to lean over and kiss her.

"Everybody kisses everybody else at the railroad station," he explained as he led the way to the boat. "And they haven't half my excuse. I've found you twice inside of two hours."

The Old Time Shawl.

The shawl was originally not a woman's garment exclusively, for the Scotch highlander has his tartan plaid, and the men of northern Italy still wear a cloak which is very little more than a shawl. There can be no question that the shawl is more useful and more picturesque as an article of attire than the close fitting coats both men and women now wear. The shawl could in case of emergency be used to protect two persons or to wrap a child in or as an extra bed covering. If fashion did not change every three months, and it could be used and passed down to the family until it was worn out. Nowadays the only time when such articles are used is when people are making an ocean trip or traveling in Europe. "Traveling rugs," which are neither more or less than men's heavy shawls, are extremely English, and for travelers they are considered very proper and desirable, but outside of a steamer, train or carriage no one who cares for what people will say would be seen with one.—Argonaut.

THE PUBLIC EYE.

In a little more we came to an open space, very thronged.

"The Public Eye," shouted the megaphone man of our party.

There were some curious people within the space but even more curious were those just outside.

Of these latter we thought certain women especially interesting; they were busily neglecting their families in order to get into the Public Eye. A pathos attached to another group of women who had been in the Public Eye and could never be happy out of it, though they couldn't in the least tell why.

Positively funny were a few men who kept trying, by a variety of droll devices, to break into the Public Eye. "Vice-presidential candidates!" our megaphone man explained.—Puck.

The Cause of Vernal Verdancy.

The kindergarten teacher had been telling her pupils about the seasons and the colors that were characteristic of each.

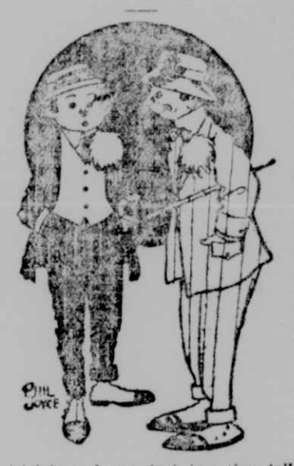
"Now," said she, "if you were trying to represent spring, which of the colored chalks would you use?"

"Green," responded little Pat, promptly.

"Why?" he was asked.

"'Cause St. Patrick's day comes in spring."

TOO BAD.



Adolphus—I say, deah boy, they tell me Cholly caught quite a cold, doncherknow.

Augustus—Yes, he went without his chrysanthemum one day last week.

We Wonder Why?

They say death loves a shining mark—
'Tis true, and sad!
But when death loves a mining shark
We're somewhat glad.
—Judge.

The Limit.

Ranter Hamm—The craze for realism in make-up and properties will kill me.

Booth Garrick—What is the trouble now?

Ranter Hamm—The manager insists that in the Whitecapping scene I wear a real coat of tar and feathers!—Cleveland Leader.

Combination.

Complaining Customer—Say, this fly paper is full of holes.

The Grocer—Yes, madam; I know it is. It is the new "combination" fly paper, and is made with the holes so that it can be used for porous plasters after the fly season is over.—Judge.

One Sign.

Said He—Young Smythe and Miss Brown are evidently in love with each other.

Said She—Judging by the way they look at each other?

Said He—No; judging by the way they don't look at anybody else.—Chicago Daily News.

Lachrymose.

"Pa, Mary's upstairs crying again."

"What's the matter this time, ma?"

"I can't just make out whether it's because she's afraid Jim won't ask her to go to the theater to-night or whether she hasn't anything fit to wear, if he should."—Detroit Free Press.

"Huh!"

Mrs. McGinty—Sure, moy Mary Ann's dhressmaker sez she hovs th' folnist loines fur showin' off an impoire dhress in th' naburhood.

Mrs. Finnegan (sarcastically)—Huh! An' is Mary Ann takin' in washin' now—uh?—Judge.

Spoiling a Husband.

Caller—How perfectly devoted you are to your husband.

Young Wife—Yes, I am trying to pet and spoil him, so that if I die, and he marries again, no other woman can live with him.—New York Weekly.

Individual Application.

"I hope you were in favor of the loans."

"Always in favor of loans, dear boy. Say, can you spare a V?"—Baltimore American.

Journalistic Heights.

Dignified Stranger (at news-stand)—Which of these papers is the most highly respectable?

Newsman—This one, I guess. Nobody buys it.—New York Weekly.

At the Silver Wedding.

"Why is it young Cashunter spoons on that ugly girl?"

"Because he thinks her father will fork over."—Baltimore American.

Her Remedy.

"What do you do to prevent red hands?"

"Refuse absolutely to help mother wash the dishes."—Detroit Free Press.



Why American Criminal Laws Fail of Their Purpose.

By CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Attorney General of the United States.

AMERICAN criminal law today has very serious defects. In fact, in a large measure it fails of its purpose.

I WOULD NOT HAVE THE LAW SO CHANGED AS TO REMOVE ANY SUBSTANTIAL SAFEGUARD TO TRUE INNOCENCE. I WOULD, HOWEVER, SEE THE LAW PURGED OF VARIOUS OBSOLETE AND OBSTRUCTIVE RULES OF PROCEDURE OR PROOF WHICH IN PRACTICE SERVE ONLY TO PROVIDE LOOPHOLES OF ESCAPE FOR BRAZEN GUILT.

For example, grand juries should not be abolished. But the practice which has grown up in certain jurisdictions of minutely revising the action of grand juries and quashing indictments because evidence technically inadmissible was submitted or this or that comparatively trivial matter of form was inadvertently neglected is unreasonable and mischievous.

But of all those peculiarities which are helpful to "undesirable citizens" the gravest and least excusable deficiency is found in ENDLESS DELAYS.

WHY NEED THERE BE A FORETASTE OF ETERNITY BETWEEN ARREST AND INDICTMENT, BETWEEN INDICTMENT AND TRIAL, BETWEEN TRIAL AND ACTUAL PUNISHMENT?

* * *

Partly because the bench and the bar tolerate dilatory, frivolous and often ridiculous proceedings by unscrupulous counsel intended to CHEAT JUSTICE; partly because our lawmakers afford almost infinite facilities for review of judicial action to the criminal, although very stingy in allowing them to the government; mainly because our laws show LITTLE SENSE OF THE VALUE TO SOCIETY of a speedy administration of justice. We have small judicial districts, intermittent sessions of our criminal courts, judges sometimes overworked, sometimes indolent; prosecutors sometimes overburdened by their duties, sometimes politicians rather than lawyers. All this makes for delay, and all that makes for delay makes against the EFFICACY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

WHEN THE PEOPLE OF AN AMERICAN STATE OR THE AMERICAN NATION DECREE DEATH TO WHOMSOEVER SHALL DO THUS AND THUS AND THEN LET THE TRANSGRESSOR LIVE FOR MONTHS AND YEARS, WHILE LAWYERS WRANGLE AND JURIES DISAGREE AND JUDGES REVERSE EACH OTHER, THERE IS ROOM FOR DOUBT, AND DOUBT IN FACT, WHETHER THE STATE OR NATION DOES, IN TRUTH, MEAN BUSINESS. THAT SOVEREIGN PUNISHES WITH DOUBLE EFFICACY AND TRIPLE CERTAINTY WHO PUNISHES WHILE THE CRIME IS RANK AND RECENT.

Success of a Community Depends on Its Provincialism.

By Professor JOSIAH ROYCE of Harvard University.

PROVINCIALISM is necessary to the town, the city and the country. A community must be SELF RESPECTING and cannot wisely live by taking over the customs of other people. A stranger must win his place in the social standard. The new life must come of its own life, and the new blood must flow in its own veins. The community must not be influenced by visitors or intruders. The summer visitor or the immigrant must be made to understand that he cannot destroy the provincialism. If he does have any influence in that regard, the community is in danger of MORAL DEATH and the home becomes an abandoned farm in the spiritual world.

THE SUCCESS OF A COMMUNITY LIES IN ITS DETERMINATION TO LIVE ITS OWN LIFE, NOT SELFISHLY, HOWEVER; TO HAVE A FIRM SOCIAL AUTHORITY TOWARD NEWCOMERS AND SOJOURNERS THAT SHOWS IT HAS A DIGNITY TO ASSERT AND TO HAVE A SPIRIT OF LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

The nation itself is in danger of becoming self estranged by the ABSENCE OF PROVINCIALISM. However, there is in large numbers the "silent voter" who cares not how long the shouting lasted at a certain convention and who is careful, thoughtful and decisive. He is the man who allows no agitation to mislead him, no political trickster to inflame his judgment and no newspaper to make noise enough to deafen to his ear the proper spirit.

Our Debt to School Athletics.

By Dr. C. WARD CRAMPTON, Director of Physical Training in New York City Schools.

IS THE AMERICAN BOY GROWING BIGGER AND HEAVIER? ARE OUR YOUNG MEN NEARER THE PHYSICALLY IDEAL THAN WERE THE YOUNG MEN OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO? AND ARE WE DEVELOPING INTO A RACE WITH BETTER PHYSIQUES, BETTER ATHLETES AND BETTER ALL ROUND MEN? THESE ARE QUESTIONS OF VITAL INTEREST, AND I CAN SAFELY ANSWER THEM ALL IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

Within the last five years we have introduced athletics into the schools, so that we have now hundreds of teams in baseball, football, basket ball and track athletics where there was one before. Now a boy can hardly escape some kind of athletic work in which he can represent his school. Already the colleges are reporting that the young men entering them are BIGGER than they were years ago.

The American soldier is now five feet seven and a half inches tall, and he is heavier and has a larger chest girth than any soldier in any other country except the Scandinavian.

IT IS CERTAINLY TRUE THAT AMERICANS ARE BECOMING LARGER AND STRONGER AND MORE EFFICIENT EVERY YEAR, AND I ATTRIBUTE IT TO THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN BOY HAS NOW COME INTO HIS HERITAGE OF ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The attention to formal gymnastics, games and play in the public schools is laying a foundation for the continuance of exercise in the form of athletics which will become the NATURAL THING for our boys and girls when they go out into the world.

ILL WIND'S GOOD.

By CHARLES GRAVES.

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A flood of golden morning sunshine streaming through the windows and falling full upon his face awakened Tom Goodhue. It awakened him with a rather unpleasant start and brought to his mind the disquieting suspicion that he had overslept.

He came out of bed with a bound and looked at his watch. It was 9:30—half past 9, and he had an appointment to go sailing with Helen Caverly at 9 sharp! Surely the gods of misfortune severally and collectively were following in his train!

He dressed in record breaking time, bounded down the stairs and, breakfastless, made all speed to the long pier in front of the hotel, his mind busy with the many apologies he would undoubtedly need in a few moments.

But the apologies were doomed, for the present at least, to remain unspoken, for when he reached the pier he saw, running out of the harbor before the smart breeze, a knockabout with a well known pennant fluttering from the mast.

Evidently Miss Caverly had grown weary of waiting for him. Goodhue took a long, lugubrious look at the distant sail and groaned.

Yet he was not the man to submit tamely to adverse circumstances. At the end of the pier lay hope in the shape of his own power boat, pulling at her painter as she swung to the tide. In a moment he had scrambled aboard, pulled the cover from the engine and turned over the flywheel.

There was a series of sharp reports. He threw off the moorings, sprang to the little wheel in the bow, and the power boat went tearing away from the pier, sending up twin waves of white spume at her bow as she sped in pursuit of the distant knockabout.

The engine of a power boat, however, is not one of the things to be classed among such certainties as death and taxes. Scarcely had he



"I'M GOING TO FINISH OUT THAT PROPOSAL," HE DECLARED.

passed the can buoy on the outer ledge when there was an ominous coughing of the exhaust.

Immediately it grew spasmodic and seemed to take a half hearted, despairing note. Then it ceased altogether, and with this cessation the little craft lay helpless on the long swells coming in from the bay.

Countless precedent cases had taught Goodhue what to do. He pulled off his coat, caught up a wrench and attacked the engine, not without a certain grim wrath.

At the end of half an hour, despite all his art and all his mad efforts with the wrench, the engine, beyond a few derisive, choking puffs, refused to respond.

Goodhue hurled the wrench angrily into the locker, shook a vindictive fist at the balky machinery and delivered himself of his opinions concisely and forcefully.

Then he looked despairingly at the sail momentarily growing smaller to the eastward and ruefully surveyed the blue streak of shore behind him, not without certain poignant longings for breakfast.

All his labors had merely succeeded in getting him stalled here in the middle of the bay. He grunted his disgust, tied his handkerchief to a boat hook as an improvised signal of distress and set it up in the stern. Then he stretched himself upon the cushions and calmly went to sleep.

He was awakened by rippling laughter. He jumped up to find close alongside a knockabout with its sail rattling sharply as it headed into the wind. By the tiller was Helen Caverly, her eyes sparkling as she took in his plight.

Goodhue struck a melodramatic attitude, one hand on his forehead, the other at his throat.

"Help!" he cried, nodding toward his distress signal.

The girl laughed again.

"What on earth are you doing out here so early in the morning?" she said mockingly. "Are you aware that it is but a trifle past 10:30?"

"I am pursuing you," said he, "or, rather, I was pursuing you until this—this moment—when engine went back on me."

"And why were you pursuing me?"

"I wanted that sail you promised me this morning."

"I waited for you until long after 9."

Goodhue grinned sheepishly. "I—I overslept," he confessed meekly. "Then when I got down to the pier and found you gone I started out in the power boat—without any breakfast."

"What noble self sacrifice!" she mocked.

"And I'd have caught you, too, but for that engine. It always breaks down when you want it most. However, you've seen my plight and come alongside, and that's the main thing, after all. We can have that sail now, can't we?"

"Do you think she deserves it?"

"Frankly, I don't, but I'm going to trust to your generosity."

She looked at him doubtfully for a moment. "Of course," she said at length, "I can't desert you like this, helpless as you are upon the high seas. Come aboard. I'll tow you back. You must be very hungry by this time."

Goodhue caught up the boat hook, pulled the power boat alongside the knockabout and scrambled over her rail. In a moment the painter was fast, and, towing the helpless craft behind her, the knockabout was headed shoreward.

The girl held the tiller. Goodhue sat down beside her.

"I was particularly anxious to come out sailing with you this morning," said he.

"So it would seem," she observed dryly.

"There was a very particular reason why I shouldn't miss it," he went on placidly, ignoring her tone. "I wanted to finish out what I was saying to you night before last on the Gregorys' piazza when that idiot of a Benson came out and interrupted us."

A wave of color surged into the girl's cheek. Her nose went up in the air a fraction of an inch.

"Under the circumstances," said she, "considering the fact that I have just rescued you from a rather trying situation, it seems to me no gentleman would take advantage" —

Goodhue moved closer to her.

"No gentleman would have missed his appointment with you this morning," said he. "Therefore I am no gentleman. Following out the same course of logic, the fact that I am no gentleman absolves me from playing the gentleman's part of silence just now. I will take the tiller, Helen."

He took it. The girl began hastily trimming the sheet.

"I am going to finish out that proposal," he declared. "If you won't listen to me I shall refuse to be saved. I shall return to the power boat and trust myself to the mercies of these treacherous waters," he ended, looking tragically at the quiet sea about them.

"Besides which," he went on, "kindly remember that I have had no breakfast. Will you listen?"

The girl turned to him with flushed face, but her eyes were shining.

"You certainly must have that breakfast," she chuckled. "Go ahead. I am all attention."

London Fog.

A London fog brings out hundreds of thieves, but it also brings out men who are wanted by the police. A detective told a representative of the press about two curious instances of thieves being caught in this way:

We had been on the lookout for weeks for a swindler who had stolen bonds in his possession. The inspector who had the warrant at last declared that the man must have got out of the country. But one densely foggy night the inspector happened to be in a quiet street not far from Bedford square, when a stranger, against whom he nearly ran, said:

"Can you tell me precisely where I am? I've got mixed up somehow."

"Follow me and I'll show you," said the officer. And he did show him—to the police station, for the man was the very one he had been looking for.

In another case a sergeant, in one of the thickest fogs ever known, politely helped a lady in distress near the Kensington road. The lady couldn't even recognize her own house among several all alike, and the sergeant, on her behalf, knocked at a door and was answered by a man.

The lady did not live there, but an hour or two afterward I arrested the man who had come to the door. He was a German baker, the head of a large firm, and we had been seeking him for months.

The Man In the House.

The hour was midnight in the home of the Ramscatters. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Ramscatter and their young son, George, almost at the age of maturity. All had retired when suddenly a loud yell penetrated the air.

"There's a man in the house!"

The alarm awakened mother and father. They jumped up, screaming:

"Where? Where?"

"Here!"

It was George's voice. Ramscatter proceeded cautiously across the hall to his son's room with a revolver in one hand. He was followed by his wife.

"George, are you injured?" shouted the father.

"There's a man in the house!" came the reply.

Ramscatter prepared to fire as he threw open the door.

"I don't see any man!" he exclaimed as he flashed on the electric lights.

"He's right here," answered the son.

"What do you mean, George?"

"I mean that it's now five minutes after 12 o'clock. Today is my birthday, and I'm twenty-one years old."—Bohemian Magazine.

An Endless Chain.

A June bride—Orange blossoms, wedding bells, and so forth.

An autumn sensation—Automobiles, foreigners, and the like.

A winter divorce—South Dakota and all the fringes.

A June wedding—Same thing over again.

CLEVER IDEA FOR GARTER.

Woman Seems to Have Satisfactorily Solved a Problem.

So many women complain that the patent fasteners on the garters, which are attached to the corset, tear out the stockings, but there is a clever woman who has found a way out of the difficulty. She sews two bits of white tape to the top of her stockings and places them so they are each just where the patent fasteners usually come in contact with the stocking. She then removes the fasteners from the garters and uses, in their stead, little pieces of ribbon which match the color used in her corset cover. When she puts on her stocking in the morning she slips the ribbon in the loop of the garter and then through the tape in her stocking, tying the end in a neat bow.

Not only does this method save the stockings and lengthen their period of usefulness, but it makes a pretty finish far more dainty than the patent fastener could possibly be.

The form of the arrangement might even be varied. Brown tape might be fastened on brown stockings and one might even have a bit of brown ribbon. Again, a buttonhole might be worked in the top of the stocking, in which case the tape might be dispensed with. Surely it would be better to even go to that much trouble than to spend countless hours in the uncongenial task of mending slipped threads.

CLOAK AND GOWN COMBINED.

French Creation Built on Fashionable Greek Lines.

One of the season's offerings in the realm of clothes is a combination garment which is a dress and a cloak in one. The creation is a French one, as one might readily surmise, and it is built on the fashionable Greek lines. When it is worn as a gown there is a long, graceful hanging skirt having drapery around the hips which is caught up to the gown at either side with a fancy braid ornament. With perfect ease one side of this drapery can be detached from the skirt and lifted to one shoulder, thus converting the costume into a semi-wrap affair. By following the same method with the other side of the skirt, the drapery can be attached to the shoulder and the costume becomes a gown, over which is worn a very handsome, long draped mantle reaching almost to the edge of the train and caught up in artistic folds in front.

FEATHER RUFFS FOR NECK.

Expensive to Buy, But Are Not Hard to Make at Home.

It is quite fashionable now to wear around the neck a close-fitting ruff made of an ostrich feather of small tips. This has extra wide white ruching above and sometimes below. The feathers are secured with a tight-fitting satin band, which ends over the hooks and eyes with a rosette and two short streamers.

These are expensive to buy, therefore the woman who has small feathers put away can accomplish such a ruff at home during the morning hours. Steaming the feathers and recurling them with a scissor blade will put them in good condition. The ruff should fit the neck and be worn over a stock with a coat suit.

COAT FOR STREET WEAR.



Vagaries of Fashion.

The change that has come about in fastening blouses in the front instead of the back has been almost imperceptible, but the change in collars has been made over night.

Isn't it the irony of fate that no sooner does fashion arrange it that women can have comfort in a blouse that fastens in front, fashion also arranges it to twist the collar around and fasten it at the back!

The comfortable turnover linen collar now meets at the back, fastens in the ordinary way, except that its edges must be brought together with hooks and eyes or bar pins. There is no opening in front, and a large bow or jabot or other kind of ornament is put at the front.

A Softening Frill.

There is no disguising the fact that without the immense and lovely jabots, stocks and frilled puffs the present styles would be angular and severe to an unbecoming degree. The softening frill does much to hide the severity of the season's costumes.

It is the opinion of the many that women are more furbelowed this year than ever before, but if all those frills were deducted women would look as mannish as they did on the street last year.

WHEN THE PHRENOLOGIST FELL.

His Knowledge of Horses Was Evidently a Weak Point.

Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia told at a dinner a horse story.

"A farmer visited a phrenologist," he said. "He had heard that the phrenologist thought of buying a horse. He had his head examined and his bumps revealed surprising things.

"'Your tastes are the simple, homely and pure tastes of a farmer,' said the phrenologist, 'and a farmer I take you to be. Am I not right? Aha, I thought so. You are unready and faltering in speech; you find it difficult to express the simplest ideas. You are sadly deficient in judgment and have no knowledge of human nature. Your innocent and trustful disposition renders you an easy dupe to designing men, and your own perfect honesty prevents you from either suspecting or defrauding any one.'

"The phrenologist the following week bought a horse from the farmer. The horse was knock-kneed, it was 25 years old, it had a bad temper, and it balked. Though the farmer had only paid $15 for the animal, he secured without difficulty $150 from the phrenologist for it.

"'It's wonderful,' said the farmer to himself, as he hastened toward the bank to deposit the money—'it's jest wonderful that a man should know so much about men and not know a thing about hosses!'"—Detroit Free Press.

ALWAYS SOURCE OF WEAKNESS.

Pretense Detracts from the Power to Accomplish.

There is nothing which will add so much to one's power as the consciousness of being absolutely sincere, genuine. If your life is a perpetual lie, if you are conscious that you are not what you pretend to be—that you are really a different person from what the world regards you—you are not strong.

There is a restraint, a perpetual fighting against the truth going on within you, a struggle which saps your energy and warps your conduct. If there is a mote at the bottom of your eye you cannot look the world squarely in the face.

Your vision is not clear. Everybody sees that you are not transparent. There is a cloudiness, a haze about your character, which raises the interrogation point where you go. Character alone is strength, deceit is weakness, sham and shoddy are powerless, and only the genuine and the true are worth while.—Exchange.

Blessings of Idleness.

Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business is only to be sustained by perpetual neglect of many other things. And it is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do. To an impartial estimate it will seem clear that many of the wisest, most beneficent parts that are to be played upon the theater of life are filled by gratuitous performers, and pass among the world at large as phases of idleness. For in that theater not only the working gentlemen, singing chambermaids and diligent fiddlers in the orchestra, but those who look on and clap their hands from the benches, do really play a part and fill important offices toward the general result.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

"The Devil and the Deep Sea."

Hazlitt's "English Proverbs" gives the proverb as "Betwixt the devil and the Dead sea," and quotes it from Clarke's "Paroemiologia," 1639, and adds this note of explanation: "On the horns of a dilemma. In Cornwall they say 'deep' sea, which may be right." Reddall's "Fact, Fancy and Fable" gives the following explanation of the proverb: "This expression is used by Col. Monroe in his 'Expedition with Mackay's Regiment,' printed in London in 1637. The regiment was with the army of Gustavus Adolphus and was engaged in a battle with the Austrians. The Swedish gunners did not elevate their guns sufficiently, and their shot fell among this Scottish regiment, so that 'we were between the devil and the deep sea.'"

A Long Sentence.

The prize for the longest sentence ever written may fairly be awarded to the elder Dumas, who probably holds a further record for fertility of production. In the seventh of the 29 volumes which compose the "Impressions de Voyage," there is a sentence describing Benvenuto Cellini, which fills three pages, or 108 lines, averaging 45 letters apiece. The sentence is broken by 68 commas and 60 semicolons; but as it contains 195 verbs and 122 proper names, the reader is somewhat bewildered before the end is reached.

Wise Men.

Although a wise man is exacting toward himself he does not demand anything of others. He is content with his lot and never complains of heaven. He never blames others for his fate—therefore, when he finds himself in a low state, he submits to fate. An ordinary mortal, seeking earthly bliss, falls into dangers.

When the arrow does not hit the target he who shoots it blames only himself and no one else. Even so does the wise man act.—Confucius.

Our Helpful Maids.

Louise—I'm in an awful boat. After I started to bleach my hair, I found I had only enough to do half of it, and Nelson is coming to-night.

Julia—Never mind, dear. Let him sit on the perox-side.—Harper's Bazar.

COL. ROOSEVELT DISPATCHES HIS FIRST ELEPHANT.

Kills a Magnificent Specimen in the Jungles Near Kinia Camp.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, Aug. 23.—Colonel Roosevelt has killed his first elephant, and he is elated at the fact. The big pachyderm fell a victim to the former President's shots Saturday, while Colonel Roosevelt, hunting with only a native gun bearer, was beating the jungles near his camp at Kinia, the "mountain of whiteness," an extinct volcano.

The beast the colonel killed was a magnificent specimen of a bull elephant and will make a valuable acquisition for the Smithsonian Institution.

Leaving Guide Cunninghame and Major Heller, the Smithsonian Institution's taxidermist, to skin the massive beast and pickle the hide for shipment to America, Mr. Roosevelt has gone, accompanied by his gun bearers, to hunt in the vicinity of Lake Mweru. Kermit, accompanied by a few guides, is hunting in the vicinity of Guaso Nyro, where he expects to bag some big game and to get some photographs to add to his collection.

The last few days the party had to make long marches over a practically waterless country. At the end of the first day, when they reached the water hole they had been making for, they found it dried up and had to camp without water. Worse still, the food supplies had almost given out and all had to go on half rations.

Mr. Roosevelt made fine shooting and bagged a very large hippo in great style in a most sportsmanlike manner, shooting it from a small and frail row boat at close quarters at the moment the beast was charging. As the day was drawing to a close he returned to camp and everyone was loud in his praise of Mr. Roosevelt's fine shooting.

Capt. Atterborough returned to Natvasha the next day in his launch to get fifty loads of rice for the porters' rations and the collapsible boat belonging to the expedition.

The scientists have bagged some fine mammals, monkeys and birds, and Kermit Roosevelt also has secured his hippo, consequently Saigai-Sai has proved a very successful camping place.

Mr. Tariton rode to Naivasha by moonlight a few nights later, followed for some miles by five lions. This route around the lake is infested with lions, and there is every chance of the party having some sport when it comes in.

One of the party was chased in at night by three lions on the same road not many days ago.

Maryland's Foremost Technical School.

The Maryland Agricultural College, the widespread importance of which as the state's school of technology, is being more and more keenly realized all the time, will open its fifty-third year on September 14.

Every indication points to this as the most successful year in the history of the institution, which has the distinction of being the first and oldest agricultural college in the United States.

Within the past few years rapid strides forward have been taken and the college is today thoroughly equipped for its great work of training young men to hold their own in the struggle for existence.

With the completion of the new engineering building, the plans for a fine and thoroughly modern agricultural building, a strengthened faculty and a new athletic field, the college will this year present opportunities and attractions for the education of young men along scientific, engineering and agricultural lines, unrivalled in this state and unsurpassed in any other.

The institution as it stands today is one in which the state and the people of Maryland may well take pride. It means more to the welfare of the State and its general development along broad lines than any other educational institution within its borders. It is doing and has done more for the development of the natural resources of Maryland than any other agency, and it is now upon a foundation and in a position where its usefulness will be doubled and its sphere of activity greatly widened.

Since last year new courses have been added to the curriculum, and the two years' courses in agriculture and horticulture revised and amplified. Dr. R. W. Silvester and the members of his faculty have devoted themselves this summer to the work of preparing for what it is proposed to make the banner year in the history of this old and honorable school.

One of the things of greatest value about the Maryland Agricultural College is the ability of its graduates to obtain positions of importance and responsibility upon leaving college.

Its graduates have made the name and fame of M. A. C. more than state wide—in the ranks of farmers, engineers, lawyers, physicians, scientific specialists and business men, they are found in the forefront, and their universal success in the calling for which they were prepared at College, is an object lesson which cannot escape the notice of a discerning and intelligent public.

SWANTON.

The gathering Wednesday in Cumberland of distinguished gentlemen to renominate the Hon. A. Hunter Boyd for a second term of fifteen years as Chief Judge of this Judicial Circuit and presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals at Annapolis, was of an order well calculated to arouse pride with the usual man; and the earnest and extraordinary procedings of the convention indicated the public anxiety for the retention of Judge Boyd in the position he now fills.

As soon as the customary organization and preliminaries had been concluded, ex-Judge Ferdinand Williams, himself a Judge of established ability, rose and presented Judge Boyd for renomination. Judge Williams confined himself closely to his written speech and was followed with eager attention. His speech was an able and exhaustive presentation of the subject and from it we have a few of his statements as follows: "Judge Boyd has taken a part in nearly all of the decisions of the Court of Appeal reported in 30 volumes, from the 78th to the 108th volume of Maryland Reports, and has written 328 opinions reported in these volumes volumes. He has taken part in two thousand decisions of the Court of Appeals. In the Circuit Courts of Allegany, Garrett and Washington, he has decided several thousand cases. So great has been the confidence of lawyers and litigants in his knowledge of the law and of his sense of justice that only 23 appeals have been taken from his judgments, of which 20 were affirmed by the higher court and only three reversed. He has written three opinions in cases of the Court of Appeals at Annapolis from which appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and all three were affirmed by that high Court—the highest to which an appeal can be taken." The address of Judge Williams abounded in these striking facts, showing what industry, accuracy and devotion to duty have accomplished in this term of sixteen years. Attorney Gilmor S. Hamill, for Garrett, seconded the nomination in an excellent address which was well received and liberally applauded. For Washington county, ex-Judge William J. Witzenbacher, read an elaborately penned paper, clear in style and chaste in expression and rousing much enthusiasm in the convention. It was an admirable production and so thorough in its accomplishments that not one of the several distinguished speakers present from that county attempted to add a word to Judge Witzenbacher's address. Mr. David J. Lewis, of Allegany, also read a paper splendidly written and animating in tone.

Now, Mr. Editor, in sober language and with the best intentions, we have more than once called upon you to send a good Doctor to Swanton and, so far as we can see, you have not given the request a passing thought. At this writing Mr. George McKenzie, an old soldier of the Civil War, is very ill with typhoid fever; a son of Mr. Jerry Mankis is seriously ill, and we are borrowing doctors from neighboring towns. We have much more sickness from less alarming maladies—a doctor is in daily need at Swanton.

Apropos to Courts: Not long since your correspondent happened to be one of many spectators at an early hour in Garrett's new and bright court room and saw there what pleased him as greatly as any demonstration of politeness ever pleased him in any court. When the Justices walked from their room to seats at the bench, in a dignified way the entire bar rose as one man, and continued standing in a deferential attitude until each Judge was seated. In so graceful an acknowledgment the bar did credit to itself in the manifestation of esteem for such a court as is ours.

Since our last for your columns, Mrs. Ella West, of Baltimore, has arrived in Swanton on a visit to relatives.

With last Sunday evening, August 15, 1909, the first of a series of services to continue for a week or more, commenced in the church of the Rev. Brumbaugh. While the pastor will be present, it is explained, each evening, the sermon will be preached by Miss Mabel Dickey, of West Virginia. This novelty in a Swanton chancel stimulated no small interest in the community. "In thunder, lightning and in rain," we went twice to these services, and found Miss Dickey to be a young lady of pleasing personality, gentle in manner and conservative in conduct. Her reading is exceptionally clear and in good taste, and her addresses are strictly Biblical, prudently directed and delightfully free from extravagant tendencies.

The Westernport Mercantile Company has purchased the store and stock of the late Mr. W. W. Sweet, and opened up a promising industry. Postmaster Sweet has moved his office from the former stand of very many years, to a somewhat less pretentious building on the opposite side of the road.

RELLIM.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Chautauqua closed last night with the largest audience of the season, and probably the largest for the past two or three years. The attendance for the entire season was better than last year. There is a more hopeful feeling for the future of the Park than for several years, and should we get natural gas the Park will grow and flourish.

A very pleasant feature of the last day of the program was the serving of meals in the old auditorium by the ladies of the M. E. church for the benefit of the parsonage fund. This feature should be continued on account of the convenience and comfort of our visiting excursionists and the purpose to which the proceeds are applied. The net proceeds amounted to over one hundred dollars.

Mr. L. P. Carr will improve his cottage by raising it and placing it upon a solid foundation. Mr. Gibson will do the work. Should we get natural gas Mr. Carr will come early and stay late and possibly come up during the winter and spend a few weeks.

The base ball game here yesterday between the Park and Piedmont clubs resulted in a crushing defeat for the home team. The score was 14 to 2 in favor of Piedmont.

A number of lots will likely be sold in the near future and several cottages may be erected before the opening of next season.

Dr. McIntire and family, of New Martinsville, W. Va., are here and the Doctor expects to locate here or in Loch Lynn for the practice of his profession.

Mr. Isaac Leighton, aged about 85 years and residing with his son, Mr. H. V. Leighton, in Loch Lynn, was struck by a freight car running into the south siding here Monday morning, and painfully injured. Dr. H. W. McComas rendered surgical aid and the aged gentleman is now out of danger.

Among the prominent people on the grounds yesterday we noted Revs. J. H. Funk, of Blaine, W. Va., and D. W. Wagner, of Red Lyon, Pa.

There were but two candidates on the grounds yesterday: Messrs. Andrew Shartzer and A. G. Ross.

BITTINGER.

A very heavy hail storm passed over this region last Friday afternoon. Hail stones half as large as a hen egg fell and did much damage to farm crops and garden plants.

During the electrical storm on last Friday afternoon the eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Bowser was struck by lightning and for hours she lay in an unconscious condition, but we learn that the stricken child is recovering.

Mrs. Elias Lohr is confined to her home by an attack of typhoid fever.

F. M. Bittinger and wife spent last Sunday with relatives over in Somerset county, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Morgan and children, of High Point, N. C., who spent several weeks in this village, returned to their Southern home on Thursday of last week.

John Miller, of Grantsville, was surveying some timber land in this neighborhood last Monday.

Misses Effie and Cora Bittinger spent last Saturday and Sunday visiting relatives in Grantsville.

STOYER.

These cold nights which leave behind them faint traces of frost, recall to our minds that the Autumn is upon us.

Thos. Robinson and Thos. Hart, both of Upper Potomac, were in this community Sunday.

Mrs. Katharine Moreland, of Kearney, Md., spent a part of last week visiting friends and relatives in and near town.

G. N. Steyer spent last week in Terra Alta, where he attended the Preston County Institute.

We are delighted to learn that Miss Ida Harvey has consented to take charge of our school for the coming year. Miss Harvey is no experiment with us. She taught here two years ago, and was greatly liked by all.

W. T. Steyer spent Friday and Saturday in Oakland and Deer Park.

Mr. Ed. Tucker was in town again last week.

Mr. E. A. Alderton, of Gormania, W. Va., was seen on our streets two or three times last week.

Mrs. J. D. Harvey and daughter, Miss Artie, of Shook Shop school house, spent Sunday in the community visiting some of our sick.

Prof. W. T. Haught, Dean of Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, W. Va., spent Monday evening and part of Tuesday in town in the interest of his college.

Geo. Farris, our hustling teamster, had a fine draft animal crippled one day last week.

John and James, the two little sons of Supt. Melvin have been suffering with scarlet fever for the last ten days, but are improving now.

Mrs. Isaac I. Thompson was the guest of Miss Emma Steyer one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Newell, of Blaine, W. Va., were visting in the community recently.

McHENRY.

The weather at this time is most beautiful, yet the atmosphere is a little cool. Old Jack Frost paid us a visit Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. William McLean spent last Sunday with Mr. McLean's parents.

Mr. Jonas Glotfelty and daughter, Cora, made a flying trip to Oakland last Friday.

Mr. Claude Lowdermilk attended Epworth League at Hoyes Sunday evening.

Mr. Asa Glotfelty made a flying trip to Oakland one day last week.

Misses Ruth and May Delawder returned to Oakland last Friday and expect to leave there soon for their home in Washington.

Mr. Geo. Glotfelty and family spent last Sunday at the home of Alvin Friend at Sang Run.

Misses Sarah Glotfelty and Sarah Savage spent last Sunday at the home of Jonas Glotfelty.

Miss Mary Hinebaugh has returned home after spending several weeks with Miss Ethel Glotfelty.

The old automobile of Sang Run has been calling at T. C. Hinebaugh's quite frequently.

Mr. C. W. Fraker is the champion snake killer of McHenry.

The Red Brush Lumber Co. is doing a rushing business at this time.

Misses Ruth and May Delawder and Anna Lowdermilk spent last Thursday at the home of Mrs. M. Glotfelty.

Rev. H. E. Friend delivered an excellent sermon at this place last Sunday.

Quite a number of our young people were calling at the home of Mr. N. F. Pysell last Sunday.

The hack from Rocky Point made a flying trip to Accident last Sunday.

McHenry Lokels.

The wether in this lokality is onusually thretnin' for this time o' year.

Mrs. Hattie Glotfelty stopt in at Mr. Lem Savage's out o' the rain one day las' weak.

Mr. Pete Spiker wus makin' his weekly call at Mr. George Glotfelty's las' Monday.

Two ottomobeles past thru town one day last week but Mr. Paul Hoye's wus not one o' them.

Somethin has struck the sheep in this naborhood. They are dyin' by the thousand.

Miss Sara Savage wus a plesant caller on Miss Anna Lowdermilk one day.

Miss Anna Lowdermilk an' sister made a flyin' trip to Sang Run one day las' week—we gess they flew as they drove a high sperited animal.

T. C. Hinebaugh walked out the other day to look at his korn.

Now that we are not needin' rain in particlar, we are havin' quite a spel of it.

T. C. Hinebaugh is sufferin' so with pneuralgy in his face that it is more twisted than when he looks nacherel.

Mr. George Glotfelty wus a plesant caller at Mad Friend's las' week.

Mr. Loraditch from Oakland past thru town but only tuched the high places.

Miss Ruth an' May Delawder who have ben visitin' frends in this naborhood returned to the metropolis Friday a. m.

News is so skerce in this lokality. I gess every body is buzy with there own affairs that they ain't doin' much wurth menshioning for which let us not be ongratful.

OLE HAYSEED.

America the First Choice.

Eighty per cent. of Ireland's emigrants come to this country.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

C. H. Williams and Mary Murphy, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

B. C. Seese and Rosine Heenan, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

L. H. Hall, Jr., and Grace Hitt, both of Weston, W. Va.

C. H. Reams and Eva Callis, both of Swallow Falls.

Clyde Baker and Emma Rogers, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Walter Reynolds and Sarah Hawkins, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

M. Baker, of Swanton and Magnolia Riley, W. Va. Junction, W. Va.

Bert Marshall and Laura Marshall, both of Weston, W. Va.

Grover C. Sweitzer, of Swanton, and Laura Davis, of Luke.

Howard Gaskins and Nellie Martin, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

F. E. Haun and Zella Yarnell, both of Oakland.

G. E. Richardson, of Grafton, W. Va. and Susan Cooper, of Pruntytown, W. Va.

C. M. Engle and Maude Haught, both of Amos, W. Va.

Bruce Forsyth and Emma Anult, both of Accident.

Joe Bennett, of Phillipi, W. Va. and Letitia Michaels, of Mountain Lake Park.

Clay B. Wilson and Agnes Menning, both of Tunnelton, W. Va.

Lafayette Sisler, of Oakland and Blanche Dumire, of Lead Mine, W. Va.

Wm. F. Albright, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and Pearl Chidester, of Aurora.

S. L. Cutright, of Sedalia, W. Va., and Hazel Davis, of Center Point, W. Va.

H. C. Currey and Osie Stark, both of Boose Creek, W. Va.

C. L. Ash and Mattie Hammond, both of Wilsonburg, W. Va.

Four with request not to publish.

PANAMA CANAL TO COST $375,201,000

Engineers Will Have To Use Every Dollar Available on Construction.

It will require every dollar to be realized from the sale of bonds and authorized by appropriations by Congress to complete the Panama canal, according to the estimates which have been made by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The latest estimate of the total cost of the canal made by the Commission is $375,201,000.

Sums now and hereafter available will provide $375,200,900 for construction work, showing that the engineers will be sailing pretty close to the wind as the canal nears completion.

The tariff act, which was approved by the President on August 5, authorizes a bond issue of $290,569,000, in addition to the $84,631,900 heretofore issued for canal construction. The urgent deficiency act, approved the same day, authorizes the President to enter into such contracts, not exceeding the amount of the bond issue authorized, as may be necessary to complete the canal and harbors.

Expenditures made on the isthmus have been the subject of considerable criticism in Congress. The Canal Commission, therefore, furnishes some figures which make clear the financial standing of the work in progress. The act of June 2, 1902, authorizing the construction of an isthmian canal provided for the issuance of $130,000,000 worth of bonds, and also limited the amount that could be appropriated for the Panama canal to $135,000,000, in addition to $10,000,000 for preparatory work, $40,000,000 for the property of the New Panama Canal Company and a sum to be agreed upon to be paid to the Republic of Colombia.

Under this authority there has been expended for canal work up to May 31, 1909, $104,177,884.86, and in addition the $40,000,000 had been paid to the New Panama Canal Company and $10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama—a total of $154,177,884.86. The appropriations available up to June 30, 1909, amounted to $174,332,468.58, and the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is $33,658,000. Expenditures for canal work have been paid from bonds aggregating $84,631,900 and money advanced from the miscellaneous funds of the Treasury.



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Wood's Descriptive
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now ready, gives the fullest information about all
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Seed Wheat, Oats,
Rye, Barley, etc.
Also tells all about
Vegetable & Flower Seeds
that can be planted in the fall to advantage and profit, and about
Hyacinths, Tulips and other Flowering Bulbs, Vegetable and Strawberry Plants, Poultry Supplies and Fertilizers.
Every Farmer and Gardener should have this catalog. It is invaluable in its helpfulness and suggestive ideas for a profitable and satisfactory Farm or Garden. Catalogue mailed free on request. Write for it.
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A NEW STOCK
Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.
OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., August 19, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, September 7, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a
No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.
cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.
Terms will be made to suit purchasers.
WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.
Maryland's School of Technology
Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.
Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.
Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.
The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.
Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.
Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $90 per quarter, payable in advance.
Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.
Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.
Early application necessary for admittance.
Write for particulars.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

M C Sharp Jul 02
New Whiteadelphia, O

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909. NUMBER 27

GARRETT COUNTY DEMOCRATS ARE UP IN THE AIR

Curious Political Situation in Garrett County.

Yesterday's Baltimore American says in a telegram from Oakland:

Since the nomination of the Republican ticket in this county several weeks ago, politics have been quiet. However, the situation has been very much enlivened since the Democrats published their primary call in the local paper last week. The committee adopted the convention plan for nominating the ticket. The primary is called for September 13 to elect five delegates from each of the 14 districts, to meet in convention at Oakland on September 15 to nominate the ticket. The call was signed by two members of the state central committee, differing from the previous call when they elected delegates to the state convention, which was signed by the chairman only.

At the present time the Democratic committee of this county consists of but two members, the third not having yet been appointed. The failure to make this appointment by Chairman Vandiver, of the state committee, has greatly intensified the existing bitterness between the Browning and Hamill factions. The party leaders here have been expecting daily the announcement from Baltimore of the name of the third member of their committee. Petitions have been circulated, numerously signed and forwarded to Chairman Vandiver in Baltimore by the different factions, each favoring their choice for this vacancy in the committee.

The Hamill faction elected their delegates by a safe majority, but this delegation was not allowed to name the members of the state central committee when it met at the state convention in Baltimore, which has heretofore been the policy of the party.

G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., leader of the Hamill faction, who was recently appointed a member of the state central committee by the state convention, accompanied by his law partner, Tott Matthews, spent several days last week visiting the different districts of the county endeavoring to get his Democratic friends to file their application as candidates for delegates from their respective districts to the convention. They returned from their trip over the county Saturday and it is rumored that they failed to get a single applicant in any of the 14 districts of the county to consent to the use of his name as a candidate for delegate to the county convention, and as Monday, August 30, was the last day under the Primary Election Law to file their application, it is openly stated that a Democratic ticket will not be nominated according to the primary call.

It was believed by many from the beginning that this would be the result, as the two factions are so wide apart that it is impossible for them to agree upon the personnel of a ticket, platform, or what should be their policy toward the Straus disfranchising amendment. There is great opposition to the amendment among many of the Democrats of this country. Since it seems impossible to nominate a ticket in the regular order, it is now rumored they endeavor to place a Democratic ticket in the field by petition, and give it the name of the "People's," "Citizen's" "Fusion" ticket. Up to this time, they have not agreed upon a name for the regular Democratic ticket, and as it cannot go on the official ballot under that name, the query here is: What will its name be?

The names of the candidates most frequently mentioned by the different factions for this ticket are Tom Johnson, of District 9, for Senator, and Clarence V. Guard, of District 2, for sheriff. Since about all the prominent Democrats have refused to become candidates on this ticket, an effort is now being made to induce some Republicans to allow their names to be used, but thus far without success.

Many of the Democrats declare that there is no hope of the two factions uniting upon a ticket, and further, that a large number of the voters of their party who have never been known to scratch a ticket openly declare they will support the nominees of the Republican party. G. S. Hamill, Jr., publicly declares that he is very ambitious to be the leader of his party in this county, but the regulars, who have control of the school board and other state offices, are as equally determined that he shall not lead on account of his bitter personal and political attacks upon the old organization. At the same time, they claim that he is responsible for the disruption of the Democratic party in this county.

Married.

POWELL—DEBERRY—Last night at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark DeBerry, near Oakland, by Rev. J. B. Workman, Mr. H. K. Powell, of Findlay, Ohio, and Miss Edith DeBerry, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends of the bride. Following the ceremony a bountiful repast was partaken of and the couple left on train No. 7 for Findlay where the groom is a prosperous business man. The couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for a long and happy married life.

Call for Your Letters

Noah Tasker, Thomas Steffey, Mrs. H. B. Sanders, Lucy Ella Jones, A. L. Radcliff, F. M. Hamilton, Jos. H. Hice, Mrs. Leaner Palmer, E. J. Tilinger, Fred Frost, Jessie Wilson, Mrs. David Collins, Miss P. Collins, Ada Kinney, Harry Custer.

DIXON & KELSO

PEACHES

Dixon & Kelso have arranged for large shipments of Peaches to arrive daily. Would advise our customers to lay in their supply as the best Peaches will be ripening during the next ten days. We will make a special price for Sugar during Peach season.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

Mr. D. Lindley Sloan Nominated for Judge

By the Republicans at Hagerstown Tuesday Afternoon Amid Much Enthusiasm.

Mr. D. Lindley Sloan of the Cumberland bar was Tuesday afternoon nominated for the office of chief judge by the Republican convention of the Fourth Judicial circuit of Maryland held in the court room at Hagerstown. Mr. Sloan received the votes of Allegany and Garrett counties, a total of nine to the six votes of Washington county, cast for Charles D. Wagaman. The nomination of Mr. Sloan was heartily applauded and was made unanimous. Nearly 100 enthusiastic friends of Mr. Sloan from Allegany county attended the convention.

Mr. Benjamin H. Sinecll, editor of the Republican and a delegate from Garrett county, was chairman of the convention and William U. Roulette of Washington county, was secretary. The committee on credentials, resolutions and permanent organizations was composed of Thompson A. Brown, the Republican nominee for state senator in Washington county; David A. Robb, Allegany county, and William A. Smith, Garrett county.



MR. D. LINDLEY SLOAN.

The resolutions, reported by Mr. Thompson A. Brown, were as follows:

"The Republican party of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in convention assembled, fully recognizes its obligation to the people of the circuit in the nomination of the Republican candidate for chief judge.

"In the nature of things, under a popular government, in is wise and necessary that political parties shall nominate candidates for office, even though the duties of office are of a non-political character. In this respect the election of Judicial candidates differs little from any other state or county office. The successful candidate, upon his election, becomes the servant of the whole people, and regardless of his office, whether judicial or ministerial, must do his whole duty. In the performance of his duties one must measures up to the requirements of his position; his candidacy promises and his oath requires it.

"When one becomes a party's candidate, whether for judge or any other office, he represents the principles of his party, and if he be a Democratic candidate, he stands opposed to the principles of Republicanism, and against its success.

"This convention accepts the challenge of the recent Democratic convention's declaration for a non-partisan judiciary, and answers that the people of Maryland are entitled to a bi-partisan Court of Appeals. The surest way to have non-partisanship in the Court of Appeals is to, as nearly as possible, equally divided between the two dominant parties in the state, the members of that court. Non-partisan does not mean that the Maryland Court of Appeals shall forever be composed of partisan Democrats.

"The Democratic party is not sincere in its advocacy of a non-partisan Judiciary, and is not honest in its contention. The political rights of the people of Maryland are not best protected by a one party Appellate Court, and the Republicans of Maryland demand representation in the highest court of the state, commensurate with their importance, power and numbers.

"The Republicans of this circuit do not concede that the candidate of the Democratic party is the superior, of either of the men who are candidates for nomination before this convention. He is a Democrat whose political views are diametrically opposed to the vast majority of the voters of this Judicial Circuit. His party cannot honestly, and in good faith ask Republicans to desert their party with a non-partisan cry, and at the same time make an appeal to Democrats to support their candidate for party reasons.

"This convention will have presented to it the names of lawyers who are the peers, mentally and morally, of any man occupying the Judicial office in the state of Maryland; the best years of their lives are before them; they can serve out the full term for which they are candidates, and will not be retired at an age which the constitution of the state of Maryland has fixed as the limit of a judge's usefulness on the bench. Furthermore the nominee of this convention will be a Republican who will be elected in November, and will give to the Court of Appeals of Maryland a more non-partisan character than it now possesses.

"It is time for the Republican party of the Fourth Judicial Circuit to come into its own, and this convention commends its nominee to the people of this circuit with the utmost confidence in his election."

The name of Mr. Wagaman was first put in nomination by Mr. A. C. Strite in a speech that called forth enthusiastic applause. The court hall was packed with friends of Mr. Wagaman who never failed to make a demonstration in behalf of their favorite.

Mr. David A. Robb, state's attorney for Allegany county, put in nomination Mr. D. Lindley Sloan in a speech that was most telling. Mr. Robb riddled the Democratic contention of a non-partisan judiciary, pointing out that in this circuit Democrats were appointed by the Governor in the places of Judges Edward Stake and David W. Sloan, Republicans, when they were called by death.

He was enthusiastic in describing the capabilities of Mr. Sloan, who was learned in the law, a possesser of sound judgment and of common sense, the latter not being the least of what is needed in the make-up of a judge. Mr. Robb spoke with much force and such conviction that even the friends of Mr. Wagaman could not refrain from joining in the applause.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger, of Oakland, state's attorney of Garrett county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Sloan following Alex. Armstrong, state's attorney for Washington county, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Wagaman. Mr. Renninger seconding the nomination of Mr. Sloan indicated at once that Garrett county was for the man who was born and reared in Allegany county, the mother of Garrett county and on the border of the latter. As soon as this was done it was known that Mr. Sloan was the nominee and the spectators began to leave the hall. Mr. Lloyd L. Shaffer seconded Mr. Sloan's nomination on behalf of Allegany county.

It had not been known how Garrett county would vote and up to the time Mr. Renninger seconded Mr. Sloan's nomination all seemed to be in the dark as to the outcome.

It had been understood that the convention would be called to order at noon but when the Allegany county delegation arrived announcement was made that the convention would not assemble till 1:30 p. m. In the meantime the Wagaman supporters got after the three delegates from Garrett county and they never received such attention in their lives.

The convention was called to order by Capt. L. H. Kuhn of Hancock, a member of the state central committee for Washington county. It was generally felt that the chief judge of the fourth judicial circuit should be a Republican and Mr. Sloan's nomination was received most gratifyingly here. It was said on all sides that he will receive most substantial support in Washington county and that he would be elected beyond doubt.

The delegates to the convention were: Garrett county, Benj. H. Sinecll, Julius C. Renninger and Wm. A. Smith; Allegany county, James Corfield, James S. Hayden, Lloyd Shaffer, Samuel Tibby, David A. Robb and George E. Williams.

From Washington county was recognized a mass delegation present.

The County Treasurership.

To the Editor of the Republican:

After indulging in a general review of the Republican ticket, in last week's issue of THE REPUBLICAN, it is our purpose this week to call especial attention to the candidate on that ticket for the County Treasurership, Mr. Robert L. Fries, of Sang Run.

Since the individual purse has come to be regarded as the vital centre of individual economy, so also the national, state and county treasury is rightly regarded as a most important department of general government, and it is therefore wise that the people look well to the honor and individual integrity of the men in whose hands the management of the treasury department is placed. Knowing Mr. Fries to be filled with an earnest desire and firm determination to discharge the duties of the office to which he seeks election, and believing him to possess all the virtues and qualifications of a reliable, prompt and efficient treasurer, we heartily endorse the action of the Convention in placing so strong a candidate before the people and earnestly commend him to the voters of the county, whose support of the entire ticket, and especially the candidate above referred to, will place at the head of our local government officials of ability and sterling worth. J. B. E.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Clyde L. Shriver and Nellie Klingel, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Wade Fisher, of Alfred, W. Va., and Flossie Cornell, of Burnt House, W. Va.

F. C. Williams and Mettie Ash, both of Wilsonburg, W. Va.

Wesley Wolfe, of Masontown, W. Va., and Mae Molisse, of Herring, W. Va.

Harrison Kennedy and Dora Moore, both of Burton, W. Va.

Henry Hart and Ida Dalton, both of Ridge Dale, W. Va.

Guy S. Abel, of Monongah, W. Va., and Ella Knight, of Hammond, W. Va.

Earl Fox and Myrtle Herring, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

H. K. Powell, of Findlay, Ohio, and Edith DeBerry, of near Oakland.

L. Burton Taylor and Cora Woods, both of Weston, W. Va.

One with request not to publish

SENATOR BLAIR LEE OF MONTGOMERY ON ROADS

Scores Engineer Crosby And Present Building Methods.

At Clarksville, Md., declaring that the present road-building methods of Road Engineer Crosby and the Maryland Good Road Commission were extravagent and unlikely to produce the results expected State Senator Blair Lee, of Montgomery county, made an address last Thursday in which he made suggestions to the farmers gathered at the annual picnic of St. Louis' Catholic Church, held in the grove surrounding the old church building.

Mr. Lee not only declared that the roads being built under the Shoemaker act are incapable of withstanding the heavy hauling done in the hill counties, but said that the road engineer seemed unwilling to accept the suggestion of those who consider themselves in good position to judge results. He earnestly advocated the use of local stones in the building of the the thoroughfare in Howard and Montgomery counties and said just as good material could be procured for use in place of the limestone now used. His address was received vociferous applause.

Senator Lee was doubly introduced to the crowd, which numbered 3,000 and 4,000 persons. First Col. William S. Powell, strikingly clothed in an East Indian costume, consisting of white duck coat and trousers and pith helmet, made a glowing speech in appreciation of Mr. Lee.

"He is a State Senator now, and being a candidate for re-election he will again be a Senator and in the future he will be the Governor of the State," the Colonel said to the cheers of the people.

Mr. Edward M. Hammond, Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the Second Legislative district, then introduced the Senator by saying that the good roads movement was inaugurated in Congress in 1830 by Henry Clay, but that Senator Lee was among the first to see the chance for Maryland.

In beginning his address Mr. Lee said that the railroad or trust magnates who tried to increase the cost of transportation on the products of the farmers were no better than highwayman who infested the road of old England, and he compared them to Robin Hood in his palmiest days.

"There is a sentiment awakening in both parties," he said, "and a wave of knowledge concerning the public affairs has been sweeping over the community through the newspapers."

Senator Lee then said that the newspapers, as a channel of public knowledge, should be entirely open, but criticised them for printing only "one-tenth of what they know."

Getting down to the base of his subject, he said that it was important that the good roads provided for under the last loan should be built cheaply and at the same time substantially so that the money could go as far as possible. He said that in each of the counties of Howard and Montgomery there should be at least 36 miles of improvement, but that under the present system of road-building he doubted if that mileage of good roads would be obtained.

"We have in these counties stone eminently fitted for use on roads, but no attention is paid to it. We have, in addition to the flint a rock called trappe rock, which has long been recognized as perfect for road construction, and we have also niggerhead stone, which has unequaled wearing and cementing qualities. Yet Mr. Crosby has been using soft limestone and refusing to use the stone over which the roads he is going to build will pass.

"If, under our form of government, we are going to let a lot of people who are half crank and half professional and who won't let us use our good local stone, then we're softheaded. If we don't take an interest in this important question we do not deserve good roads.

"On two miles of roads built in our county by Mr. Crosby we have had to pay $5,000 a mile in repairs since the road was laid three years ago. On another road we had to pay $1,200 a mile for they show no enduring capacity. Our old pikes loom up as magnificent beside these flimsy substitutes. We have repaired two-thirds what were built."

Grand Chancellor to Visit.

Notices have been mailed to the membership of Garrett Lodge Knights of Pythias requesting a full attendance at the regular session of the lodge to be held Friday night at which time the Grand Chancellor, accompanied by other officers of the grand lodge will make an official visit to the local organization. All members are requested to be in attendance.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS

Daily and Sunday

¶ A live, independent newspaper, published every afternoon in the year.

¶ Covers thoroughly the news events of the city, State and country.

¶ A newspaper for the home—for the family circle.

¶ Enjoys the confidence and respect of its readers.

¶ One cent everywhere.

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DAILY.

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Three months	.75
Six months	1.50
One year	3.00

SUNDAY.

Six months	.25
12 months	.50

The Baltimore News

BALTIMORE, MD.

PALATABLE FODDER CORN.

Prof Thomas Shaw Urges Proper Care of This Feed.

The method of handling this product differs in various localities. The common method of harvesting puts it into shocks of moderate size as soon as cut, and then into stacks when the weather gets cool. Some growers adopt the following plan: They harvest in the usual way. The corn is put up in small shocks. It is then put into larger shocks, say two weeks later. This plan is followed by J. J. Furlong of Austin, Minn., who won first prize on his farm in the Hill contest. The object is to preserve the brightness in the corn and to prevent it from weathering unduly. Mr. Furlong puts four shocks into one. Then as soon as the weather becomes cool, he puts the shocks into stacks with a diameter of about 15 feet. In this way the fodder is well protected from the weather, so that when it is fed it is brighter, sweeter and more nutritious than if fed from the shocks.

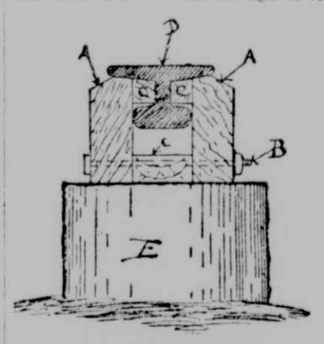
This system has the further advantage in areas with a heavy winter snowfall. It gets the corn where it is safe from injury from snow or sleet before these storms come. The objection may be raised that this means extra work. It does, but it means extra value in the fodder also, and extra value that will usually far outweigh the extra labor incurred.

The method of stacking such corn is greatly influenced by the character of the climate. Where winter comes early, the corn cannot in all instances be put into stacks wider than one length of sheaves. The tops and butts are reversed alternately to keep the long stack level. In other instances, where the corn is drier, two lengths of sheaves are admissible, overlapping at the tops, and in yet others wide, oblong or round stacks may be built without endangering the safety of the corn. Good corn fodder, especially if not coarse, is one of the best and most economical of fodders. Poor corn fodder is of but little account.

HOME-MADE ANVIL.

Serviceable Device Easily Made Out of Piece of Old Rail.

The anvil shown in the illustration is inexpensive, and easy of construction. As shown in the cut, D is a piece of old R. R. rail, which may be from two to four or more feet in length. The rail is turned bottom side up as shown; A A are two pieces of timber, two to four inches thick, and six or eight inches wide, the size of the three pieces of timber marked C C C will depend on the size of the rail, but should be as heavy as possible. The two pieces A A are shaped as shown, and brought up close to the top or rounding side of the iron, several bolts are now cut through A A



Inverted Rail as Anvil.

and C as shown at B, as many as size of anvil will permit. If the end piece of the rail, with holes for the fish plates can be secured put bolts through at the top, if not, simply nail the two top pieces C C to A A. When finished, set anvil on the end of a large cut from an oak tree, as shown at E or on anything that is solid. The anvil with a few simple tools will enable the farmer to do many odd jobs on the farm and will often save a trip to town. R. R. iron may be obtained from almost any section foreman and wood is usually at hand.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

The garden is seldom enriched as much as it should be to get the best results from it.

Rotation of crops is destructive to predatory insects.

Gentleness in cows is very desirable and should be bred for.

The nervous cow is not at home on the ordinary American farm.

A well of pure water is necessary for the success of the dairy farm.

The 200-egg-a-year hen is a reality, but not many of them are found in a flock. Ten dozen eggs a year for a hen is a good yield, and at that she will pay 100 per cent. dividends.

A high up reputation has been made with the low-down wagon. Give it a respectful hearing as to its merits.

High Yielding Oats.

Within the past 19 years 295 varieties of oats have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural college and 59 varieties have been compared in each of the past five years. Among these Yellow Russian, Vick American Banner and New Zealand ranked first in grain production, with respectively 102 bushels, 101.9 bushels and 99.4 bushels per acre as an average for five years. Halless, the lowest ranking variety, yielded 56.2 bushels and 31 varieties of the 59 yielded over 90 bushels per acre. Varieties possessing the stiffest straw in 1907, were Liberty, Daubeney, Banner, Kherson, Early Champion and Siberian.

Under the Apple Tree

By JANE LUDLUM LEE.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

"Come along, Patsy; let's away from this piazza crowd and hie ourselves to the hills," suggested Belinda Bowers stooping close to the little terrier snuggling against her freshly laundered frock.

Patsy wagged his abbreviated tail and set his ears up very straight in reply.

"The piazza crowd," according to Belinda's light, was the aggregation of somewhat colorless and uncertainly aged summer boarders, whose fingers could barely keep pace with their tongues as they embroidered and talked on the wide veranda of the Cedarvale inn.

Belinda and Patsy strolled down the village street and stopped in front of the dilapidated postoffice for mail. The



"COME HERE THIS MINUTE, YOUNG MAN," SHE CALLED IN A STERN VOICE.

gray haired postmaster peered through the small opening, his eyes shining above the gold rims of his glasses.

"There's a letter here for 'B. Bowers.' Be that you?"

"Yes, Miss B. Bowers," affirmed Belinda.

"Well, there ain't no 'Miss' on it, but reckon it's yours, all right," and he handed her the letter.

Belinda was too happy day dreaming to open the uninteresting looking legal envelope. It might be a bill, so she thrust it between the leaves of her magazine. When she and Patsy reached a shady apple orchard, surrounded by a low stone wall, Belinda settled herself comfortably and opened the missive.

"Dear B.," it ran, "hope this finds you wide awake and that you've discovered something doing in Cedarvale. I understand there's nothing doing in Cedarville. I understand there's nothing in the line of females up there under sixty, except one queen, named Belinda Bowers. I met her last winter at Mrs. Alston's. Stop painting fool pictures and see if you can't get next to her royal highness. Ta, ta.

"BUZZ."

Belinda's eyes were beaming with the humor of the mistake. She looked again at the envelope. It certainly bore her name, yet the letter was evidently meant for other eyes. Who was "Buzz?"

"Patsy, old doggie," said Belinda as she patted him affectionately on the head. "There's something in Cedarvale at last, and methinks we're it."

Patsy barked with delight at the sudden turn of affairs. Then something on the other side of the wall attracted his attention, and he bounded over, barking incessantly. Belinda followed him with her glance and discovered that an artist was sketching about fifty feet away. The dog paid no attention to her recalling whistle, and she followed him.

"Come here this minute, young man," she called in a stern voice.

The artist rose.

"At your service," he murmured as he bowed before her.

"I was calling the dog," explained Belinda, much embarrassed.

"I realize that," parried the man, "but since the dog refuses I thought I might do."

Inwardly Belinda told herself that decidedly he would do, but for answer she gave him an irresistible laugh.

"Won't you sit down under the shade of my apple tree, Miss Bowers?" suggested the man, suddenly turning host.

Belinda made herself comfortable, and the man dropped down beside her.

"How did you know that I was Miss Bowers?" inquired Belinda finally.

"How did I know?" echoed her companion. "Cedarvale is a small place, and when a beautiful girl lands in our midst the whole town talks of nothing else." He laughed aloud at the thought, and then, with more seriousness, he added, "May I go on?"

Belinda was interested and gave her consent.

"Well, to be frank with you, I saw you the night you and your mother arrived, and I've been hankering for an introduction ever since. Why, I've even hung about dark lanes hoping to rescue you. I've gone to dances where I've been the only man present in hopes that some of the antediluvians might introduce me. But all efforts were futile until this disobedient pup has made me his everlasting debtor."

"In case Patsy wants to send in a bill for services rendered," coyly demanded Belinda, "what's the debtor's name?"

"My name's Hazzard — Bellington Forbes Hazzard. Never heard of me, did you?"

"Well, I once read a short article about you," acknowledged Belinda, her eyes snapping with delight. "That's an awfully long name of yours, though," she continued. "What do your friends call you when they are in a hurry?"

"Just 'B.,'" he informed her, and Belinda actually giggled.

Two hours later the trio were back on the hotel piazza, and Belinda had not mentioned the letter. The next day and every day thereafter found the three companions taking long walks, and Belinda realized that she was doing very little reading, while Hazzard left his canvas in a most unfinished condition.

The season at Cedarvale was almost at an end, and the trees in the orchard were laden with gorgeous red fruit. Patsy was chasing birds, while Belinda was curled up at the foot of a favorite tree, and Hazzard was beside her. This morning there seemed to be long, unaccountable pauses in the conversation, and for some reason Belinda felt a premonition of what was forthcoming.

"Did you ever read what people thought about you?" asked Belinda.

"Yes, I read a short article about myself once written by one of my dearest friends, Buzz Murray," he acknowledged. "But I must say in defense of my friend that it was never intended for my eyes."

"Do you mean Mr. B. Z. Murray—Mrs. Alston's friend?" inquired Belinda.

"That's the man. We nicknamed him Buzz at college." Then, fumbling in his pockets, Hazzard produced a well worn letter. "Here's the article," he announced as he handed her an envelope addressed to himself.

Belinda read aloud:

My Dear Miss Bowers—I hear you are in Cedarville and I wish you would send a card to my old friend Hazzard. His people have a cottage there. He's the dearest old slob in the world. There is only one thing against him—insanity has developed in him, taking the form of painting, but it is a harmless type. His other endearing qualities will quite outweigh this, however, and I fancy you two would find each other most congenial. Sincerely yours, B. Z. MURRAY.

"But this letter was intended for me," cried Belinda. "Why didn't you give it to me?"

"For the same reason that you did not return the one intended for me," announced Hazzard. "Of course, Buzz got his envelopes mixed, but I for one am willing to forgive him."

"But"—

"And I want you to forgive him, too, Belinda," interrupted Hazzard as he looked long into her eyes. "These past few weeks have been heaven on earth to me, and—and may I hope—just a little hope—that you, too, have been happy?"

Patsy rushed around the tree, barking and dancing on his tiny feet.

"At least Patsy is happy," parried Belinda.

Bellington picked the terrier up in his arms and held him tightly for a moment. But Patsy saw a stray cat and was anxious to be off again.

"What did my letter say of you?" asked Hazzard.

"Oh, some awfully silly things," answered Belinda.

"Well, may I hope, Belinda—here under the old apple tree that has lent us its friendly shade all these happy weeks—may I have my answer here and now?"

"Answer to what?" she almost whispered.

"Will you be my wife, Belinda?" he murmured as he drew her closely to him. And, lingering in his embrace, she gave her answer.

Litigious South Africans.

The Diamond Fields Advertiser, referring to the litigious nature of the natives of South Africa, gives the following as an instance: "A native had fought and lost an action in the magistrate's court in one of the small towns in Griqualand East, the articles in dispute being a slate and an alphabetical primer of the total value of sixpence. He, immediately after the judgment was given against him, started on a journey on foot to the chief town, about thirty miles distant, in order to instruct an attorney there to appeal from the judgment given. The attorney laughed at the man and told him he should desist, as he would only be wasting his money over a trivial matter, but he tendered the costs of the appeal to the attorney and insisted; otherwise he would consult another lawyer. After a long consultation and endeavor to advise his client to act as was thought best the attorney complied with the native's wishes. The native won his appeal."

Working the Public.

The subway express stopped at Seventy-second street. Passengers got off and on. Just as the guard on one car rang the bell to go ahead a gray haired woman neatly dressed rushed to the door, crying: "Let me off! Let me off! She's got my pocketbook!" The guard refused to open the door, as the train was already pulling out of the station. A few more words and she ended by saying, "Well, you will have to lend me a nickel car fare to get home," but neither this guard nor his companions in the cars ahead or behind had the money.

A gentleman who had observed all offered the lady 10 cents, which she accepted, seemingly reluctantly. At Fourteenth street she got off. The guard shook his head knowingly and when some one remarked on the happening said: "She couldn't fool me. I know her of old. That's a game of hers, and she gets many a nickel by that trick."—New York Sun.

NEW ERA FOR BOWSER

Works Complete Change In Him For Twenty-four Hours.

THEN HE HAS A RELAPSE.

Cook Suspicious All Along — There Are No Kicks For a Whole Day, and He Takes Wifey to the Theater. Supper Afterward.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred Mr. Bowser follows a regular programme when called to get up in the morning. He hunts for his day shirt; he hunts for his socks; he hunts for his collar and tie. He finds one of his shoes in the upper hall and the other under the dresser, and his watch is as apt to be found under the bed as elsewhere. Mrs. Bowser expects it and goes through with it and looks for her reward beyond the skies.

The other morning, to her unbounded surprise, there were no kicks. Mr. Bowser even forgot to throw out a hint about wives getting up in the night to rob their husbands of small change. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he kicks at breakfast, but on this morning he actually praised the chops and coffee. The cook overheard him, but instead of flushing with pleas-



"WHY, SARAH, HOW CAN YOU THINK SO BADLY OF MY HUSBAND?"

ure she looked at Mrs. Bowser and shook her head in a solemn way. She afterward explained her action by saying:

"A woman may change her mind a dozen times a day and it's all right, but whenever a man changes then look out. When a man is too good he's more dangerous than when he's too bad. I'm predicting that something awful will happen in this house within the next two days."

Mr. Bowser generally jams his hat on his head after breakfast and starts for the car with a "S'long!" to Mrs. Bowser, and on the way up to the corner he wonders how he can make it hot for the conductor. On this occasion, however, he hung around for awhile and tickled Mrs. Bowser under the chin and stooped to pet the cat. Before he had reached the corner he had made up his mind that street car conductors were human beings and should have words of sympathy and encouragement now and then. On the way over to the office a fat woman stepped on his foot, and he raised his hand and smiled at her. She was so taken with his action that she returned and stepped on the other. The conductor gazed into his beaming face and then returned only 15 cents out of a quarter, but there was no kick.

Four times that day Mrs. Bowser was called up on the telephone to find Mr. Bowser at the other end. He hadn't much to say either time. He just asked after her health and added that he never expected to see the day when he should regret falling in love with and marrying her. In his last message he suggested that the cat be treated with the greatest urbanity and that the cook's wages be raised $3 per month. Mrs. Bowser was puzzling over this last when the cook came to her, with a stiletto in her hand, and, passing it over, said:

"Be prepared. When he comes home tonight, if he is not his old self again, then let him know that you are armed to the teeth and will die in the last ditch."

Prepared For the Worst.

"Why, Sarah, how can you think so badly of my husband?" was asked.

"It would be the same with any man. If he's a kicker he's no right to be oily and sweet and throw folks off their guard. I shall sleep this night with the family ax under my pillow."

Mr. Bowser came home with a forty candle power smile on his phiz and greeted Mrs. Bowser with a kiss. A politician on the car and called his candidate a robber, but he had only laughed at the idea. A cross eyed passenger had taken him for some one else and dunned him for $2 borrowed money, but the incident had only provoked a smile. At the table he complimented the dinner as a whole. He said it was a regular banquet. He said the cook ought to be working in the White House at a hundred dollars a month. He said that if he could always be sure of having such a home and such a dinner he would give up trying to go to heaven. He said that he would rather come home than go to a cabinet dinner. He said that on numerous occasions he had sought to dabble his hands in the lifeblood of the old "yaller" cat, but never without his conscience pricking him afterward, and he had fully and firmly decided never again to seek to harm a hair of her body.

It was one of the most entertaining dinners for months and months, and, although the cook gave Mrs. Bowser a glance of warning every time she brought in a new dish, there was no cloud on the horizon. The greatest surprise of all came when the meal had been finished. Mr. Bowser pulled a couple of theater tickets from his pocket and announced that he had ordered a carriage to convey them to and fro.

"But the expense!" gasped Mrs. Bowser.

"Hang the expense! Nothing is too good for my little wife."

While Mrs. Bowser was dressing and fluttering about the cook brought the stiletto again. It had been brightened up and a sharper point put to it.

"Take it and stab him to the heart the moment he grabs you by the throat," she whispered. "I have five sisters and four cousins, all married women, and they go armed most of the time."

"But you are silly, Sarah."

"I'm just prudent, ma'am. I'll leave it to any policeman on earth if Mr. Bowser is not a suspicious character the way he has acted today and if it isn't for you to be on your guard against him. How easy to throttle you in the carriage and throw your body into the street to be run over by the cars! Let me speak to him and tell him that unless he brings you safe home I'll have the hounds of justice pursue him for the rest of his life."

But Mrs. Bowser decided to trust herself to the situation. It was a good play, and the theater was jammed. People elbowed Mr. Bowser, and he even begged their pardon for it. They stepped on his toes, banged him around and climbed over him, but he was a ray of sunshine in a rainy April day. Mrs. Bowser fairly longed for him to kick, but he wouldn't. He went right at it to enjoy the play, and, although it was a tragedy, he laughed about once in two minutes all through it. People around him scowled and hissed and said that any man who would laugh at a death scene ought to be thrown out of the house by the neck, but nothing that could be said riled him. He just went right on laughing and saying that it was the funniest play he had seen for forty years.

When the finish came Mrs. Bowser expected to be taken right home, but there was another surprise in store for her. She was taken away to a restaurant, and Mr. Bowser ordered lobster and champagne and other things regardless of expense. He said he was a happy man. He said that life was worth living. He said they would go to the theater every night in the week thereafter and he would order a thousand lobsters and a barrel of champagne sent up to the house next day. When the supper was ended and Mr. Bowser was looking for the carriage Mrs. Bowser had the great good fortune to run across their family doctor, who was also in the place for a bite to eat.

"Oh, I'm so glad!" she exclaimed as they shook hands.

"It's about Mr. Bowser?" he queried.

"Yes. Doctor, do you know"—

Struck a New Era.

"I know all about it. I saw him on the car when he went home, and I was only four seats back of you in the theater tonight."

"You saw him laughing?"

"I did."

"And he wouldn't kick at anything!"

"I took notice."

"And this splendid dinner—what do you make of it?"

"You need not be at all alarmed. Mr. Bowser has simply struck a new era. All husbands do now and then."

"But how long is it going to last? I confess that I'm almost afraid of him."

"These eras sometimes last fifteen minutes and sometimes twenty-four hours. Knowing Mr. Bowser as I do, I should say that he'll be the same old Bowser when he wakes up tomorrow morning."

And the doctor was right. Mrs. Bowser overslept herself by a quarter of an hour, and what woke her up was Mr. Bowser saying as he hunted around the room for a missing sock:

"By thunder, woman, you got up in the night and threw that sock out of the window just to spite me! The time has come when you and I have got to have a long talk together, and if it lands you in your mother's home without alimony don't you blame me for it!" M. QUAD.

By Natural Means.

"Do you always," asked the country friend of the professional chauffeur, "go fast when you are showing your machine to a prospective customer?"

"Sure!" answered the chauffeur. "If you notice my trail you can see for yourself I'm out for the dust."—Baltimore American.

Childhood's Sunny Hours.



"Goodness, Sonny, what's the trouble?"

"Nothin'. I just wanted to see if I had forgotten how to cry—boo-hoo!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

AREA OF U. S.

Now Has 3,743,344 Square Miles Exclusive of Alaska.

The geological survey of the United States has taken advantage of the fact that boundaries of the United States have all been finally fixed and the land and water area of each state charted, to issue two bulletins, one of which deals exclusively with the history of all boundary lines, not only of the nation but the individual states, and the other with the area of the country. Except for possible errors in the misinterpretation of the coast line there is little doubt that the measurements of the country as a whole are now nearer accurate than ever before. The total area of the United States is given as 3,743,344 miles, exclusive of Alaska, the canal zone and the island possessions.

One of the most interesting historical descriptions in the bulletin on boundaries is that describing the fixing of Mason and Dixon's line. The passage is as follows:

"According to the original grants of Pennsylvania and Maryland the boundary between them was to be the fortieth degree of north latitude. This line being found to pass north of Philadelphia and to exclude Pennsylvania from Delaware bay, negogiations ensued between the proprieters to rectify this geographical blunder, and for nearly a century the matter remained unsettled.

"In 1760 commissioners and surveyors were appointed, who spent three years is measuring the base line and the tangent line between Maryland and Deleware. The proprietors then, wearied with the delay, sent over from England two famous mathemeticians, Charles Dixon and Jeremiah Mason, who verified the work of their predecessors and ran the line west between Pennsylvania and Maryland, since known as 'Mason and Dixon's line.'

"Mason and Dixon fixed the latitude of this line at 39 degrees 43 minutes 18 seconds. A re-survey in 1850 by Col. Graham determined it to be 39 degrees 43 minutes 26.3 seconds.

"Mason and Dixon began their work in 1763 and ware stopped by Indians in 1767, having run the line about 244 miles west of the Delaware, not quite finishing their work. They put up milestones all along said line, every fifth one being marked with the arms of the respective proprietors.

"In consequence of the accidental removal of the stone at the northeast corner of Maryland, commissioners were appointed in 1850 by Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, to revise the former survey, which was done by Lieut. Col. Graham of the United States topographical engineers. The result confirmed the work of Mason and Dixon and Maryland gained by the re-survey a little less than two acres.

THE EDITOR ANALYZED.

Sort of an X-Ray Revelation by the Astute and Discriminating Office Boy.

"Editor—One who edits a book, journal or newspaper."—Webster.

If Webster had ever worked for an Editor he could never define him without using cuss words. The editor is allmost human sometimes but most of the time he is a quer duck. He has a has a nose for news like a duck. He has one big ear which he lends to publick opineon and scandal. The other small one he lends to his crediters. The Editor allways smoks a corncob pipe on ackount of its ekonomy and besides it holes more dope for ideas. The Editor never has much hare. He rubs most of it off wile writing edictorials on the tariff question. When the Editor loses his shears and pastepot he is allso lost. A Editor and his shears and postepot are inseparible. A Editor smils only when he is having his pictur took which is not often. When anybody wants to find out something they ask the Editor if he don't no he will make you think he does. Anyway the editor is a supearear person because he is usually able to make his bluff good. More can be said about Editors than any other specys especially by printers and reporters.

A editor is often a has-been printer and he is proud of the tack but he don't like printers. Contrary to the geniral rule the Editor is made not born. He is made like a mashine so that he can work like one. His wheels often run amuk like one, but he allways gets them together again by the next isshu goes to press. A Editor nos all about politicks but he is not a politishun. He rites but he can't talk. Politishuns talk but it is the Editor who corecks there grammer and spellin'. Editors don't no when they are telling the truth because it would not fill more than ¼ of the paper. If ignorence is blis it is follie to be wise, so the Editor is wise when it serves his purpose. A Editor never takes a vacation unles it is to attend a meeting of the nashinal editorial assoseashun. When the Editor goes home he cusses everybody round the shop for not geting out a good paper in his absence, but he nos all the time that his absence was an emprovement. —Tacoma (Wash.) Daily News.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

Mind Is Twice Limited.

The human mind is twice limited; it may love several times and it may fully enjoy love but once.—Jean Jacques Weiss.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *2.12 a. m., *5.55 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *2.12 a. m., *5.55 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.37 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Makes Some Remarks on the Rabbit Foot.

THE FIRST COLORED MAN.

He Was a Mistah Ham and, According to the President, Has Brought Luck to All Those Who Have Followed His Footsteps.

[Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure.]

As the president of the Limekiln club rose up to speak he placed a rabbit's foot on his left and another on his right, and after seriously regarding them for a moment he said:

"My frens, I reckon dat you all know dat de first cull'd man bo'n into dis yere world was a Mistah Ham. What his front name was nobody seems to know. Mistah Ham has de honoh of bein' de first man, black or white, to diskiber dat de rabbit's foot



"HE GOT ME TO HUNTIN' THROUGH GRAVEYARDS AT MIDNIGHT."

brought luck, and since dat time ebery cull'd man has follered in his footsteps.

"It has come to my knowledge dat Giveadam Jones sleeps wid a rabbit's foot under his pillar at night.

"Dat Elder Penstock has carried one in his coattail pocket for de last forty-four years.

"Dat Waydown Bebee wears one tied to his left leg to keep de rheumaticks away.

"Dat Samuel Shin believes he would have been murdered by a ghost if he hadn't produced his rabbit's foot jest in de nick of time.

"Dat Kurnel White jilted de woman he was gwine to marry last month kase de rabbit's foot curled up a little.

"Dat Jedge Kabiff keeps burglars away from his cabin by hangin' a foot on de doah.

"I has heard all dis and a heap mo', and de time has come to tell you dat you am makin' fools of yourselves. De man who kin show me dat dar' am mo' luck in a rabbit's foot dan in a raw tater or turnip kin make $100 right away. In de first place, de rabbit is a fool animal. He can't fight, he can't roar, he can't crawl, and he don't know 'nuff to run straight. He jest goes foolin' around on airth till somebody knocks him out and eats him up. He's skeered from de day he is bo'n to de hour of his death. Sunthin or somebody is allus arter him, and he never has any luck 'tall.

"In de second place, luck hain't comin' to nobody through any fool thing. You has got to git up mighty airly in de mawnin' and hunt all day for luck. She'll come to you jest as quick if you are carryin' a head of cabbage under your arm as she will if you have a rabbit's foot tied to your neck.

Mistah Ham's Idea.

"Mistah Ham got de idea dat dar was luck in a rabbit's foot. When and whar did it bring him luck? 'Cordin' to all de accounts I have read of him, he had a hard time of it in dis world, and he didn't have much of a funeral purcession when he finally passed away. How does it come, den, dat so many of you are follerin' Mistah Ham?

"Dar was a time in my life when I was a fool believer in de rabbit's foot. I was young, and it was an old nigger man dat told me about it. He got me to huntin' through graveyards at midnight in de second quarter of de moon to kill a rabbit. Lawd love ye, I was skeered to death for six months. Den I finally killed a rabbit and got both front paws. Den dat old nigger man told me I was heeled for anything dat come along, and I was fool 'nuff to believe it and bring down consequences on my head.

"I tackled a big cull'd feller dat was arter my gal, and he wolloped me so dat I didn't git out of de house for two weeks.

"I craved for pork and got arter a hawg belongin' to a white man. I had both dose feet wid me, and I orter got dat pork and got away wid it, but dar was a slip up. Dat white man got me instead, and I went to jail for a month.

"I was courtin' a powerful fine cull'd gal. Dem rabbit's feet orter brought me luck. Did dey? Not much. When I axed dat gal for her heart and hand she throwed me down for a cross eyed nigger dat didn't know a possum from a persimmon.

"I worked till I had $70 in my pocket, and den I started out to buy a mewl. Dem rabbit's feet was wid me. I found a mewl and planked down de money and led him home. Jest as I got home I turned around and diskibered dat I had been leadin' a cold corpse for de last half mile. Dat mewl had had a fit and expired.

"On an occashun I hankered arter some green co'n and sot out in de night to visit a field. I figgered dat dem two feet was good for fo' dozen ears. But what happened? Why, de white man was on de watch and filled me so full of bird shot dat I couldn't jump over a tow string for de next month.

Kissed Rabbit's Feet.

"I had one mo' case befo' I quit. I found $20 in de road and no one in sight. Dat was my money for shore. I needed it. I took out dem rabbit's feet and kissed 'em in gratitude, and I was still kissin' when a robber jumped out and not only took de money, but left me wid a headache dat continued for two straight years.

"Dar am jest on single occashun when a rabbit's foot may possibly bring luck. Dat am arter you has stood in front of a grocery for about two hours lookin' at a great big heap of watermillyons.

"Your eyes has bulged out.

"Your mouf has watered.

"You has felt your heels lift up.

"In imagination you have devoured fo' of de biggest and de ripest and de sweetest—ebery one of 'em wid a core as red as de heart of an ox.

"You has gone frew all dis and den had to back away bekase you hadn't a cent in your pocket and knew dat de grocer wouldn't trust. You has gone home feelin' de iron in your soul, but to suddenly remember of a melon patch about a mile away. You have a rabbit's foot. You know dat it won't be a moonlight night. You dimly remember of hearin' dat de owner of de patch am away on his vacation.

"When de chill'en have gone to roost you wink at de old woman.

"Not a word am spoken, but she knows what dat wink spells.

"She goes out in de wood shed and brings you in an old coffee sack and pats you on de shoulder and gives you into de keepin' of Providence.

"You sot out. You saunter along keerlessly. You whistle and you sing. If you meet a policeman he takes you for a happy darky gwine to cote your gal.

"You reach dat field. You walk along de fence. You talk to your rabbit's foot, and bimeby you find a hole to creep through. De millyons am dar. You kin smell 'em. Dey have been waitin' for thee. Dey am so anxious to be picked and eaten dat dey almost come rollin' at you.

"And now, wid dat rabbit's foot in your teeth and your heart tunkin', you sarch around for de biggest and de best, an old red one, and a few seconds later it am in de sack, and you feel like shoutin' out glory.

"Den comes de crisis. I have known dat rabbit's foot to help a man git back home wid de millyon and have de feast of his life, and I have known it to give him dead away to a white man, a bulldog and a shotgun. Can't nobber tell what it will do, and I reckon de safest way am to look around instead for a ham dat a butcher may have left hangin' outdoahs when he closed his shop for de night.

"I hain't gwine to say dat no member of dis Limekiln club must believe in de luck of a rabbit's foot, but I am tellin' you dat when you am holdin' a pair of aces and de odder man has threes all de rabbits' feet in de hull world hain't gwine to let you rake in dat pot to buy a sealskin cap wid."

M. QUAD.

A Mean Joke.

The Artist—That poet played a mean joke on me yesterday. He said he had sold a poem and if I would walk up to his "den" he would open a small bottle.

The Actor—And did he keep his word?

The Artist—Yes. I climbed up five stories to his "den," and he opened a small bottle of ink.—Pittsburg Post.

"Looky Here, Sir!"

In car: "Looky here, sir; I got up to give my seat to that lady."

Second Man (sitting down)—That's all right, old fellow. She's my wife.—New York Life.

Willing to Oblige.



"Willie, if you'll stop blowing that infernal horn I'll get you any other toy you want."

"All right, dad. I wants a bass drum."—New York World.

Those at Least.

"I gossip very little," remarked Mr. Speederino.

"Indeed?"

"Yes. I believe that motorists should be particularly careful not to run down their friends and neighbors."—Kansas City Times.

The Real Expert.

"Do you think that alienist really knows anything about insanity?"

"Yes. Almost as much as the lawyer who is cross examining him."—Houston Post.

Startling.

Mrs. Bullion—I wish I knew something to do that would provide me with an absolutely new sensation.

Mr. Bullion—Go out and pay cash for something.—New York Life.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates,
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN.

With the nomination of Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, the Republican ticket in every county composing the district is strengthened and the Republican voters of Garrett county will take pleasure in casting their ballots for this honorable and worthy gentleman to preside over our courts.

Commenting upon Mr. Sloan's nomination, this morning's Cumberland News says:

"Mr. D. Lindly Sloan, the Republican candidate for the chief judgeship of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, whose unanimous nomination at the Hagerstown convention Tuesday, was a tribute to the fitness of the man for the high office with which his party seeks to honor him, is a militant young Republican who has proved his fitness for public office. The action taken at the convention at Hagerstown, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of an admirable candidate for the office. With such a man as Mr. Sloan, there can be no excuse for political delinquency at the polls in November.

"Mr. Sloan is a man of prominence and of the highest standing. He is known throughout all Allegany county and the Fourth Judicial District as possessed of unimpeachable integrity, keen atility, thorough honesty and exceptional fitness for the position for which he has been named. Ripe in experience and gifted with more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment, the nomination is the most appropriate that could have been made. Mr. Sloan should be supported not alone by all who are enrolled under the emblem of Republicanism, but as well by many of opposite political faith. And this is said without prejudice to the present Chief Justice and Democratic nominee."

CENSUS SHOWS CHURCH MEMBERSHIP GROWING.

No more interesting report has emanated from the Census Bureau for many a month than one which has just been issued on the subject of religious bodies in the United States. This report ought to serve to correct on idea entertained by many people that church membership is getting out of fashion and that fewer people are going to church than in the olden days.

The facts are, as the census figures show, that church membership has increased more rapidly than population. Of the total estimated population of continental United States in 1906, over 39 per cent. were reported as church members. The corresponding percentage for 1890 was 32.7, showing a material gain in the number of church members in sixteen years.

According to the statistics, eight new churches were erected every day in the sixteen years from 1890 to 1906, the number of religious denominations is 186, the local religious organizations are 212,230, the number of church members nearly 33,000,000, and the amount invested in church edifices is over a billion and a quarter dollars. Nothing in the report indicates that the United States as a nation is growing less religious. On the contrary, it would seem to be growing in the other direction. Science is moving on and the Bible is not getting any less potent in its hold on the American people.

Of course, the men will refrain from saying much about that phase of the census figures which shows that the males form but 43.1 per cent of the total membership.

CAN A CHILD EVER REPAY THE DEBT IT OWES ITS MOTHER?

A recent issue of the Baltimore Sun contains the following splendid editorial which should be read by every son and daughter who is blessed with a faithful and devoted mother:

Many a mother literally gives her life for her child. In health watching over it day by day and hour by hour, in sickness never leaving its bedside, watching every moment under the protecting wing of mother love. This is a pathetic little story that comes from West Virginia. Mrs. Grace Smith, of Beverly, had been watching for weary hours at the bedside of her sick child. She was poor, and must not only care for the little one, but earn enough for support. She remained up all night with the child, and without closing her eyes went to work at dawn and spent all the morning laboring at the wash tub. Then she went out in the heat of the day to pick blackberries and walked several miles to town. When she reached the store she fell to the floor exhausted, and died before she could be restored to consciousness. The doctors said she had literally worked herself to death.

How many mothers there are who have given their youth and beauty and good looks and health and strength—have spent it all for their children? And then when the lines of care mark their faces with wrinkles and their hair is streaked with gray, how many are rewarded by the devotion and care of those for whom they have done so much? Not as many as there should be. "But mother is so old," you hear a fresh young girl say, "she wouldn't care for music or flowers or drives or sails down the bay." And she rushes off, never giving her another though. Children take as a matter of course the constant devotion of their parents and are often impatient that they connot give them more. Many a mother has toiled and striven for long years to rear her daughter into a charming, attractive woman, only to find that the girl does not appreciate and can hardly conceive the sacrifices made for her. Perhaps the little girl for whom the patient woman worked herself to death might grow up to be ashamed of the fact that her mother ever worked at a wash tub or picked blackberries to support her little flock.

The wrinkled face of a mother is illumined by a love and refined by a sacrifice that make it more beautiful than the glowing cheek of the vain young woman who races through the world with no thought except of self and no care except for her own beauty and pleasure. Parents do not mind making these sacrifices. They are made every day in a million homes, and the devotion of parents to their children is perhaps the best proof that human nature, in spite of its many faults and shortcoming, is, as a whole, wholesome and good. But the parents do have a right to expect from their children some appreciation, and the least that the girls and boys can give is devotion and consideration and the love that means more to father and mother than all else. "How sharper than a serpent's tooth is an ungrateful child?"

Lightning Killed Cow.

Last Saturday night one of a herd of twenty Jersey cows belonging to Mr. E. E. Sollars of the Chestnut Grove Dairy Farm, near Oakland, was struck and instantly killed by a bolt of lightning which descended, first striking an oak tree and passing completely through the trunk at a height of about fifteen feet from the ground and then to the animal which was some ten feet or more away. Marks on the cow indicated that she was feeding when the lightning struck her just above the hips on her spine and running the entire length of her body entered the earth at her nose. Fortunately no other animals were injured, although they were all nearby. Mr. Sollars valued the animal killed at $50.

Socialist Candidate for Judge.

At a meeting of the Hagerstown Socialist party Thursday night Harry H. Cooper, of Hagerstown, was selected as the Socialist candidate for judge for the Fourth circuit. His name will go on the ballot by petition, about 300 names of voters being required. Allegany county socialists delegated the Hagerstown Socialists to select the nominee. Cooper is a telegraph operator.

Millennium Due in 1914.

Believers in the early dawn of the millennium are gathering at Saratoga, N. Y., from several states for their annual conference, which began yesterday. For four days services will be held in Convention hall. The followers of the sect believe that in 1914, "after times of great trouble," the world is to be transformed into a paradise. They profess to find their foundation for this belief in the study of scripture prophecies, which form the principal theme of study at the meetings.

The conference is under the auspices of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. The organization's headquarters are in Brooklyn and the convention upon concluding its meetings at Saratoga on Friday will adjourn to that city for the final services on Sunday.

Notice to the Public.

We hereby give notice to the public that by mutual agreement we have this day, August 10, 1909, given our son, George M. Funk, his freedom, and that we are no longer responsible for any transaction that he may enter into.

CHARLES J. FUNK,
ANNIE D. FUNK.

Bayard, W. Va., Aug. 10, 1909.

GOOD ROADS CONFERENCE AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Interesting Meetings Held and a Permanent Organization Affected.

The Inter-state Good Roads Conference began at Mountain Lake Park Friday night with a banquet at the Mountain Lake Hotel. About 50 people were present. Judge Thomas Ireland Elliot, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, was toastmaster.

Among the speakers were Charles P. Light, Highway Commissioner of West Virginia; George B. Hulbert, of Marietta, Ohio, representing the good roads division of the Agriculeural Department Dr. C. W. Baldwin, of Baltimore, president of the Mountain Lake Park Association; and Gilmor S. Hamill, of the Oakland Bar. Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of Mountain Lake Park, was chairman of the banquet committee and introduced Judge Elliot.

The meetings Saturday were largely attended. The delegates went on a drive of 10 miles through Garrett county Friday afternoon. They visited Oakland.

The conference was presided over in the morning by Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent of Mountain Lake Park. Charles P. Light, Highway Commissioner of West Virginia, made the opening address. He discussed the proposed roadbuilding plans for West Virginia, stating that preparations were being made to begin work on a large scale in the near future. A road engineer is to be appointed in each county by January 1. Mr. Light was named Highway Commissioner of West Virginia by Governor Glasscock on the endorsement of President Taft.

Dr. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, discussed the different kinds of roadbuilding in the State and referred especially to the brick road which was built out from Cameron to a suburban town, two miles. The road was made of the ordinary vitrified brick, and it was lasting well. Following these addresses, there was a general discussion, in which Gen. Alexander Clohan, postmaster of Martinsburg, W. Va., spoke.

Mr. George Baker, an attorney of Morgantown, W. Va., presided at the afternoon session. Mr. A. W. Wilson, of Harford county, Maryland, spoke on the road work accomplished in that county. He opposed the Shoemaker system of road construction in Maryland, saying the cost of maintenance was too great.

Prof. George B. Hulbert, of Marietta, representing the good roads division of the Agricultural Department, spoke at length on "Road Economies."

At night Charles H. Hoyt, of Washington, representing the Secretary of Agriculture, gave on illustrated lecture on "The Alpha and Omega" of good roads. He touched on different kinds of roads constructed, and his talk was made plainer by illustration.

The conference adjourned Monday after affecting permanent organization. The new organization will be known as the Inter-State Good Roads Association and its object to promote "the construction and maintainance of good roads." An executive committee was formed and among its duties is the appointment of a county chairman in the several counties of the states represented and in co-operation with the county chairman secure the appointment of one or more persons from each election precinct in the various countiss or cities in the several states. These persons so appointed, together with the county chairman, shall constitue a good roads committee whose duty shall be the promotion of the construction and maintainance of good roads. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. John F. Goucher, Baltimore; first vice president, Dr. I. C. White, state geologist, Morgantown, W. Va.,; second vice president, Hon. Thomas Ireland Elliott, Baltimore; third vice president, C. Lloyd Ritter; fourth vice president, Dr. William Bullock Clark, Maryland State geologist, Baltimore; fifth vice president, Prof. Archer Butler Hulbert, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio; recording secretary W. A. Wheeler, Belair, Md.; corresponding secretary, Dr. W. W. Davis, Mountain Lake Park; treasurer, D. M. Dixon, Oakland. Executive committee: State Senator Howard Sutherland, Elkins, W. Va., chairman; George C. Baker, Morgantown, W. Va.; John M. Tucker of the Maryland Good Roads Commission, Baltimore; Gilmor S. Hamill, Oakland, and Charles P. Light, Charleston, highway commissioner for West Virginia. The honorary vice presidents consists of the governors and the congressman of the several patronizing states.

Among the speakers at the session Monday morning were E. D. Baker, road engineer of West Virginia; Alexander Clohan, postmaster of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Dr. I. C. White and Prof. Archer B. Hulbert. Dr. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, has taken a great interest in the conference. He gave an interesting talk on the highways of European countries. The chief subject for discussion at the conference Monday was the King Drag.

Prof. L. C. Corbett, horticulturist of the Agriculture Department, reached Mountain Lake Park Monday night. He will give the forests of Garrett county a thorough inspection. He comes under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who will co-operate in preserving the forests of Garrett county, the great forestry section of Maryland.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. EVA MARIA SHAFFER.

Mrs. Eva Maria Shaffer died early Sunday morning, Aug. 29th, after a brief illness. She was born June 23, 1839, and was therefore a little over 70 years old. She was the daughter of David and Lydia S. Wilt, long since passed away. Her grandparents were among the early settlers of this region, all having come here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. She was a native of what was then Virginia, as she was born on a farm on the Northwestern Pike, a few miles from the Maryland line. Later her father moved to the farm on which she died and where she spent most of her life. In 1859 she married George Hauser, who died 1863. Two children were born to them, David E. and Lydia Georgianna. She then married the late Benjamin F. Shaffer, who died in 1907. To them was born five children: Franklin B., Minnie M., John A., Charles H., and Patrick H. All of her children survives her, except Lydia Georgianna, who died in 1892. Practically for all her life she was a devout Lutheran and gave much towards sustaining the Red House Lutheran church. Her years were rich in usefulness, cheer and comfort to others, and it may truly be said that her whole life was one great and devoted sacrifice for those whom she loved and were dear to her, and as her days drew to a close her only regret was that she could do no more. The troubles and sorrows that fell to her lot were borne bravely and cheerfully and when she realized that the end was approaching she went out into the great beyond without a murmer, without a complaint. Time may dull our grief, but can never lessen the sense of our great loss.

ELIAS MERRILL.

Ex-Judge Elias Merrill of the Orphans' Court, died at his residence at Merrill, Garrett county, last Friday after an illness of long standing of stomach trouble. Mr. Merrill was aged nearly 72 years and was a life-long resident of Garrett county. For many years he was engaged in the saw mill business and also in the mercantile line. He leaves surviving him his wife, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are grown. His funeral took place from his late home Sunday, the services being conducted by Rev. John T. Green, of the German Baptist church, of which Mr. Merrill was a consistent member.

GEORGE BASIL.

Died, at The Rest, yesterday morning, of tuberculosis, George Basil, who came here from his home in Baltimore Tuesday afternoon on train No. 55 with the hope that the mountain air would at least prolong his life. He ate a hearty breakfast about eight o'clock yesterday morning and in an hour afterward he was dead. No arrangements have as yet been made for the the funeral, but it is presumed that his remains will be forwarded to his home for interment.

JACOB C. BLOCHER.

Jacob C. Blocher, aged 32 years, was found dead at his home in Meyersdale, Pa., last Friday. He was a son of Joseph Blocher and was a native of Grantsville.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt. Lake Park—Preaching at 11 a.m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
All visitors invited to worship with us.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Gas Demonstration at Terra Alta.

Last night a demonstration was given at Terra Alta by representatives of the Northern Natural Gas Company similar to the exhibition here August 1st when the gas was turned into the mains of Oakland. Great crowds were present at our sister town and a magnificent spectacle was witnessed when the gas was ignited. It was kept burning for an hour or more, the reflection in the western sky being plainly visible at Oakland.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Executor's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power conferred upon the undersigned as Executor of the last will and testament of Martha Warren, deceased, now of record in the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, he will on

SATURDAY,
the 18th Day of September,

1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, all the following described real estate situated adjoining the town of Oakland on the South side, and in what is generally known as "Clatonsville."

1. All that part of Military Lot No. 863 lying South of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and contained within the fence lines maintained by the said Martha Warren, said fence lines being located near the original Military Lot lines of Lot No. 863, or that portion of it South of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as aforesaid; except about one-half acre which was devised by the said Martha Warren to Levi Zwyers. The part hereby offered for sale contains about five acres and is improved by three dwelling houses, a couple of stables and other outbuildings, and presents a most excellent opportunity to secure a home and location for any one desiring to engage in the trucking or poultry business, as Oakland is known and recognized as a splendid market for all products of this kind.

2. All that part of Military Lot No. 863, lying on the Northeast side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and between said Railroad and what is known as the "Dead Pond;" this part contains six acres, is unimproved, but presents a splendid opportunity for an investment, as the same is within the town limits, and has about 800 feet frontage on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, convenient to switches and suitable for docks, warehouses or manufacturing establishments, and is the only railroad frontage now available for said purposes within said town.

Terms of sale, Cash.

FRED. A. THAYER, Executor.

I will also, at the same time and place, as agent for Levi Zweyer, offer at public auction the half acre above reserved. The same is improved by a dwelling house, and a number of trees of choice fruit.

Plat of the whole may be seen at my office.

F. A. THAYER.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE W. LEIGH, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Pedigo, First National Bank Building.

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see
ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date
Grocery and Meat Market
in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

OPERA HOUSE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

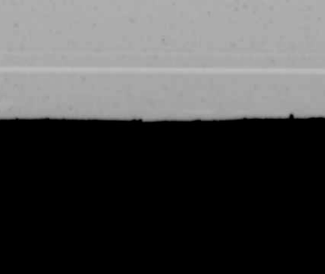
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MISS MAUDE SHARTZER,
and her two able assistants.

Special Teachers for All Additional Instruments.

Terms Arranged on Application.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
MRS. H. K. RASCHE,
Director and Business Manager,
Oakland, Md.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our warranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mrs. Mollie Crane, of Fairmont, spent last Friday in Oakland with friends.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

Ask for the September Bulletin of valuable real estate for sale by E. S. West.

Mr. George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, spent yesterday in Oakland on business.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, Md., and Alexander, W. Va., spent last Saturday in Oakland on business.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Mason, of Friendsville, were guests at the Frantz Hotel in Oakland last Wednesday.

LOST—In Oakland, Aug. 28th, a gold breast pin. Return to Mrs. E. Z. Tower, Oak street, and receive reward. 1t

Mrs. John T. Sincell has returned to her home in Keyser after a visit of three weeks to Oakland relatives.

Mrs. Mollie Briggs, of Gaithersburg, Montgomery county, is in Oakland as the guest of her brother, Mr. J. C. Peddicord.

Dr. and Mrs. George Feldmyer and Mrs. Charles Feldmyer, all of Annapolis, are in Oakland as the guests of friends.

Miss Catharine Manges returned to York, Pa., last Saturday after spending a portion of the summer in Oakland visiting her parents.

Agents wanted to sell Marble and Granite work on commission. J. B. Wilhams, Low Price Marble and Granite Dealers, Frostburg, Md. 1t

Mrs. James Morris and children, of Connellsville, Pa., who were visiting friends and relatives in Oakland a few days last week, returned home Friday afternoon.

Mrs. John Stanton and children, of Chicago, Ill., who were in Oakland for some time as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stanton, returned to their home Saturday night.

Rev. J. F. Pritchard, of Weston, West Va., a former pastor of the Pleasant Valley U. B. church, spent yesterday in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Clark.

Miss Sarah E. Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Porter of Oakland, left Saturday for Perkasie, Pa., and on Monday resumed her duties as a teacher in the public schools at that place.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Mr. Thompson Gilpin, of Bond, spent yesterday in Oakland, leaving on the late afternoon train for Alexander, W. Va., where he is engaged with the Croft Lumber Company as foreman in the woods.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

Mr. Philip Peddicord, son of Postmaster J. C. Peddicord, left Oakland yesterday morning for Parkersburg, W. Va., where he will enter the Mountain State Business College for a course in commerical lines.

Mrs. Julian Lynne and little daughter, of Shenandoah Junction, W. Va., after spending the summer in Oakland as guests of Mrs. Lynne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge, returned to their home Saturday.

Mrs. R. H. Pembroke, of Gassaway, W. Va., and Mr. Judson Mealy and sister, Miss Ida Mealy, of Baltimore, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mealy in Oakland, returning to their respective homes Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawton returned to Oakland last Saturday from Atlantic City, where they spent their honeymoon. The young couple will go to housekeeping in rooms in the Creutzburg property on Alder street.

The Lutheran Sunday school picnic held last Friday at the Bradley farm adjoining Oakland, was highly enjoyed though the number present was small owing to the prevalence of the whooping cough and other sicknesses.

Mrs. Edmund Manges, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Smith, of York, Pa., and her son Mr. Edmund Manges, both of whom spent the summer in Oakland, left for York Monday morning, where Mrs. Manges will visit relatives.

STRAYED, July 30, from the home of R. Morris, Terra Alta, W. Va., a very large yellow Angora Cat. Ten dollars cash reward will be paid for information leading to its recovery alive. Telephone Preston Republican newspaper office, Terra Alta.

Mr. George W. Fleming, of near Wilmington, N. C., arrived in Oakland last Friday and will remain here a few days as the guest of Mrs. George L. Bosley. Later in the week he and Mrs. Fleming, who has been here for some time, will return to their home.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $80,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ITALIAN WORKMEN JACK THEIR JOBS

Contractor Tunny's Force Quit In a Body Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning the gang of Italians employed by Contracter William Tunny, who is engaged in installing the water system in Oakland, quit a body and without moment's notice, the cause being the discharge of one of the sub-bosses, an Italian, whose work did not suit the newly installed superintendent.

The sub-boss was instructed to report at the office and while he was away another Italian who had been working with the gang of sewermen, was placed over them. When the men in the trench on Liberty street were made acquainted with the state of affair they with one accord threw down their tools and left their work, going to their shanty at the old planing mill east of town.

Another crowd of the men at work in a remote part of the town, as soon as they found out what their fellew countrymen had done, also quit and the work is at a standstill.

Contractor Tunny stated yesterday afternoon that he would have another crowd of men here in a day or two and that the work would go on without further hindrance.

Hereafter the R. F. D. will be simply R. D., and you can mark your mail matter "R. D." The government has issued orders that the use of the word "Free" be dropped and that the service be known as plain Rural Delivery. The service has become so general that there is no longer any need of using the Free part of the title. The change is commendable.

WANTED—A four, five or six room cottage with bath-room and natural gas. A desirable tennant will pay $150 to $200 per year. Posession wanted about October 1st. See E. S. WEST, the Real Estate Man. 26-2t

This office is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Richard S. Browning, at present and for the past year located at Saint Joe, Idaho, where he is proprietor of a large hotel and is prosperous in his business undertakings. Mr. Browning's hotel is located at the head of navigation of the Swift Water River and is in the heart of an extensive wilderness where deer, bear and elk hunting is both pleasurable and profitable.

Garthright will have a car of strictly No. 1 corn and oats chop by Monday; also kiln-dried cracked corn and corn meal, and the very best winter wheat bran and fancy wheat middling which will be sold at the lowest cash or trade prices. 25-3t

State's Attorney Julius C. Renninger, one of the Garrett delegation at Hagerstown Tuesday, went from that city to Washington, D. C., where he took a boat for Old Point Comfort, Va., yesterday morning, being joined there by Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., and from Old Point they went to Atlantic City by water where a number of days will be spent by the two gentlemen. Mr. W. A. Smith, of Hoyes, and Mr. B. H. Sincell, of Oakland, the other members of the delegation to Hagerstown, returned to Oakland Tuesday night.

Cackling Hens and Crowing Roosters.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have full charge of municipal affairs in Washington. Citizens there are not called upon to vote, that being a thing of the past. Complaints of crowing roosters at daybreak, however, have been so numerous, that a novel plan was initiated to ascertain just what to do. Some one suggested that officers go from door to door and ascertain the sentiments of the occupants. Some had given it no thought, while others felt that a crowing rooster at early dawn was quite on a par with a barking dog. The noisy rooster must go, and the Commissioners will issue the necessary edict at once.

Property Changes.

As agent for the owners Mr. E. S. West, the Oakland real estate man, sold since last Friday several pieces of town and suburban property, among the sales being the following: The Mrs. Mary S. Brown cottage and 1½ acres of land surrounding it to Mr. W. S. Martin, of Worthington, W. Va., who will greatly improve the residence and will occupy it at once. Mr. Martin is a practical silversmith and will go into business here. Mr. West also disposed of a lot belonging to Miss Julia Maroney, located on High street, to Miss Abby Orme, of Savannah, Ga., who will erect a cottage upon the lot in the spring. He also sold the farm of Mr. F. Y. Lohr, near Bittinger, to Mr. John D. Miller, of Grantsville.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland. Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MONTH WILL BE MILD.

Fair Weather Predicted For September in This Section.

The weather for September as predicted by Peter R. Smith is as follows:

The disturbing elements denote September a very fair month in central parts and also including Eastern and Southern sections should not Gulf storms arise. Early frosts are likely to show up in northern parts. The rainfall for the month will be below the average in most sections. September will likely have one heated period lasting for several days.

Thundershowers will appear in Western parts on or about the 2d or 3d, and these conditions will continue through the 4th and 5th as the showers pass on eastward. This disturbance will touch most parts of the country in rain, wind, or cloudy weather. Clearing cooler weather will follow the disturbance for a few days.

The 10th will be the center of a wave of disturbance, which will be on transit in the several sections of the country to the 14th. The period from the 9th to the 12th will be very warm and storms of rain and wind will touch most parts of the country. The magnetic center of equilibrium falls south of the equator on the 21st of the month, which notifies the approach of autumn.

A renewal of storm conditions will become manifest on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, which will likely bring refreshing showers to most sections of the country. After the passage of the wave cooler weather will follow and frost in northern parts of the country will show up about the 17th or 18th.

On the 21st a storm wave will be on transit in the central valleys. The period will bring changes in temperature about the 19th and storms of wind, rain, and thunder will be developed as the wave moves east. On its transit most parts of the country will be touched by the action of the wave in some form by rain or wind. The storms of the period will bring frost to many parts of the country, mostly to northern sections.

The 26th, 27th, and 28th will be days on which storms of wind and rain will prevail at many places, and it also denotes much intensity of the wave which will be prolonged into October.

BLOOM UPON THE BUCKWHEAT.

Bloom is on the buckwheat where the glades of Garrett lie,
The hills of Allegany, whose green ridges touch the sky;
The white bloom of the buckwheat; oh, my heart, how sweet it glows
A drift of dreamy beauty and a dream of drifted snows;
The ripe oats just beside it, and in orchards sweet with tune,
The bumble-bees and clover and the honey-hives of June;
The bloom, the bloom is blowing,
In the buckwheat fields on high,
Where the hills of Allegany
And the glades of Garrett lie!

A rough road up the mountain, with a smooth stretch here and there;
A peak of rain-ribbed granite, like a phantom in the air;
A mine-mouth down by Eckhart and the Knobley hills asleep
While down the dream-deep valleys like a toy of huge trains creep;
Potomac like a dewdrop, and the green hills fresh as dew,
With beauty bending o'er them from the blue sky's bowl of blue;
The buckwheat bloom in glory,
In modest glory shines,
In the green glades of old Garrett
O'er the Allegany mines!

The oats are ripe for harvest and with song the reaper fills
The ridges of Big Savage and the groves of Piney Hills;
Through glen and burn it echoes, and the Narrows grandly glow
Where trolley cars and engines of the huge trains crawl below;
A spiritual voice of summer and the breath of her so sweet,
Where man has carved the mountain side and climbed it street by street;
The bloom, the white bloom yonder,
The buckwheat bloom of snow,
Where swarms of gold bees wander
And dim vales dream below!

Bloom is on the buckwheat in the buckwheat lands whose crest
Gleams where the glades of Garrett role along the rims of rest,
Where dreams old Allegany in her vales of mist and haze
The dream that brings the old hearts back the dream of other days;
The ripe oats hear the reaper and the honey hears the bees,
Sweet in the swoon of many a tune of sylvan melodies!
The bloom, the bloom is blowing,
In the fields against the sky,
Where hills of Allegany
And glades of Garrett lie!

—The Beantstown Bard.

New Tailoring Establishment.

The undersigned will on Saturday open a tailoring establishment in the building opposite the postoffice where he will be prepared to do all kinds of tailoring at reasonable prices.

Special attention will be paid remodelling and repairing both ladies and gentlemen's garments and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. HIBBS.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,
OAKLAND, MD.

Westernport Mercantile Company

Having purchased the stock of merchandise and fixtures of the late Wm. W. Sweet, at Swanton, Md., we shall continue the business and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and a well selected line of Groceries and Provisions

We wish to inform our prospective customers that we shall do a strictly cash business, or its equivalent, in Country Produce, etc., for which we shall allow the best prices the markets afford.

Soliciting the continued patronage of Mr. Sweet's old customers and trusting that our business relations may be mutually pleasant, we are, Very truly yours,

C. S. REPP, Manager
GEO. L. MICAHELS, Sec'y and Treas.

Westernport Mercantile Co

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

Valuable Property to Be Sold.

As executor of the last will and testament of the estate of the late Martha Warren, Mr. Fred A. Thayer advertises in this paper today the sale of the real estate of the deceased to take place in front of the First National Bank in Oakland at a day set forth in the advertisement.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Proposals for Building Wrought Iron Bridge

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, September 7, 1909,

at 1:30 o'clock p. m. at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a bow truss wrought iron bridge and concrete abutments. The superstructure to consist of one span 56 feet long and 16 feet wide. Said bridge is to be erected across Savage River near residence of C. Williams. The bids submitted shall be for the superstructure seperate from the substructure and vice versa. Said bridge to be built according to the plans and specifications to be seen in the County Commissioners' office on and after September 1st, 1909.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Republican for Job Work.

His Broken Promise.

By COLIN S. COLLINS.

Copyrighted, 1907, by C. H. Sutcliffe.

"Goin' to th' circus?" Toby glanced longingly at the gaudy bills as he shook his head.

"Ma says I can't even go to the side show," he said.

"Cummon, I'll take you," volunteered Freddy Plastrick. "I was goin' t' take Nettie Fless, but her aunt from Cannelsville's goin' t' take her, so I'll take you. Cummon."

The tempter never had assumed such an enticing form before, but Toby held back.

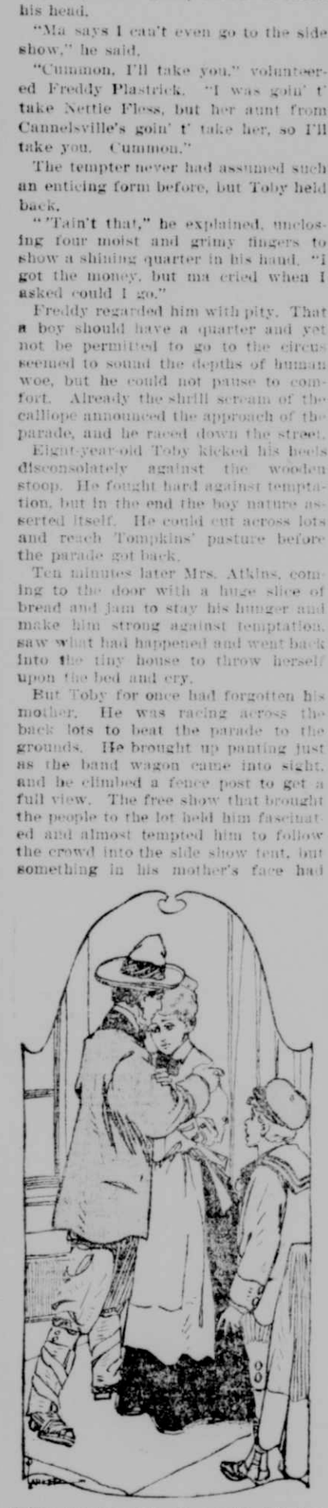
"'Tain't that," he explained, unclosing four moist and grimy fingers to show a shining quarter in his hand. "I got the money, but ma cried when I asked could I go."

Freddy regarded him with pity. That a boy should have a quarter and yet not be permitted to go to the circus seemed to sound the depths of human woe, but he could not pause to comfort. Already the shrill scream of the calliope announced the approach of the parade, and he raced down the street.

Eight-year-old Toby kicked his heels disconsolately against the wooden stoop. He fought hard against temptation, but in the end the boy nature asserted itself. He could cut across lots and reach Tompkins' pasture before the parade got back.

Ten minutes later Mrs. Atkins, coming to the door with a huge slice of bread and jam to stay his hunger and make him strong against temptation, saw what had happened and went back into the tiny house to throw herself upon the bed and cry.

But Toby for once had forgotten his mother. He was racing across the back lots to beat the parade to the grounds. He brought up panting just as the band wagon came into sight, and he climbed a fence post to get a full view. The free show that brought the people to the lot held him fascinated and almost tempted him to follow the crowd into the side show tent, but something in his mother's face had



"I'VE FOUND YOU AT LAST," HE WAS SAYING.

sunk deep into his heart. He would play truant, but he would not go to the circus.

He wandered about the lot. It was only a two ring show, but the horse tent fascinated him, and he lingered, watching the men take the gaudy trappings from the horses and give them feed and water.

Almost unconsciously he strolled through the dressing tent and into the "big top" where the performance would be given later. He seemed oddly at home somehow, and he sat down on the bank of one of the rings where a group of men were tumbling on a pad.

One of them dropped out of the group and sat down beside him. He was a tall, dark man, with a kindly face and a smile that would win the confidence of any child. Toby smiled upon him and so attracted attention to himself.

"Hello!" cried the man. "What are you doing here, youngster? I thought you were Metcalf's kid."

"I just came in," explained Toby, as though such a proceeding were most natural. "I can do those things."

The big man laughed. Most small boys could "do those things" after a fashion and were anxious to show off before the circus folk.

"Let's see what you can do," he suggested as the others paused for a rest. Toby made for the mat. Somehow he seemed to remember tricks long since forgotten. Somehow also he seemed to remember doing just these same things in a ring like this one, and he gravely went through his repertory.

The men crowded about the mat, laughing and crying encouragement, but it was the big man to whom Toby turned for applause.

"You're a 'pro' kid all right," he declared. "I guess you've seen the rings before. Want to come with us, kid? We could use a light boy."

"I've got to stay with mother," Toby announced regretfully. "I'm all she's got, you see, and she can't spare me."

"What does your mother do?" demanded the big man. He had known mothers who were open to argument, and the boy gave promise of being an addition to the troupe.

"She makes hats and sews," explained Toby. "We live over there on Grove street."

"Over there" was indicated by a semicircular sweep of the arm, and the big man pulled out a watch from the coat he had resumed.

"You want to come with us if your mother will let you?" he asked.

Toby's face fell.

"She won't," he said dolefully. "She hates circuses. She's going to whip me when I get home. She made me promise not to come, not even to look at the parade."

"He's a circus boy, all right, Ted," laughed one of the other men. "She knew that if he hit the tents it would all come back to him, and it has. He worked like a veteran. He'd make a great top mounter."

"He's going to make one," announced Ted. "I'm goin' to see his mother. I don't know what grouch she's got against us show folks, but I'll talk her out of it. Come, kid."

He held out a hand to Toby, and together they left the tent. Ted stopped to speak to a man in the dressing tent, and then they struck out across lots for the tiny little home where for the last four years Rena Atkins had sought to support herself and her son by millinery and dressmaking. She was on the steps now peering up and down the street, hoping against hope that Toby would come. But at the sight of the man with him she shrank into the house, though not before the stranger had caught sight of her and had gone bounding forward.

When Toby's shorter legs had compassed the distance he found his mother in the stranger's arms striving to fight him off. Toby valiantly came to the rescue with feet and fists, but the big man seemed scarcely to notice the attack.

"I've found you at last," he was saying. "Why did you run away, dear?"

"You ask me that?" Her voice was quiet now and tense with scorn. "Let me go and I will show you."

His arms dropped to his side, and she slipped across the room to where her pocketbook lay. Silently she offered a slip of paper frayed with handling and yellowed with age.

"You believed this?" asked the man. "You really thought I had eloped with Clara Grey? We left the same night because Griffith was doing us out of our salaries. Her husband, Jim Grey, was playing with Cole's circus, and she joined him. I played a couple of houses for expense money to get back home with. I wrote, but the letter was there at the boarding house when I arrived. They told me you had gone. Griffith put that lying notice in the paper to hide the real reason for our leaving, his own dishonesty."

"And I believed it," she sobbed, "and I've been trying to hide ever since to keep the boy from being like his father."

"It's in the blood," the big man said tenderly. "Why, the kiddie came into the big top and saw us working on the mat, and he went at it like he used to in the old days. I never guessed that he was my child. I only saw what a great top mounter he would make, and I came to see if you would apprentice him to us. I never hoped to find a wife and little son where I was looking for a topper."

"You—you forgive me?" she faltered.

"You were just a foolish little child to run away before you found out the truth," he said, with a tender laugh. "It's all the more reason you should have a husband to look after you, and I know that Toby wants a father."

"You bet I do," put in Toby, at last finding something he could understand. "Are you my dad?"

"I am that," said the big man as he hugged Toby to his breast. "And you're a true chip of the old block. Why, laddie, I taught you these tricks you showed us this afternoon. It all came out when you saw a ring again."

"I'm glad I broke my promise," said Toby complacently, "even if I am whipped for it."

But the whipping was deferred indefinitely.

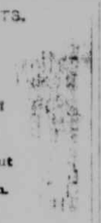
Witches' Brooms Do Not Injure Trees.

Among the objects which the leafless season of the year makes conspicuous in our woods and hedgerows are certain dark, almost globular agglomerations of small twigs on the boughs of many different kinds of trees which at first sight look like birds' nests. They are what are popularly known as witches' blooms or brooms. They are usually the results of some bygone disturbance in the economy of a shoot producing bud which caused the bud to break up into several instead of continuing its onward growth as a single branch. The irritating influence which produced this result was probably applied at a very early period of the bud formation, while its development was but little advanced. Whether due to insect or fungal irritation, these brooms are not infective to the rest of the tree and do not cause decay or injure the tree in any way beyond uselessly consuming a certain amount of sap. It is possible that some of the best brooms are caused by the attacks of mites which persist in their occupancy and attack the spring buds every succeeding year.—Museum Gazette.

A Bold Rat.

A strange incident occurred at Crediton. While walking along the street a man was alarmed by something springing at him from the roadway. He brushed his hand over his coat, and a large rat fell to the ground. The incident, however, did not end there, for the rat made further attacks on the man, who experienced some difficulty in keeping it off. Several passersby came to his assistance, but it was some time before they were able to kill the rat. So wild and unusual an attack in the open street was doubtless due to the rat having lost its way back to its haunt.—London Standard.

POISONED SWEETS.



It may be sweet
Just after dark
Upon a seat
Out in the park
To sit and spoon!

'Tis joy, no doubt,
To bill and coo
When lights are out
As lovers do
Beneath the moon.

But when a kiss
He gently takes
And in his bliss
Your headgear shakes,
It's tough on hats.

When on his breast
In loving trust
Your head you rest
And get it mussed
It's rough on "rats."
—Robert Hilmar, in Puck.

John D. as a Driver.

His mother was telling eight-year-old Jack of John D. Rockefeller's success, and as he listened he said: "Yes, I know him."

"No, I guess you don't know him," she replied; "you have only heard of him."

"Why, yes, I do," he replied; "I have seen him a good many times when he goes by on his oil wagon."—Delineator.

A DOUBLE BREAK.



Wife—I saw Mr. Chacer this afternoon and he looks pretty bad. What's the matter with him, do you know?

Hubby—Compound fracture.

Wife—What sort of compound fracture?

Hubby—He's broke; and Miss Doughbag, discovering that fact, broke her engagement.

'Tis True.

There is a young man of the west
Who can't help adorning a vest
With soup and spaghetti
At dinner, and yet he
Refuses to dine while undressed.
—Judge.

Just Like a Man.

"Queer thing about the laughter of the average man," remarked the woman who observes things.

"What's queer about him?" asked the sweet girl graduate.

"Nearly every time he laughs it is at something he has said himself," replied the feminine observer.—Chicago Daily News.

It Is.

"I told her that I admired her for her noble qualities of heart and mind, for her intellect and a lot more off the same reel."

"Make a hit?"

"I dunno. I think the best plan is to tell 'em they're pretty."—Kansas City Journal.

The Sad Fate of Maudie.

"Curious about Maudie Witchington, isn't it?"

"What has happened to her?"

"She did the Salome dance for two seasons and then while attending a church wedding caught a cold that has developed into double pneumonia."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sordid.

"I am sure," said the sympathetic friend, "that posterity will attach great value to what you have written."

"Yes," answered the cynical author, "but posterity doesn't indorse promissory notes for anybody."—Washington Star.

Impossible.

Bronson—I understand he painted cobwebs on the ceiling so perfectly that the maid wore herself out trying to sweep them down.

Johnson—There may have been such an artist, but there never was such a housemaid.—Puck.

Down the Old Road.

Silas—Took Mandy out driving last night and tried to kiss her.

Cyrus—And wouldn't she stand for it?

Silas—Yes, but the blamed old hoss wouldn't. He ran away.—Chicago Daily News.

At the Zoo.

"Here is all the meat for the animal dinner to-day," shouted the provider, appearing with the load.

"Then," cried one of the keepers, "give me the lion's share."—Baltimore American.

Her Rule.

"Does your wife, Mr. Enpeck, like the empire style?"

"Humph! She's never liked any other style since I married her."—Baltimore American.

Peace and Prosperity.

"Now that the election is over we will be more prosperous."

"I don't know about that. But we are certain to be more peaceful."—Washington Star.

Fixing the Date.

"When did you move into the suburbs?"

"Three cooks ago."—Puck.

The One Condition.

By MARTHA COBB SANFORD.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

Beth was reading the bargain sales announced in the Sunday paper.

"We can get a morris chair, Nell, for five-eighty-nine!" she cried enthusiastically. "It's the opportunity of a lifetime!"

"Any bargains in lace waists?" Nell asked irrelevantly.

Beth laid down the paper in disgust.

"You're changing, Nell Stafford," she said sternly, "and not for the better. You used to be crazy over fixing up this little flat. Now all you think of is clothes, and you know we agreed that clothes shouldn't count until we got everything we wanted in the way of household furnishings."

"But there's no end to it, Beth," Nell pleaded. "The flat looks well enough. In fact, it's beginning to look better than we do. It's time we began to live up to our surroundings."

"I suppose you mean Dick Wheeler," Beth interpreted. "I notice he constitutes your surroundings most of the time."

Nell ignored the lambendo.

"Everything I possess is old fashioned and unbecoming," she continued. "I've been awfully patient, Beth; really I have. I just love pretty clothes and I'm going to have some if we never have a morris chair, so there!"

As Nell grew excited Beth became calmer.

"Considering what close friends we are, Nell," she said quietly, "I think you might tell me the truth."

Whereupon Nell, breaking into tears confessed her engagement.

"It wasn't that I didn't want you to know," she sobbed, "but I couldn't bear to break up the little home, Beth."

Beth pulled herself together heroically.

"It isn't going to be broken up," she said, with determination. "Of course



"I HATE SEWING," CAME A MUFFLED REPLY FROM THE PILLOW.

it won't be the same without you, Nell, but if you've got courage enough to commit matrimony after all we've said against it, why, then I guess I've got courage enough to carry out my convictions alone. Was it lace waists you asked the price of?"

This being the way Beth took the news, it was characteristic that she pursued her original intention of visiting the furniture sale during her Monday noon hour.

She had just settled down with an air of relaxation in a green cushioned morris chair, "sale price $5.89," when she was rudely startled out of it.

"This is the only one we have with green cushions, sir," a salesman declared pompously to some one on his right, bringing his hand down by way of emphasis upon the crown of Beth's hat.

Apologies, greetings and explanations followed, during which the offending salesman tactfully disappeared. It was obvious that three made no party to this chance meeting.

"Will business keep you in the city long?" inquired Beth. The question indicated more courtesy than interest.

Gilbert Taylor's eyes twinkled.

"It has kept me two years so far," he answered soberly.

"I hadn't heard," Beth said rather coldly.

"And you?" he asked. There was no doubt that his interest was genuine.

"Ah, I'm an established householder," Beth informed him with no little show of pride. "A business chum and I have a little flat together. That explains my monopoly of this morris chair. We need one, or, rather, we want one. But I've just about decided to wait until I can afford leather cushions. They're so much more aristocratic. Don't you think so?"

Gilbert agreed.

"But I'm awfully interested in this housekeeping experiment of yours, Elizabeth," he said earnestly. "I'm thinking of trying something of the sort myself. You can give me a lot of pointers. Take lunch with me, won't you?"

Elizabeth hesitated. She saw complications ahead. Nevertheless, because there was no time to analyze possible consequences, she accepted.

"The lace waists," she explained to Nell that night, "were such wonderful bargains that I got two of them."

"Two!" exclaimed Nell. "What on earth did you think I wanted with two of them?"

"One is for myself," Beth enlightened her.

Nell looked such volumes of astonishment that Beth felt obliged to make further explanation.

"The five-eighty-nine morris chair looked common," she said loftily. "I shan't get one till I can afford leather cushions. And, anyway, I've been thinking about what you said yesterday—about the flat looking better than we do. There's some truth in it."

Nell could hardly believe her ears—Beth, who took life so seriously and spelled career with a capital letter, yielding to the temptations of personal vanity. There must be some compelling reason for it.

Beth's next remark supplied it.

"I think I'll put my waist on tonight, Nell, if you'll help me. Gilbert Taylor's coming to call."

"Not the man you refused on account of your career?" gasped Nell.

"Did I ever mention refusing any one else?" Beth retorted, a bit impatiently.

* * * * * * * *

"It's as cozy as it can be," Gilbert exclaimed, looking around the artistic living room. "And it's so—so homelike." He hesitated for the proper word to express his feelings. "But I can see where a leather cushioned morris chair would be the crowning touch," he added laughingly. "Only what will you do with it, Beth, without a man in the family?"

Beth flashed a look of defiance at him. It reminded Gilbert of the old days when she had held out so persistently that she had as much right as he to an independent life of her own and meant to claim it.

"I suppose you have a notion," she answered him, with a fine show of superiority, "that morris chairs, like all other creature comforts, were invented for masculine monopoly."

"The average man is a selfish beast," he admitted good naturedly, "but I'm not. You shall sit in the morris chair every night, Beth. I won't say a word—if you'll"—

At this critical moment Nell darted in, securing a refractory hatpin in transit.

Beth introduced Gilbert.

"I was just complimenting Elizabeth on your attractive little place here, Miss Stafford," he said easily. "She thinks it needs a morris chair to make it complete, and I had the stupidity to ask what she'd do with one without a man to occupy it. You've come just in time to settle the question."

"I'm afraid I'm what you might call prejudiced, Mr. Taylor," Nell answered lightly. "I really believe in both, if you can get them. When it comes to choice—well, Beth knows my sentiments. Dick's downstairs," she added, turning to Beth, "and I mustn't keep him waiting. Good night."

She gave Gilbert an encouraging smile as she closed the hall door, but Beth was unaware of it.

"I take it Miss Stafford has matrimonial intentions," Gilbert remarked when they were alone again. "That's going to upset your little menage, isn't it, Elizabeth? What are you going to do?"

It was a brutal mistake. He knew it as soon as the question had escaped him.

But there was no audacious reply from Beth as he expected. Instead, her eyes filled, and she buried her face in the cushions, sobbing as if her heart would break.

Gilbert had never before seen Beth unequal to a situation. Her helplessness touched him deeply.

"Beth," he said gently, "I have an idea. Suppose I buy out Nell's domestic interest?"

No answer, only fewer sobs.

"You shall sit on a cushion and"—

"No; I won't sew a fine seam. I hate sewing," came a muffled reply from the pillow depths.

At that Gilbert gathered her to him, laughing joyously.

"She shall just eat strawberries, sugar and cream, then," he amended, with indulgent tenderness. "All that I insist upon is"—

He paused, and Beth, flushed and disheveled, flashed him a challenging look.

"That she shall love me," he finished softly.

And Beth accepted the one condition.

New York's Working Girls.

Before the great arc lights have begun to fizz and glow processions of work girls, of shopgirls, of professional girls, have passed up and down this great avenue of the city, which in variety of interest and in claims to one's attention forms a strong rival to the Paris boulevards.

[illegible]ese young women are typical of [illegible] York and indeed of the whole American continent. In independence, in fearlessness, in ability to act and think for themselves, they are clearly daughters of the new world, but in the taste and elegance of their clothes there is something of the Parisian spirit, of that peculiar faculty for combining colors and blending effects which is certainly the heritage of the "ouvriere" and yet seems by some mysterious means to have become wafted across the broad bosom of the Atlantic. You feel an atmosphere of well being, of solid contentment, prosperity and self esteem about the common people in the States. This is typified by these well gowned, bright and pleasing young women who carry out so large a part of the daily routine of Uncle Sam. You see no defected countenances. Why be dejected when you have the chance or at least the sweet illusion of being one day called to the highest destinies of the country?—Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

Envious Inference.

"What a happy, good natured, jolly girl Maud is! She's always smiling and laughing."

"Yes; she has pretty teeth and dimples."

HE WAS PRETTY SMALL.

"The smallest man I ever saw," declared a commercial traveler in a local hotel the other day, "was a man whom I saved from drowning at Atlantic City one day last summer. It happened that this fellow while tipsy accidentally fell off the end of the pier in deep water. Not being able to swim he began to emit lusty yells for help as he floundered about. I chanced to be strolling in the vicinity at the time, so rushing to the spot I plunged in, clothes and all, to the rescue.

"Being an unusually strong and efficient swimmer, I soon had my man where willing hands drew us both up to safety. While I stood there, my $40 suit dripping icy water, the saved one began to blurt out his thanks. The next moment, however, he began to fumble in his vest pocket.

"'Say,' said he, eying me suspiciously, as the curious crowd closed round us, 'did you take that nickel I had in this pocket?'"—Judge.

The Secret of Strength.

The kindly, round-faced, bald-headed old gentleman was dramatically telling the Sunday school of Samson.

"He was strong," continued the speaker in summing up, "became weak and again regained his strength, which enabled him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy's brows began to knit as he considered the secret of that great ancient's strength. His hand went up, then he piped mildly:

"Get a bottle of hair restorer."

His Mother.

"Mother," he said, putting his arms around her and kissing her on the brow, "I am going to marry the sweetest, the loveliest, the noblest girl in the world."

Looking up into his eyes, the good lady by a great effort managed to keep back her tears as she answered in broken tones:

"My—poor—boy!"

One More Unfortunate.

The police justice looked at the battered, disreputable specimen of manhood before him, and turned to the policeman.

"Officer," he asked, "what is the complaint?"

"Rheumatiz, y'r honor," spoke up the prisoner, answering for himself.—Chicago Tribune.

Lesson from the Past.

Lady Godiva explained.

"It was a compromise," she said. "The original proposition was that I should appear on the street in a directoire gown."

From which we learn that they drew the line in those days.—Chicago Tribune.

The Stove Went Out.

Mistress—Get dinner to-day on the gasoline stove, Bridget.

Bridget—Plaze, mum, I did thry, but th' stove went out.

Mistress—Try again, then.

Bridget—Yis, mum, but it's not come back yit. It wint out through th' roof.—New York Weekly.

ETERNAL FITNESS OF THINGS.



First Girl—Where be yer a-goin' with that jug, Sarah Ann?

Second Girl—I'm away for five cents' worth of cream.

The Banquet Season.

The banquet season now is here
In all its glory.
One hour to eat, and then, O dear,
Six hours of oratory.
—Detroit Free Press.

Human Nature's Weaknesses.

"I don't mind Mrs. Gigshaw making fun of the way I talk," said Mrs. Lapsling, forgivingly. "It's only her way. We've all got our little peculiarities and idiosyncrasies."—Chicago Tribune.

How They Love Each Other!

Horace—I can't understand you girls. Now, you hate Mabel, and yet you kissed her.

Hetty—I know; but just see how the freckles show where I kissed the powder off.—Pick Me Up.

An Odd Combination.

"Young De Peyster's match with that girl who so unexpectedly fell into a fortune was a brilliant stroke."

"In what way?"

"He made a lucky hit with a lucky miss."—Baltimore American.

For Scenic Effect.

"You don't mean to say that you are going back to horses?"

"Temporarily. I have moved to a new country place, and I thought I should like to become acquainted with the scenery."—Life.

The Only Remedy.

Mrs. Cohen—I don't know what to do with Jakey. He always keeps me awake, talking in his sleep.

Mr. Cohen (laconically)—Tie his hands.—Judge.

WHEN AMERICA IS HALF A CENTURY OLDER.

Will She Be Able To Supply The Natural Demands

In the last analysis all material wealth, all the comforts and necessities of life, are the product of two elements—nature and labor. It may be truly said that nature, or the earth, is the mother of labor and the father of all products necessary to sustain human life. The richness and prosperity of a country, therefore, depend on the presence of natural resources within its borders, such as water, minerals, forests and cultivable soils on the one hand, and intelligent human energy on the other to shape them into the forms necessary for the needs of man. Of the two elements the natural resources are indispensable, for in a country like the desert of Sahara all human effort would be of little avail. The growth of a nation depends, therefore, upon the extent of the natural resources and the knowledge of how to use them with as little destruction as possible.

The resources of a country fall naturally into three groups—water, minerals and land—which represent, respectively, resources which are inexhaustible, resources which are exhaustible and cannot be renewed, and resources which are exhaustible but can be renewed. It may be questioned, indeed, whether there is such a thing as an inexhaustible natural resource. Even water, through the denudation of the drainage basins, may become irregular in its flow, or through the careless disposal of refuse may become polluted so that it cannot be ussd. Mines are illustrations of resources which are exhaustible and not renewable. Gas, oil, coal and iron once gone are gone forever.

Of all the natural resources the only one which contains within itself the possibility of infinite renewal is land. The nation should therefore be most vitally concerned with the conservation and improvement of this resource. Human control over such resources as minerals is limited. The only possible means of conservation is the avoidance of waste, but their ultimate exhaustion is unavoidable. With agricultural and forest land, however, it is otherwise. Land can not only be conserved, but constantly improved and its yield increased. While in England the iron ores and the coal are becoming constantly harder to get and their exhaustion is threatened, the agricultural land, after a thousand years of cultivation, is now more productive than ever. The wheat fields of England, under intensive cultivation, yield thirty bushels to the acre, while the virgin fields of America on an average yield less than thirteen.

If a far-sighted national policy in the conservation of natural resources is to make provision for an ever-increasing population, then the greatest possibilities lie in the direction of developing the land in all its forms—field, forest and range—for, notwithstanding all possible economy in the use of non-renewable resources, they are bound to decrease as time goes on.

One hundred years ago the United States east of the Mississippi river was almost unbroken forest, comprising something over 1,000,000 square miles, or about 700,000,000 acres. Now, after about a century of settlement, there are not more than 300,000 square miles of merchantable forest land in the eastern United States. About 330,000 square miles have been cleared for farm land. The remainder has been culled of its valuable timber and devastated by fire or else turned into useless brush land. With the growth of population and the greater demand for agricultural land, the ratio between farm and forest land will change still further. The forests will be more and more crowded into the mountains and upon soils too thin or too poor for agricultural purposes. It may be safely assumed that in 50 or 100 years the proportion of land devoted to the different purposes will change almost as much as it has during the past century. These changes will occur especially in the eastern part of the United States, because there the forest is not confined, as it is in the west, to high altitudes, where agriculture is generally impracticable. In the west the forests, with a few exceptions, as in the low country around Puget Sound, are in the mountains, which rise in the midst of semi-arid plains, and their original area of 150,000 square miles half of which lies in the Sierra Nevada and in the Cascades and half in the Rockies, has changed but very little since settlement. In the west the increase of agricultural land must be secured chiefly through the irrigation of the semi-arid land.

If we take a long look ahead into the future and try to picture to ourselves what will be the ultimate proportion of farm, forest, range and desert in this country 50 years from now, in the light of the increasing demand for agricultural land and of an approximate knowledge of the climatic conditions and the physical properties of the different lands in this country, we shall get something like the condition shown in the diagram.

The area devoted to agriculture in a half century, instead of being 21 per cent. of the total area, as it is now, will be nearer 50 per cent. That this is not an overestimate is indicated by the fact that during the last fifty years the improved farms land of this country has advanced from 113,000,000 acres to 415,000,000 acres, an increase of nearly 370 per cent.

With more intensive methods of cultivation larger yield will undoubtedly be obtained from the same area, yet the area itself under agricultural crops will have to be increased, especially if we are to remain an exporting country.

In Belgium the arable land forms 63 per cent, of the total land area, in Denmark 68, in France 48, and in Germany 47. These countries are not exporters of cereals, although their methods of cultivation are highly developed. France is especially interesting as a criterion, because its methods are most intensive and it is the only country that is self-sustaining; it produces 98 per cent. of all the cereals which it consumes. There is little doubt that our population in the next 50 years, will reach 50,000,000, or about 50 persons per square mile. Whether the acreage of improved farm land will increase at a much faster rate than the population, as has been the case in the past, or whether it will grow at the same or even a slower rate than the population, the future alone can tell; but increase it must.

In mountainous Switzerland only 17 per cent. of the land is cultivated, and in Sweden and Norway, situated in an unfavorable climate and with a scanty population (29 and 18 persons per square mile, respectively), the proportion of arable land is 8.7 per cent. and 1.3 per cent., respectively.

Land chiefly valuable for grazing will form about one-fifth of the extent of the United States proper. This land originally lay west of the one hundredth meridan, in the plains and mountain valleys, but with the advance of dry farming its eastern boundary has been shifted farther west to about the one hundred and third meridian. This land receives but a scanty rainfall and can produce neither forest nor field crop, but supports a vegetation of hardy grasses. It was formerly the natural range of millions of buffalo and is now the grazing ground of herds of cattle and sheep. This land will remain main largely a natural range, since the area which can be irrigated and thus reclaim for agricultural purposes, or which can be used for dry farming, is comparatively small.

According to government estimates, the available water will be sufficient to irrigate 71,000,000 acres, or one acre in 7½ of the whole region. The reclamation service, however, does not expect to reclaim more than five per cent. of all the arid land. This area, together with that used for dry farming, will barely suffice to counterbalance the reduction of the productive area in the United States through the growth of cities, the building of railroads and the general development of commerce and non-agricultural industry. The possibilities for increasing the productiveness of the 300,000,000 acres of our public grazing land are very great.

About two per cent. of the total land area will forever remain desert. There are but few areas within the United States which, on account of the intense heat, very low temperatures, alkali or lack of rainfall, are unfit for the use of man and may be truly considered desert land. Such land is found in the Southwest about the Gulf of California, in Nevada, in Utah and in Oregon in the form of arid basins. Ice-bound deserts are found in Alaska and on the glacier-covered mountain. This land must, so long as the climatic conditions of the country continue as they are, remain unproductive.

The land chiefly valuable for growing forests will shrink to about 360,000,000 acres, less than one-fifth of the extent of the United States proper. Together with the wood lots, which will continue to form part of the farm land, the total forest area will amount to approximately 450,000,000 acres, or a fourth of the total land area.

Will this area be sufficient to provide a population of 150,000,000 peoples with all the timber needed for construction, ties, poles, pulp and all the various uses for which wood seems to be the only suitable material and to protect the soil from erosion, regulate the stream flow and exert its wholesome influence upon the lives of the people?

With the exception of those countries which have naturally a humid climate, like Great Britain or the Netherlands, the countries with a forest area of only 20 per cent. or less show usually to a marked degree bad climatic conditions, with prolonged droughts, frosts and alternating floods and low water, a result of the reduced forest area. Portugal, with a forest area of only 3½ per cent. of the total; Spain, with 16 per cent.; Greece, with 13 per cent.; Turkey, with 20 per cent., and Italy, with 14 per cent., are good examples.

While the area absolutely necessary for the regulation of streams and the protection of soils can be determined only approximately and indirectly, the area necessary to make a country self-sustaining as regards to the production of timber can be found with greater accuracy. If we compare the exports of the different countries with the forest area for every 100 inhabitants we find that countries with 92 acres of more per 100 inhabitants have a surplus of exports over imports, while those with 85 acres or less have a surplus or imports over exports. Apparent exceptions to this rule appear in the cases of Bulgaria and Servia. These countries, while at present importing more wood than they export, possess considerable areas of forest, now inaccessible, and, with the development of means of exploitation and the increased demand for lumber they will in time become exporting countries.

From this we infer that a country in order to be self-sustaining as regards its timber supply must have an area of about 100 acres of forest land for every 100 inhabitants. The area necessary to supply all the wood needed for home consumption will vary of course with the per capita of consumption: and the 100 acres per 100 inhabitants must be considered the minimum area, because it is based upon a moderate per capita consumption such as is found in densely populated countries of Europe, like Germany or France.

The same minimum area for every 100 inhabitants necessary to make a country self-sustaining can also be deduced in another way. At present Germany imports 353,000,000 cubic feet of wood from abroad. To produce this amount of timber Germany would have to possess a forest area of 17,000,000 acres in addition to the 35,000,000 now available. In other words, she would need 52,000,000 acres of forest in order to meet her own timber requirements, or 93.2 acres for every 100 inhabitants. Germany is an extremely good example with which the productivity of the forests of other countries can be compared, because her forests can be taken as a standard of productiveness.

In this country, where the per capita consumption is six times as great as that in Germany or France and the annual growth per acre may be estimated roughly as one-third of that in those countries, the forest area would have to be 1,600 acres for each 100 inhabitants, or more than twice the present area, in order to maintain the present cut. The present area of 775 acres for every 100 inhabitants at the present per capita consumption and annual growth per acre would be sufficient to meet our own needs if there were not a virgin timber, the accumulated capital of centuries, to meet the deficiency. With the exhaustion of this remaining virgin supply, which can last only about 30 years more, there must come a time when not only all our exports of timber must cease, but there will not be enough wood for home consumption.

Even as it is, the total exports of wood from this country amount to only five per cent. of the lumber but, while the surplus of exports over imports is only 18 per cent. —an insignificant amonnt. This shows clearly that we have practically ceased to be an exporting country and the tendency will be more and more toward becoming a wood-importing country.

How shall this shortage be met? With an increasing demand for land for agricultural crops there is little hope of increasing the extent of forest land. As we have seen, the area necessary for this purpose would have to be more than double the present area and this is entirely out of the question. Much of the land now under forest, but capable of producing crops, will have to be cleared and tilled to provide for the increased populations All the evidence, therefore, is that the land under forest will during the next fifty years be reduced to 450,000,000 acres and this reduced area will have to provide for a population almost twice as large as the present. Nor will there be much hope for covering the shortage of our home production by importations from abroad.

The demand for timber is constantly growing all over the world. It increases at the rate of five per cent. annually. If we compare the total excess of imports over exports of all wood-importing countries of Europe with the total excess of exports over imports of all wood-exporting countries we shall find that there is a deficit for Europe of 141,000,000 cubic feet, which is met at present by imports from North America. Sweden, Norway and Austria-Hungary have already touched the highest point in their exports. Russia could probably increase to some extent its exports from the north, where there are still large areas of virgin forest, but the growing scarcity of timber in the other parts of the empire make it very unlikely that larger supplies of timber for export will be available. Canada is still able to increase its exports, but the drain upon the Canadian forests is growing every year and they will remain the only source of supply to satisfy the urgent needs of the rest of the world for coniferous timber after Austria-Hungary and Russia cease to be exporting countries.

The growing demand for wood material must be met, then, not by an increase of the forest land nor by depending on imports from abroad, but by an increase in the productiveness of the forest and a decrease in the waste, to which is due the fact that the United States has the greatest per capita consumption in the world.

Fabian's Cure

By LULU JOHNSON.

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Fabian impatiently paced the piazza. It was 8:10 and the breakfast bell had not sounded. But not because he was hungry did Fabian anathematize the cook.

He had wakened with little appetite, but ever since he had begun to order his life he had had breakfast at 8. It had been the sole recommendation of this boarding place that they had breakfast at his accustomed hour instead of 7:30, as seemed to be the custom in most of the boarding houses in Carrsville.

Because Fabian always took the first two weeks in August as his vacation he followed this custom, too, though the break in the even routine of the office annoyed him. But habit was Fabian's fetich. Habit decreed a two weeks' vacation in August, and so he continued to seek a resort where the orderly routine of his life would be the least interrupted.

This year he had rather fancied Glen farm, but they had breakfast at 7:15. Fabian had inquired irritably why not 7 or 7:30 and had decided in favor of Brook farm, where meals were served at about the hours to which he was accustomed in town, though it annoyed him to have to eat his dinner in the middle of the day and a cold supper at night.

Ever since he had reached his seventeenth year Fabian had been alone in the world and he had fallen in a rut of system. His orderly habit of mind made him a valuable man in the office, but his unwillingness to depart from custom drew few friends, and at twenty-six he was still heart whole.

The delayed breakfast was a far greater annoyance than a more serious disappointment might have been, and he gnawed at his mustache as he strode up and down the piazza. He caught the first jangle as the bell was lifted from the shelf and turned to enter the house, but just then there was a scream from the road, and he turned to see a girl endeavoring to beat off the farm dog, whose muddy paws had already left their imprint upon her dainty skirts.

Something in her pose caught Fabian's fancy, and he went racing down across the grass plot to her rescue,



CARLO PICKED OUT THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE BACK YARD.

whistling to the dog as he went. But Carlo was determined to make friends with the girl and paid no attention to the calls until Fabian's hand rested heavily upon his collar and the toe of Fabian's boot emphasized lightly the indiscretion of accosting strange young women on the public highway.

"He's a dear old thing," smiled the girl as Carlo picked out the shortest route to the back yard, his tail tucked ingloriously between his legs. "I suppose it is more my fault than his. I walk down to the postoffice every morning, and he always barks his 'Good morning,' but today he seemed to want to shake hands, and he did not realize how dirty his paws were. You won't punish him, please."

"He's not mine to punish," said Fabian absently. He was thinking not of Carlo, but the girl. No woman had ever made strong appeal to him before, but he felt dazed in the presence of this radiant girl with the gentle eyes and the smile that made the whole landscape seem brighter. He was on his knees in the road now, trying to remove the worst of the muddy paw prints with his handkerchief. It was a clumsy effort, for he only made smudges worse, and with a laughing word of thanks the girl stopped him.

"It will be all right when it dries," she said, with her wonderful smile. "You are very kind, but it really does not matter. By the time I get back from the village it will be all right. It's just a little wash skirt anyway, and a trip to the laundry will remove all traces of the dog's impetuosity."

With a nod and another smile she started down the road, and presently Fabian pulled himself together and went in to his delayed breakfast. He sat in a trance through his brief meal and hurried back to the piazza.

After breakfast it was his custom to read the morning paper, but he sat with it in his hand this morning and did not even scan the headlines. He was watching the road for the glint of a white dress, and when it came in sight far down the road he strolled to the gate with an elaborate assumption of carelessness and was leaning against the fence as the girl came up.

The dried mud had been shaken from her dress, and with a smile she called his attention to the fact. "You see it's all right," she declared.

"But I think you need a guard," he declared, with sudden bravery that startled him. "With your permission, I will form an escort to ward off dogs, dragons and other insects."

He fell into step beside her before she could refuse, and they walked briskly on. Fabian wondered if it was possible that she had been going past the farm every morning while he was at breakfast and without his knowledge. It seemed now as though he could feel her presence through stone walls. Never having been in love before, he was swinging the length of Cupid's pendulum, and he exerted himself to be entertaining. So well did he succeed that when he reached the gate of Glen farm, all too soon, Miss Semple agreed to go for a walk in the afternoon.

Fabian went into the house with her that Kerr, whom he had met the year before, might complete the introduction more formally, and even smiled when Kerr introduced him as "the human time table," with a laughing dissertation upon the exactness of his habits.

The rest of Fabian's morning schedule was completely upset, though he returned to Brook farm and there was nothing to interrupt the even tenor of his routine save his thoughts. He could only pace the piazza and think that Marcia Semple was to walk with him that afternoon. The hours dragged interminably, but at last he could with decency present himself, and together they started for the falls.

"How much time have we?" said Marcia as they started out. "Mr. Kerr warned me that you had probably allotted a certain time to our walk and that this must not be exceeded."

"Kerr," said Fabian viciously, "suffers from softening of the brain. We are going to make this walk just as long as we possibly can."

Marcia laughed her rippling laugh that seemed to Fabian the most divine music he had ever heard, but she returned to the subject again when they had reached the falls and were sitting on the mossy bank for a rest.

"Impulse is better than system," she declared. "Now, suppose that you had not followed impulse, but had gone in to breakfast. I should not have known you and should have lost a delightful walk."

"The argument is most potent," he said gravely. "Behold in me a backslider from system."

"Time will tell," she declared. "We shall see."

But time told strongly in Fabian's favor. To hasten the cure he went to an opposite extreme. Instead of the most regular life he led the most erratic existence, aided and abetted by Marcia. The day before his return to town she declared his cure complete.

"You have not done a single thing today at the time you usually do it," she declared as they leaned over the bridge that spanned the tiny stream and let their eyes feast upon the moonlit landscape. "You did not even have dinner."

"Yes, the cure is complete," he said. "I think I rather like doing what I want to do instead of following a well ordered plan. But you have got me into worse trouble."

Marcia did not answer. Her eyes followed the ripple of moonlight across the water, and the hand that rested upon the railing gripped the wood more tightly.

"You should ask what the trouble is," he said after a moment. "Then I should tell you that instead of a schedule the most important thing in life is you. You have lifted me out of my humdrum existence into the new world of love, dear. Is there hope that some day my love will be returned?"

"I think I had better say yes," she said, with a happy little laugh. "It will insure the permanency of the cure."

"And do you love me a little?" he asked humbly.

A soft little hand stole into his. "Dick, dear," she said softly, "why else should I have worked so for your cure?"

How to Speak Correctly.

Say the alphabet aloud, and when you have finished ask yourself if every letter would be perfectly distinct and intelligible to any one who might be listening. Here lies the fundamental principle of all speaking. Every element of every spoken word should be distinct and intelligible. In repeating the alphabet each letter ought to make a perfect escape from the lips of the speaker. Does it make such an escape when you say it? Do you send it out vigorously? Watch yourself as you speak each letter and see what happens to it. If it gives you the sense of hanging about your lips, or if it does not seem absolutely to separate itself from you, or if it drops into your throat, say it again and will it to go boldly out. Try to think of it as being outside yourself as a thing apart. When you succeed in thinking of it in this way, if you don't care for words or if you have never thought about them, you will have taken the first step toward the mastery of good speech. To speak well you must love words and their elements. You must love individual letters.—Harper's Bazar.

Frankness.

"I believe in being absolutely frank with everybody," said the aggressive man.

"Well," answered the peaceable citizen, "I suppose that sort of thing is largely a matter of temperament. If I were as good a hand in a fight as you are, maybe I'd be that way too."—Washington Star.

McHENRY.

A very heavy electric storm passed over this region last Saturday night.

Mrs. Sallie Brenneman and son Ralph made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty has been on the sick list for some time, but is somewhat improved at this writing.

Mrs. Minnie Hinebaugh and daughter Mary spent a couple days last week at Elmer Weimer's, at Cherry Creek picking blackberries.

Mrs. Lou Lowdermilk and daughter, who have been spending several months at Uniontown, returned home last Friday.

Mr. Jonas Brant made a flying trip to Oakland last Saturday.

We are delighted to learn that Miss Grayce Browning has consented to take charge of our school for the coming year. Miss Grayce is no experiment with us, as she taught here last year and was greatly liked by all.

Miss Elinor Hinebaugh is at Oakland keeping house for her Aunt Marth Robinson, who is ill with tyhoid fever at this writing.

Mrs. Martha Cherry and daughter, of Cumberland, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Mahlon Glotfelty.

Mr. and Mrs. William McLean spent last Sunday with Mrs. McLean's parents.

Miss Esther Hinebaugh, who has been spending several days with her cousin, Mrs. Lou Hoye at Sang Run, returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Specht spent last Sunday with Mrs. Specht's father, Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty.

BLUE JAY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SANG RUN.

We are having nice weather again after the rain.

Rev. D. H. Friend returned home Friday after spending a week in Friendsville visiting his daughter, Mrs. Custer.

Walter Boyer and family, of Cranesville, spent Sunday at P. W. Grove's.

S. J. Thomas has sold his store to M. H. Dewitt, who has taken possession.

Gilbert R. Enlow was a pleasant caller at the home of Miss Ada DeWitt Saturday evening.

Rev. Vansickle, of Chestnut Avenue, W. Va., preached a very interesting sermon to a large congregation on Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Misses Mary Friend and Althea Reed were guests of Misses Gladys and Maleta Browning Sunday last.

Miss Mary Browning returned home Tuesday afternoon, after visiting friends in Friendsville for several days.

Mrs. M. Lytle spent several days last week with her parents at Elder.

John F. Friend is preparing to erect a new dwelling house.

R. L. Lowdermilk and Miss Edna Friends, of Hoyes, attended prayer meeting here Sunday evening.

Miss Ora Hoye has returned home after spending the winter and greater part of the summer in New York City.

Miss Sarah Savage, of McHenry, was seen in our village Sunday evening.

The new school house which is being built in this locality, is nearing completion. SNOWFLAKE.

Good Homes Desired.

J. Ed. Kildow, humane officer at Elkins, W. Va., desires to secure good homes for a number of children now in the Children's Home in his city. Ages run from two to 12 years. These children will be placed only in good homes as members of the family, and not as servants. A rigid investigation of the homes applying for children will be made before a child is placed, and only good homes accepted.

Applications must be made upon blanks furnished by Mr. Kildow upon request. Those desiring children should write to Mr. Kildow at Elkins, W. Va.

25-3t

STOYER.

Our road under the management of Captain White and Jackson Wilson has been improved so that now it is safe to walk or drive over it, even after night.

Chas. Kidd and Waitman Steyer are spending a week at Clarksburg, W. Va. where they said they were going to attend a fair. We think that it would have been nearer the truth had they used the word lady directly after "fair."

Miss Grace Riley called upon some friends in Mountain Lake Park Sunday.

Henry White, who has at some time during the last twenty years been a well known citizen of most every town in the county, recently spent a few days in our community.

Miss Lydia Steyer of Ryan's Glade was visiting relatives in town the first of the week.

Mr. Victor Foley, of Mt. Storm, W. Va., was seen on our streets very early Monday morning—leaving town of course.

A number of our young "sports," who were just crossing Backbone Mountain at the time of the cloudburst Sunday morning, decided that runabouts were not "always just the thing" as some of them have been heard to say a number of times this summer.

Elmer Harvey, of Kearney, was among us Monday.

Miss Ida Harvey was visiting in town Saturday.

P. J. Melvin, our leading merchant, made a business trip to Gorman, Tuesday.

W. T. Steyer spent Sunday and Monday in Deer Park.

There is some talk of the mines at this place starting soon. This sounds good to all. Rest and quietness are fine things when not overdone. But now, since our leading industry has been shut down for almost two years, we can stand a little work and noise.

BITTINGER.

The crop of oats taken off sixty-nine acres of ground on the Jennings Bros. farm, near this village, was threshed recently and produced sixteen hundred bushels of grain.

Messrs. King Brothers, of Somerset county, Pa., were looking at some timber tracts in this section last week, with a view to purchasing.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger served ice cream to the public on her lawn last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Joel Orendorf is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. Maust, near Salisbury, Pa.

Mrs. Thomas B. Wiley and son, Master Dewey, attended the Winterburg family reunion at Grantsville last Saturday.

Milton Miller, of Grantsville, was calling on Miss Sarah Bittinger, of this village, last Sunday afternoon.

Joseph Buckle is having his residence improved by the application of a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Turner Lohr and Miss Amelia Beachy spent last Sunday visiting at Fort Hill, Pa.

Mrs. Barbara Lohr, aged about 47 years, died at her home near this village, on Tuesday, Aug. 24th, after a short illness of typhoid fever. This sad and untimely death left a family of ten children orphans, the father having died about three years ago, and the entire community is moved with sympathy for the stricken children. The interment occurred in this village on Thursday morning, Aug. 26th, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives.



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MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
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Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., August 19, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, September 7, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Gregory's Fortune.

By Barry Preston.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

The candles in the thousands of Japanese lanterns which flooded the lawn with their soft light were burning low. Here and there one would sputter uncertainly and then go out, leaving a break in the long lines of various colored illumination.

The orchestra in its palm bordered pavilion played a final selection, after which the musicians put their instruments in the cases with businesslike finality. The crowd which an hour earlier had fairly swarmed the place was now thinning out to a few scattered groups. Already the gayly costumed young ladies at the various booths were beginning to put away their remaining wares, yawning openly as they wearily took account of stock and compared notes on the sales they had made.

The annual bazaar for the Home For Incurables always came to just such a stereotyped, successful ending.

Quite apart from the other loiterers, on a rustic bench beneath a towering maple, Peter Gregory watched the proceedings about him the while he smoked a contemplative cigarette. He had done his duty nobly. He had taken the many booths in order, permitting himself to be swindled at each and making prodigal purchases of useless things, which he promptly gave away.

One booth only he had not visited, and that was the one where, for the amazingly small sum of $1, you could have your horoscope cast, your past read and your future forecast by "Mlle. Nazro, Matchless Egyptian Seer, First Appearance In America." If one were to believe the lurid poster just outside of the flap of the Graham children's lawn tent.

Gregory glanced at the tent in question and puffed somewhat faster at



"YOU HAVE A RIVAL," SAID SHE.

the cigarette, as if he were endeavoring to steel his nerves for an ordeal. For certain reasons he had waited to have his fortune told until the fortune teller should be quite alone. Even as he looked two stout, middle aged women, accompanied by a prosperous looking man, came laughingly out of the tent and made their way toward the street. Behind them Mlle. Nazro stood in the tent's entrance looking across the grounds.

Gregory tossed the cigarette aside, got to his feet and took a long breath. Then he stalked sedately to the fortune teller's booth and removed his hat in a deferential salute.

"Am I too late to consult the future?" he asked.

The young woman before him smiled rather wearily, but with a certain well simulated professional welcome. She was a tall young woman, with a superb figure. Her blue eyes twinkled merrily. Her face was dyed an oriental tint with grease paint, and her lips were very red from the same reason. From beneath the dark wig that covered her head a single lock of blond hair strayed out rebelliously.

"You are rather late," she said, "but perhaps we can manage your future, or at least a part of it, before all the lights go out. Will you please come into the tent? Will you have it by the palm or the cards?" she asked as she seated herself before a small table gay with bright paper and tinsel.

"The cards, if you please. I think them much more reliable," said he gravely as he sat down opposite her.

She produced a deck of cards and pushed them toward him.

"Cut them, if you will," said she.

Gregory split the deck, and the girl turned the cards face up.

"Ah," she murmured as the deuce of hearts was displayed, "you are in love—very much in love?"

"Admitted," said he quickly.

He looked at her with such concentration that her eyes fell, and in her flurry she dropped some of the cards. Gregory picked them up and returned them to the table.

For a moment she manipulated the deck; then she tossed on to the table the jack of diamonds.

"You have a rival," said she, "a big light man. He is very rich." And she laid the ten of diamonds beside the jack.

"Right again," said Gregory. "Mlle. Nazro, your insight or the cards, which ever it is, is positively uncanny. Now tell me more about the lady, please. Does she favor me or my rival?"

There was more manipulating of the deck, mere cutting by Gregory, and the girl looked keenly at a card in her hand.

"Which does she seem to favor?" Gregory asked, leaning forward.

"You," the girl said simply.

With a sudden, swift movement Gregory caught one of the girl's hands in his own, but she drew it away, not without a certain hauteur.

"This is only according to the cards, please remember," she said in a low voice.

"Oh!" said Gregory contritely. "Forgive me. I thought—that is, I hoped"—

"And according to the cards," said the girl hurriedly in a very evident effort to cover her embarrassment, "the lady whom you love is dark."

She pushed the queen of clubs toward him.

For a long time Gregory looked at her steadily. Then a hint of a smile curved the corners of his mouth.

"Of course this is all according to the cards," he suggested.

There was a long pause.

"Not wholly," the girl confessed, her face turned from him.

"To what, then, are we indebted for the rest of it?" he asked.

"Oh, to—to intuition and—and to insight."

Gregory laughed outright. It was a ringing, contagious laugh. He caught up the queen of clubs and sealed her far out on to the lawn.

"Exit the dark lady," he said. "There never was one. The girl I—the girl who is everything to me is not dark," he ended, looking meaningly at the one blond lock that crept from beneath the wig.

The girl arose in some confusion.

"I'm—I'm very much afraid I can't tell you any more about the future," said she. "I think we'd best consider this sitting ended."

"Oh, no, indeed," Gregory declared gleefully. "There's a lot more to be settled yet. That rival, for instance—how about him? What shall we do with him?"

There was a long silence.

"We've got to do something about the rival," Gregory maintained.

The girl picked up the jack of diamonds and the ten spot with it.

"If it's not the dark lady," she said in a very low voice, "the rival doesn't count—neither he nor his riches."

She tore the two cards in pieces and tossed them from her. In an instant Gregory was on his feet.

"Violet!" he cried. "Violet, you mean"—

"It was the cards," she said feebly.

"It was not," he declared flatly, springing to her side.

A half hour later as Gregory was leaving the grounds he encountered Tom Briggs.

"Going to take the car home, Peter?" the latter inquired, with a mystifying chuckle.

"Certainly," said Gregory. "What is there so funny about that?"

"Nothing," said Briggs, with another covert gurgle, "nothing whatever, only, Peter, as an old and trusted friend, I'd advise you to wash that bit of carmine paint off your chin before you go."

Value of an Automaton Face.

"When I first came to New York," confessed a girl art student, "I thought all the women had regular putty faces. It seemed to me I never saw such blank walls of expressionless faces. I would get into a street car and look about me and could not detect any sign that any one else knew I existed. Women looked right through me as if I were a pane of window glass. I soon found out, however, that an expressionless face is a woman's protection. It is not that New York women cannot look bright and interested; it is because they dare not show any friendliness in public. When I first came, being from a smaller city where every one knows every one else, I would get on a car in a lively manner, look about me, smile and study the people, just as I would do at home. I soon saw men returning my friendly looks with disagreeable stares. They naturally thought I was trying to start a flirtation. Several times I was followed as a penalty for my too interested manner, and I began to adopt the New York way. Now I go in many parts of the city acting as near like an automaton as I can, seeing no one, never expressing any interest or emotion in my face, and have learned the secret of going about this big city unmolested."—New York Times.

Poverty and Luxury.

Poverty and luxury—these are the diseases of our industrial regime, to the cure of which the Socialists offer their ineffectual remedy—ineffectual since the population of the United States is made up of 90,000,000 individuals, some of whom will be forever on the verge of bankruptcy, however great their income, and some frugal and always carrying their account on the right side of the balance sheet, however small their annual allotment of wealth.

Poverty and luxury are twin diseases sapping the life of society, the one destroying ambition by withholding sufficient nourishment to the body, the other rendering men worthless to society by a superabundance of the good things of life. Poverty is a disease not indigenous to our American soil. It is a plague brought in by immigrant ships from wornout Europe, and the patients are cured here by the thousands. So long as there remains an uncultivated acre of land anywhere in the Union there is no real cause for poverty nor any excuse for luxury while a foot of land is undeveloped.—J. T. Lincoln in Atlantic.

Quiet.

Patience—Did you have a quiet time up in the country?

Patrice—Oh, yes. You see, auntie's parrot had just died and the phonograph was out of order!

ARBITRATION AS IT WORKED.

He was a man of peace, and he came upon two youths in a back street fighting. Accordingly he pushed through the crowd and persuaded the combatants to desist.

"Let me beg of you, my good fellows," earnestly besought the peacemaker, "to settle your dispute by arbitration. Each of you choose half a dozen friends to arbitrate."

"Hurrah!" yelled the crowd. "Do as the gentleman says, boys."

Having seen the 12 arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way rejoicing in the thought of having once again prevailed upon brute force to yield to peaceful argument.

Half an hour later he returned that way and was horrified to find the whole street fighting, while in the distance police whistles could be heard blowing and police rushing to the spot from all quarters.

"Good gracious! What is the matter now?" asked the peacemaker of an onlooker.

"Shure, sor," was the reply, "the arbitrators are at work."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Keeping in Practice.

"You are in splendid form," says the leader of the band to the bass drummer. "I must compliment you that after a summer of idleness you have lost none of your technique. Have you practiced all the time?"

"Haven't touched my drumstick since we closed the season."

"But you must have done something to retain your ability unimpaired as you have."

"Well, I put in most of the summer beating carpets."—Judge.

The Author's Revenge.

Author—At last I am avenged. The Hightone Magazine has bought one of my articles, and they have paid for it.

Wife (mystified)—They have accepted and paid for a number of your manuscripts, and none of them has appeared yet.

Author (triumphantly)—The last one was written with ink that will fade out in ten years.—New York Weekly.

Entertaining Personages.

Pretty Girl—Haven't you ever met Mr. DeDude? Oh, you should know him, for I'm sure you would enjoy his society. He's so amusing.

Envious Rival—That reminds me, my uncle who has just returned from Europe brought me a present of the most comical little monkey you ever saw. Let me bring him around some evening.—New York Weekly.

Monopolized.

Once divided in three parts
Was Gaul.
But nowadays book agents have
It all.
—Detroit Free Press.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.



Myrtle—What's the score?

Evelyn—Eight to four.

Myrtle—You must be mistaken. I'm sure I haven't seen more than three men carried off the field.

Still Taking Chances.

He rocked the boat last summer
And got to shore all right;
So now he heats the oven hot
To thaw out dynamite.
—Detroit Free Press.

Everybody Knows.

"Why do you call your cat Boomerang?" inquired the caller.

But the answer the other woman made to this question is so obvious that the historian refuses to insult the intelligence of the reader by recording it.—Chicago Tribune.

A Favored One.

"There is one unfair advantage an astronomical writer has above other contributors when his articles appear in a magazine or journal."

"What is that?"

"They are sure to appear as star articles."—Baltimore American.

Never Sees It.

Ida—Why haven't you been to see me?

Emily—Just look at the weather we've had!

Ida—I can't. We live in a shaft apartment.—Judge.

Not Greatly Impressed.

Malden (in a street car)—How polite it was of that gentleman to give me his seat!

Matron—He probably gets off at the next corner.—New York Weekly.

Paradoxical Building.

"What do you think best for a building material for houses in the country?"

"Well, speaking in the abstract, I say concrete."—Baltimore American.

Appreciation.

"Isn't that a realistic picture Mr. Dobber has painted of 'Young Pigs?'"

"Indeed it is. That man puts himself into his work."—Cleveland Leader.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould in to the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

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Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909. NUMBER 28

FRIENDSVILLE HAD A SERIOUS FIRE FRIDAY

Long's Hotel at That Place Completely Destroyed.

Last Friday morning about two o'clock the large hotel at Friendsville, owned by Mr. George Long, was destroyed by fire, along with the contents of the building, entailing a loss of nearly ten thousand dollars, upon which an insurance of $7,000 was in effect.

At the time of the fire no one was in the building except the son of the proprietor, the rest of the family being at the farm, about a mile from town, and the origin of the blaze is somewhat mystical.

The structure was a two and a-half story building and was considered an excellent property, having been erected but a few years ago by Mr. John H. Cuppett, and sold later to Mr. Long, the present proprietor, for $9,000 cash. The building contained about twenty-five sleeping apartments, a store room and warehouse and was exceptionally well adapted for hotel purposes.

During the fire the store buildings of Mr. Clarence V. Guard, on one side and Mr. Walter W. Savage, on the other, were threatened with destruction and it was only by hard, concentrated efforts of the town people that saved them from burning.

Married.

HELBIG—BROWNING—In St. Peter's Catholic church, Oakland, yesterday morning at 5.30 o'clock by Rev. James E. Connell, in the presence of the families of the contracting parties, Miss Della Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning, of Oakland, and Mr. Edward W. Helbig, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Helbig, also of Oakland. The bride is one of Garrett county's well known young ladies and is quite a favorite. Mr. Helbig is a young man of exceptional qualties and is held in high esteem by the people generally. The best wishes of the friends of the young couple will follow them for a long and successful life. Immediately after the ceremony the couple departed for the east, presumably for Atlantic City, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Has Resigned from Committee.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, of Oakland, has tendered his resignation as a member of the local Democratic committee to Gen. Merray Vandiver, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Mr. Hamill's resignation was accompanied by a letter in which he gave his reasons for his action and in which, it is said, he roundly scored both the head of the Democratic organization of the State and paid his respects to the local leaders.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. ELLITHORP

He Writes of Weather Conditions In the Northwest.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In my last letter I stated that the drouth had been broken and now the warm spell has been broken, as there was a heavy frost here this morning, Sept. 1st. At this writing I cannot say whether it was hard enough to injure the corn or not. I hope not, as the crop is very promising, but owing to the severe drouth will be somewhat later than usual.

We were visiting this week in the path of the hail storm of June 24, 1908. I was told by a man at Osterander, a small town on the North Western R.R., and on the county line between Fillmore and More counties, that hail fell that weighed two pounds. It killed birds, jack rabbits, chickens and small animals, beat off roofs that were a little old and the split and slivered siding can be seen on many buildings. It killed all trees in its path. As one travels through the section the groves look as though a fire had burned through them. I was told there was a shingle and window glass famine for a while. Fortunately the stricken district was only a narrow strip, otherwise there would have been suffering.

There has been timothy seed thrashed. It is yielding large and is selling at $2.50 per 100 pounds, or $1.12½ a bushel. A little barley has been thrashed; one farmer reports 40 bushels per acre.

On September 7th, we expect to start for Pine county, the land of fresh fish and venison, where I expect to fish hard as usual. If my success is better than heretofore you may hear from me.

C. E. E.

What One Man Raised.

Until the present year, so far as remembrance goes, it was deemed impossible to raise canteloupes is the mountain sections of Garrett county, especially in and near Oakland, but this illusion has been dispelled by an ocular demonstration as witness the display in the window of the real estate office of Mr. E. S. West on Second street, where Rockyford canteloupes, equal in size and as luscious in flavor as those grown at Rockyford, Clorado, the home of this special 'lope, may be seen. Mr. West's patch of canteloupes is not large by any means, but one morning this week he gathered a hundred and stored them away. In addition to this brand of fruit, or vegetable, whichever one may desire to call it, tere is also displayed several specimens of the sugar beet, some weighing as high as six pounds. These beets, in the absence of a sugar refining, are used with great profit for feeding milk cows and other animals. A half acre will produce ten tons of the roots. A stalk of corn, also on exhibition, measures twelve feet and is a splendid speciman of the Iowa corn, in which state the seed was produced.

DIXON & KELSO

PEACHES

Dixon & Kelso have arranged for large shipments of Peaches to arrive daily. Would advise our customers to lay in their supply as the best Peaches will be ripening during the next ten days. We will make a special price for Sugar during Peach season.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT LAUNCHED BY MR. HAMILL

Disgruntled Party Men Gathered at Court House Tuesday Night.

Of the fourteen districts in Garrett county but three, Nos. 7, 10 and 14, were represented in the much-heralded and widely advertised people's convention held at the court house in Oakland Tuesday night, which assemblage, presumably, was for the purpose of launching a movement for the bettering of political conditions in Garrett county, but, it has been freely predicted, is nothing more nor less than an effort to add strength to the Democratic candidate for chief judge in his fight against Mr. Sloan.

The call was made at the instigation of Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill after a visit to Cumberland last Wednesday afternoon, at which time a conference was held between Mr. Hamill and the friends of Judge Boyd, including some Baltimore and Ohio Railway officials.

At the meeting Tuesday evening the court room was comfortably filled, the majority of the people present being onlookers, the strength of the movement being apparent when a rising vote was taken on a resolution introduced when not more than twenty people voted, including disgruntled Republicans, sore Democrats and four Prohibitionists.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hamill who also named the chairman of the convention, Capt. J. W. Cochrane, recently of Cumberland, but now a resident of Loch Lynn Heights. Mr. Hamill in his remarks severely denounced the Republicans and Democrats alike, criticising the ticket already named by the former, and closed his remarks by saying "I am an independent man; I want no office, but I shall be dissatisfied with the ticket to be named by the Democrats when the convention of that party meets on the 18th of the present month." He then introduced a resolution which invited members of both parties to participate in a convention to name a people's ticket on the 23rd inst. Rev. Bolton, of Mountain Lake Park, suggested that the resolution be made to include members of all parties, and the amendment was seconded by one Hiram P. Tasker.

After the resolution had been adopted speeches were made by a number of those present, including Mr. H. A. Hardesty, a pronounced prohibitionist, and also by Mr. W. D. Hoye, both of Deer Park district. Mr. Hoye state that he had never voted for but one Republican in all his life, that man being Mr. E. E. Sollars, and added that after he had done this his conscience burdened him so much that he "promised the Lord if He would forgive him he would never vote for another Republican." A rather remarkable statement from one who is allied with a people's movement to better conditions, is it not? The only inference to be made is that Mr. Hoye proposes to support the Democratic ticket and that he is in the people's movement for the sole purpose of getting an opposition ticket in the field and then deserting it, which may be also the intention of the leaders in the movement.

The resolution adopted calls for a convention to assemble in Oakland on the 23rd inst. to name a ticket, the delegates to the convention to be named at primaries to be held on the 18th inst.

This movement is the result of the dethronement of the Hamill faction by the Democratic State Convention in Baltimore recently. That faction has been extremely sore at the organization ever since and Mr. Hamill's activity in the people's movement is for the purpose of administering a crushing blow against the Browning or regular wing of the Democracy in the county.

Investigating Maryland Roads.

Civil Engineer Blake Taylor spent several days in Garrett county, Maryland, during the past week, studying the extensive road building which is now under way in that section. Mr. Taylor was much pleased with the thorough manner in which the Marylanders are constructing their roads. Our neighbor state is spending five million dollars on the building of state highways, $230,000 of which goes to Garrett county. It is the intention of the Maryland people to build the road to the state line and Mr. Taylor is an enthusiastic advocate of this state taking the matter up and extending the road from the Maryland-West Virginia state line to Parkersburg or some other western point in this state. The matter is certainly worthy the serious discussion of our state legislature.—Elkins Inter-Mountain.

Subscribe for the Republican.

MR. SLOAN'S NOMINATION

Pleases The Garrett County Republican Voters.

Bloomington, Md., Sept., 6th, 1909.

To the Editor of the Republican.

The action of the Garrett delegation to the Judicial Convention which met at Hagerstown last week, in casting the vote of the county for D. Lindley Sloan, thereby giving him the nomination for Chief Judge, cannot be too highly commended.

It is the duty of every party to nominate its strongest candidate for any office, and no mistake was made in selecting Mr. Sloan for the position.

Nothing is to be said against Judge Boyd, who commands the respect and esteem of all classes, but, as under our system of government, it is incumbent upon political parties to name candidates for the judiciary and to fill those positions by popular vote, it then resolves itself into the simple question of each party supporting its own candidate, everything else being equal.

That Mr. Sloan is fully equipped and qualified to fill the place and serve the people upon the bench goes without saying. He is a man of lofty purpose, of clean and unblemished character, without prejudice and free from malice, a lawyer of ability and the possessor of more then ordinary common sense, a quality that will stand him in good stead when he puts on the ermine of the office for which he has been named and to which the people of this Circuit will elevate him at the coming election.

I know it is being said that the judiciary should be divorced from politics, and should be non-partisan in its make up, but this cry has been raised by the Democratic party who should be the last people on earth to give voice to such a sentiment. It is only necessary to remind the people that when Judges Sloan and Stake died that this principle was entirely overlooked and ignored by a Democratic Governor, who promptly appointed two Democrats to fill the positions made vacant by death.

Governor Crothers, since his election, has had several judicial appointments to make, and has he ever appointed anyone, other than a Democrat, to the bench? So it won't do to say anything about a non-partisan judiciary, in the sense intended by those who are trying to gain through this cry.

Mr. Sloan upon the bench will be as free from political bias as any of his predecessors, and as clear of partisanship as his competitor, Judge Boyd, has been. He will dispense justice to all alike, regardless of their politics. He will bring to the discharge of the duties of his office every quality required of a faithful, conscientious and upright judge. It is the duty of every Republican in Garrett county to give him their undivided support.

Very respectfully,
A LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JUDGE ELIAS MERRILL.

Judge Elias Merrill, aged 71 years and 11 months, died at his home in Merrill, Garrett county, on Friday, from stomach trouble, after a several weeks illness.

Deceased was one of the best known citizens of Garrett county, where he had lived all his life, having been born and raised there. He was Judge of the Orphan's Court for six years and conducted a general merchandise store at Merrill for n any years.

He was looked up to as a man of sterling worth and ability and his advice was often sought upon various matters by the people of his community.

Judge Merrill is survived by his wife and five children as follows: Messrs. Charles, John and James Merrill, all of Garrett county and Mesdames Chambers DeWitt, of Piedmont and Walter Warnick, of Merrill. Also by two brothers and two sisters, Messrs. David Merrill, of Avilton, Garrett county, and Andrew Merrill, of Winchester, Va., and Mesdames Wesley Broadwater and Henry Broadwater, both of Garrett county.

The funeral, which was one of the largest ever witnessed in Garrett county, took place on Sunday afternoon. Services were conducted at the Merrill residence by Rev. John Green, at 2 o'clock. Mesdames J. T. Dobbie, M. F. Jarboe, and Miss Lizzie Rankin, members of the Lonaconing Presbyterian Church choir were present and sang several hymns during the services. Interment was made in a private cemetery on the Merrill estate.

The pallbearers were: Messrs. Jonas Wampler, Jonas Weitzell, Jacob Strickland, Jesse Robeson, Samuel Broadwater, Daniel Wampler, William H. Green and Jonas Broadwater. The flower bearers, all nephews of deceased were: Messrs. Jesse Merrill, Henry Merrill, Louis Broadwater and Salem Broadwater.—Lonaconing Star.

MR. D. LINDLEY SLOAN'S SUCCESS IS PROPHESIED

The Baltimore American Declares That His Election is Certain.

The Baltimore American of Sunday last in a column dealing with political matters treats thus of the Republican candidate for chief judge in the Fourth Maryland judicial circuit:

According to the present outlook, the Court of Appeals will be balanced by the addition of two Republican judges—Mr. Urner, in the Sixth district, consisting of Frederick and Montgomery counties, and Mr. Sloan in the Fourth circuit, which comprises Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties. They were nominated by the conventions of their respective circuits last week. They can condfiently look forward to their election, and their election will mean a balancing of the Court of Appeals of the state. On that bench there is only one Republican, Judge Schmucker, and, by the way, he is the only Republican state officeholder. There are some Republican clerks in the City Hall, but they were appointed, not elected. Their services are considered so valuable that they have not been discharged by a Democratic administration.

All the signs of the times and recent election figures point to the election of Messrs. Sloan and Urner to the appellate bench.

Times and conditions have changed in Western Maryland since 17 years ago, when Judge A. Hunter Boyd, now chief judge of the Court of Appeals, was elected. He had many factors in his favor which will be missing this year. In fact, he was elected by Republicans. He was elected in 1893 over B. A. Richmond, of Cumberland, by the narrow margin of 183 in a total vote of nearly 20,000. Allegany county gave him a majority of 118. There is no prospect that Judge Boyd will carry Allegany this year. Garrett was a doubtful county in those days. Now it is safely Republican by majorities ranging from 800 to 1000. Washington county was also a close county then. Now it seems to be safely anchored in the Republican column. The late William McKaig, Democrat, was twice elected to Congress in those days, in the Sixth district, of which Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties, which compose the Fourth judicial circuit, form the greater part. In recent years the district has given Republican majorities as high as 4,000.

Mr. Hammond Urner, who has been nominated for chief judge of the Sixth circuit was the Republican candidate for attorney general two years ago. He is an aggressive Republican who stands for the best policies of his party. He is a son of the Hon. Milton G. Urner, who many years ago represented the Sixth district in the National House of Representatives, who was later his party's leader in the Maryland Senate and still later was naval officer of the Port of Baltimore. Mr. Hammond Urner is one of the leaders of the Frederick county bar. When a candidate for attorney general he exposed the evils of the Wilson ballot law and the Democratic plans to make Maryland a one-party state by disfranchising voters. His Democratic opponent is Judge Glenn H. Worthington, who was appointed by Governor Warfield to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge McSherry. Mr. Worthington was the author of that disfranchising amendment of which Governor Warfield opposed and which was turned down by the legislature.

The contest between Judge Worthington and Mr. Urner will be close, with the chances favoring Mr. Urner. Montgomery county is admitted to be a Democratic county. It is not admitted, however, that its majority for Judge Worthington will overcome the Republican majority which Frederick county will give Mr. Urner.

Gnagey Family Reunion.

A reunion of the Gnagey family, of which many residents of Garrett county, Md., and Somerset county, Pa., are members, will be held at Riverside Park, on the trolley line between Meyersdale and Garrett, Pa., Thursday, September 23rd, at ten o'clock. A program of merit has been prepared and all relatives and friends of the Gnagey family are invited to be present. Mr. J. S. Gnagey, of near Oakland, has been chosen historian of the family and is now engaged in preparing a paper to be submitted at the gathering.

Arm Broken.

Willie Giessman, age eight years, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Giessman, of Oakland, fell over a log in the woods near the Bradley farm last Saturday afternoon and broke his left fore arm.

ROADS 1,800 YEARS OLD

Dr. J. F. Goucher Says They Are Better Than State Thoroughfares

Gratification, but also surprise, was yesterday expressed by Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, president emeritus of the Woman's College, and Mr. John M. Tucker, chairman of the State Road Commission, when they learned that each had been elected to a prominent office in the Interstate Goods Road Association.

Dr. Goucher was elected president of the new organization, and Mr. Tucker was named on the executive committee. Neither Dr. Goucher nor Mr. Tucker had participated in the conference which preceded the formation of the organization.

"While at Mountain Lake Park on other business," said Dr. Goucher, "I was invited to speak at the banquet of the conference. Being extremely interested in good roads, I rambled on longer than I had intended and spoke rather at length on the subject, but I had not the slightest suspicion that I would be elected to any office in the association. I left the banquet early and did not take any other part in the conferance, so the announcement that I had been chosen to the presidency was a great surprise to me, and I feel highly complimented.

"Good roads," continued Dr. Goucher "mean much to a community, and, living in an age and country of civilization as we do, such roads as we have in Maryland are a disgrace. I have seen roads in Arabia, built by the Romans in the second century, that are even now in much better condition than the streets of Baltimore—and those Roman roads have not been repaired for 1,800 years.

"As far as I can see now, I shall not outline or adopt any 'policy' for my incumbency, but shall first study the constitution and bylaws, to see what we can do in promoting the good roads movement, especially in Maryland and West Virginia. I have been studying the subject of roads in Maryland for a long time, and feel that I know pretty well what is needed, and the association will do its full share toward obtaining the needed improvements.

"The news in The Sun that I had been elected to the executive committee," said Mr. Tucker, "was a great surprise to me, as I had not attended the conference at Mountain Lake Park and had not expected the honor. At the same time however, I am highly appreciative of it.

"As I understand it, the Good Roads Association is formed for the purpose of 'advancing the cause' of good roads, and in this line it can be of great assistance to the commission here in Maryland. It can arouse and maintain interest in the movement and can also work along educational lines, acting besides in an advisory capacity, and offering encouragement in the commission's work. I believe that the association can do a vast amount of good."

HALF A CENTURY PASSED

A Home Visit After a Long Western Absence.

Mrs. Nettie May has for some time been enjoying what can be called a home visit among her friends and relatives at and near Grantsville, Garrett county. Her parents, Perry Shultz and Lydia Glotfelty Shultz, left Grantsville 50 years ago, and located themselves prosperously in St. Louis. Ten years later in the prime of life, he died from cholera. He was elected sheriff of old Allegany county ln 1853. His home for two years as sheriff was in the old jail opposite the present court house. He had the safe custody of Miller, the double murderer of Dr. Hadel and Graft. He received the warrant for the execution of the murderer, but the fatal day came a little after the sheriff's term expired.

Mrs. May, now a widow and a grandmother, has gleaning recollections of this historical occurrence. A few days ago she, with friends, made a visit to Cumberland. She ascended the Court House Hill to view the place where two years of her infant life was passed, but there was nothing to be recognized—the old jail, so-called, was not visible. Recollections both of interest and sadness came and went, but no object was recognizable.

Mrs. May is a lady of fine appearance and address, with cultivations calculated to make and hold friends. She deserves to be called a lady in the full meaning of the gentle term. Her visit, which will end in a week or two, will be remembered for many seasons by those who made her acquaintance, now and before.—Cumberland Times.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

Subscribe for The Republican.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of, natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

THE BALTIMORE NEWS

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The Baltimore News

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Whole World Eager To Hear Cook's Own Story

The report last Thursday that Dr. Frederick Cook has at last discovered the North Pole has caused press and populace alike to unite in unanimous praise for the intrepid American discoverer.

Already plans are on foot to give him on his arrival at Copenhagen aboard the steamer Hans Egede of the Greenland Colonial a reception that for magnitude and fervor will excel anything ever accorded anyone on Danish soil. Nansen, on his return in 1893, was given a royal welcome; but that to be accorded Cook will far eclipse it.

On a boat chartered for the occasion the entire City Council will go out in State to meet the discoverer and will present him a memorial commemerating his achievement.

As he enters the harbor he will have the escort of literally thousands of craft; cannon will boom, whistles blow and bells ring out the glad tidings of his approach to that city.

The King himself in a private audience will extend to him his personal felicitations and the congratulations of the Danish people on his historic exploit.

Following the audience with King Frederick, which will take place immediately upon Dr. Cook's arrival, there will be a banquet, at which men of distinction in every notable walk in life will unite to honor the man who has accomplished a task that has baffled many of the keenest minds and most intrepid souls in the civilized world for the last half century.

Everywhere in the city—on the streets, at the windows, from the top of buildings—the Stars and Stripes are flung to the breeze in compliment to the great American's success. The leading Copenhagen newspapers pay high tributes to the explorer.

At the American Legation Minister Egan has received a constant stream of callers all day long, each eager to congratulate the American people upon the discovery. The local American colony, too, is preparing a series of entertainments for the explorer.

While none of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's friends in the Explorers Club, New York, of which he was was president, doubts that he discovered the North Pole, there is one phase of the matter which those having experience in the Arctic region and with Esquimaux cannot understand. It is this:

The cablegram sent from Lerwick, Shetland Islands, states that Dr. Cook reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

The only white man who started with him on the dash to the Pole was Rudolph Franke, but he went with him only as far as Annortok, on the northwest coast of Greenland. Franke was left there by Dr. Cook to guard supplies. He was to stay there a certain time and then start south. Franke got back here in October, 1908, and brought with him the last message received from Dr. Cook.

Franke and Dr. Cook separated on March 3, 1908. On March 17 Dr. Cook wrote Franke a letter, which was carried to him at Annortok by Esquimaux. This letter was written March 17, 1908, from a point just north of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

Cape Thomas Hubbard is 500 miles from the Pole, yet 35 days later, on April 21, 1908, Dr. Cook, according to his cablegram, reach the Pole. A 500 mile journey in the Arctic in 35 days, encumbered with Esquimaux, dogs, slecs and other paraphernalia, is a feat heretofore undreamed of by Arctic explorers. The Esquimaux are notoriously slow travelers. They cannot be made to hurry' according to men who have had experience with them.

To make the 500 miles in 35 days Dr. Cook must have traveled at the rate of nearly 15 miles a day, which is a tremendous rate of speed in the Arctic, according to men who have been there. How he could have kept up such a pace continuously for 35 days they can not understand.

Some members of the Explorers' Club think there must be some mistake in the date given in the cablegram and believe that it was much later when he reached the Pole. If it took him but 35 days to get from Cape Thomas Hubbard to the Pole, they cannot understand why it shou'd have taken more than 16 months for him to get back into touch with civilition.

While Dr. Cook's trip to the Pole has been described as unpremeditated, and the result of a sudden impulse prompted by the Arctic fever which always possessed him, it was as a matter of fact carefully planned. It was not unpremeditated, but it was surreptitious, as no advance information of his purpose was given.

In consequence, the friends of Lieutenant Peary, who is now in the Far North in quest of the Pole, have harshly criticised Dr. Cook for nearly two years. They have charged that he stole a march on Peary when he sailed North in August, 1907, ostensibly as a member of a hunting expedition.

The way Dr. Cook came to go into the Arctic regions on the trip which has seemingly culminated in the discovery of the North Pole was this:

John E. Bradley, a millionaire resident of New York, who has hunted game in all corners of the earth, decided to early in the spring of 1907 to try his luck in the frozen North. He consulted Dr. Cook, and the latter agreed to go with him. In consequence of this agreement Mr. Bradley really became the financial backer of an enterprise which resulted in the discovery of the North Pole, although he little dreamed of such an important eventuality at the time of his first talk with Dr. Cook.

Mr. Bradley bought a 110-ton Gloucester fishing schooner, fitted her with an auxiliary gasoline engine, renamed her the John R. Bradley and late in the spring of 1907 went North in her, with Dr. Cook in command.

When this expedition started out it was announced to be nothing more than a hunting trip along the Greenland coast. All the crew of the vessel so regarded it, and even for nearly a year after the vessel's return from the North without Dr. Cook, it was declared that he had suddenly taken it into his head to try a one-man dash for the Pole and had left the schooner at Annortok for that purpose.

As a matter of fact the schooner was specially fitted out with the supplies which Dr. Cook would need in a dash to the Pole, and was understood between him and Mr. Bradley from almost the outset and that the attempt to reach the Pole would be made. Mr. Bradley admitted this in July, 1908, when he said in a statement:

"I think Dr. Cook has the best possible chance of reaching the North Pole. He has 150 dogs and sleds, which he would have naturally lightened as he got nearer the Pole. Then the idea was for him, after locating the Pole, to make his way back to land as fast as he could, killing the weaker dogs to feed the stronger ones. If he reaches Greenland, he will be almost certain to fall in with Danish whalers.

"When I started to fit out my ship for my shooting excursion I had no idea of making it include a Polar excursion as well, but Dr. Cook, who had been on many Polar expeditions, showed me it would cost only an extra $8000 or $9000, so I thought it was worth trying.

"The crew of my vessel did not know this was one of my objects when we left Gloucester, though the quantity of pennican on board and the many bundles of hickory for sledges caused the captain to suspect."

This clearly shows that before the schooner sailed from Gloucester Dr. Cook fully premeditated the dash for the Pole and had thoroughly equipped himself for the hazardous venture.

The hunting trip was a success. It ended the latter part of August, when the schooner was at Annortok, on the northwest coast of Greenland, about 500 miles from the Pole. Just before the schooner sailed south on August 27, 1907, Dr. Cook announced for the first time to the crew of the vessel that he meant to remain in the North to make a dash for the Pole. He asked for one volunteer to remain with him and join in the attempt. Rudolph Franke, a seaman on the schooner, volunteered and was accepted.

On August 26, the day before the schooner was to start south, the crew worked all day and part of the night unloading the Polar stores brought along for Dr. Cook. On August 27 the schooner sailed at noon for New York.

The first week was spent by Dr. Cook and Franke in building a house aided by the Esquimaux By the middle of September they had comfortable quarters built and then proceeded to lay in a stock of meat to last them through the long winter. The whole of the next month was devoted by Dr. Cook and Franke to hunting. At the beginning of the long Arctic night the temperature was between 30 and 40 degrees below zero.

Notwithstanding the intense cold the ice was not always firm, according to Franke, and traveling was dangerous, especially in the morning and evening. Dr. Cook and Franke found a new way to prepare dog food. Franke refused to disclose this secret, but said that Dr. Cook counted upon it giving him a big advantage over other explorers. Furs, clothing such as the Equimaux use, and harness for the dogs were purchased by Dr. Cook on trips he made at great risk and personal danger to Inglefield Gulf and North Star Bay.

The house they lived in during the winter of 1907-08 was built of boxes and consisted of one room, 12 feet square. In this room was done the carpentering, meat curing, baking, cooking, living and sleeping. It was also the reception hall for visiting Esquimaux.

Finally, on February 26, the start for the Pole was begun. At that time it was Dr. Cook's plan to take Franke with him all the way.

Ever since his first trip to the Arctic Dr. Cook had declared that the only way to reach the Pole was to make a start in the height of the Arctic winter, and thus get the advantage of a continuous ice passage. He also declared that compressed or tabloid foods were useless—that the only way to do was to live as the Esquimaux do and eat their food. He had no faith whatever in balloons or other modern schemes for reaching the Pole contending that the only effective method was by walking and hard work.

For years his fellow-members of the Explorers' Club were made familiar with his ideas on the subject. He declared it was useless to attempt to reach the Pole with several white men in the party; that the fewer the white men the better the chances of success.

That he had faith in his own convictions was shown when he asked only for a single volunteer from the crew of Mr. Bradley's schooner. And he proved it again when he started on the perilous journey with Franke as his sole white companion.

It was noon of February 26 when the start north was made. The first night was spent in three snowhouses on an an ice floe in Kahe's basin. The next day, February 27, the sun appeared for the first time in 140 days. Cape Sabine was reached late that evening and the next day the party was stormbound. The next March brought the party to Rice Strait, 10 miles northwest of Greely's memorable winter quarters of 1883-84. Finally Flagler bay was reached. There the rigors of the march exhausted Franke, and on March 3, 1908, Dr. Cook, not wishing to be encumbered with a sick man, ordered him back to Annortok to watch the supplies.

Franke went South to Annortok and Dr. Cook went North. More than a month later Franke, at Annortok, received a letter from Dr. Cook dated "March 17. The Polar sea, north of C. Hubbard," This letter said:

Dear Rudolph—Thus far it has gone very well, but the weather has been awful cold. We got no musk ox until we crossed Ellsmere Land, but since we have secured 102 musk ox, five bears and about 150 haers.

The Esquimaux will probably return slowly, for they like this land very well. I did not expect them to reach you until about the middle of May. If we are lucky we will take a short cut back and get to Annortok by the end of May.

When the natives get back give them all one block of tobacco and nothing more till I get back, except those who go away. Picodlima and Egingwah will go away. Give them a knife and a hatchet each and anything else which we can spare that they want. If you get a chance send to Igloodohoming and also to the Island of North Star a box of biscuit and a can of alcohol.

To the present we have seen nothing of Crookerland, and I am taking a straight course for the pole. The boys are doing well, and I have plenty of dogs. I hope to succeed. At any rate, I will make a desperate attempt.

While I expect to get back to you by the end of May, still I wish you to be ready to go to Acponie, the island off North Star, where the whalers' steamers come, by June 15, and if I am not back go home with the whalers. I think, however, we will be back.

Gather all the blue fox skins you can. These must be our money on the return trip. If you can get a few bear skins, take them, also norwhal and walrus tusks, but do not give too much for them.

The dogs that come back that belongs to us turn over to Ponicpa to feed and work. If Kudnu (the Dane) is still there, urge him to wait for our return either at Annortok or at North Star, for I am anxious to go to Upernivik at once on our return, and he can be of much use to us.

There is likely to be much open water between you and Etah, so you had better send the trunk with norwhal tusks and all things for the return to Etah at least, if not farther, as soon as you can.

I have regretted many time that you are not with us, but at the moment it seemed to best to send you back, and, on the whole, you are more assistance to me at the house to guard and care for our things than here in the field in this awful cold and wind. I trust you are of the same opinion. So goodbye, and now to the pole. Yours cordially,

FREDERICK A. COOK.

When Franke got back to New York in October, 1908, and brought this letter with him he also brought a sealed letter from Dr. Cook to his wife. The contents of this letter Mrs. Cook would never reveal.

Dr. Cook, while in winter quarters at Annortok with Franke, wrote his wife a letter on December 6, 1907. This letter was in part, as follows:

I have this opportunity to send a letter to Upernavik by Ramussen during this month, and I must hasten to report our progress to the present. I have 100 dogs, and as many more as I desire, with 15 of the men of the tribe assembled here for the attack over the new route accross Ellsmere Land, out by way of Nansen sound and back by Kennedy channel (the channel between Greenland and Ellsmere Land), thus using to good advantage the drift and the musk oxen, so abundant in Ellsmere Land.

All of my equipment is ready, and we hope to start for the goal late in January. With men and dogs well fed and under normal conditions, like my predecessors, I feel confident, as our equipment means, perfection. When we return we will push southward at once to Cape York and Upernavik.

The first news that the members of the Explorers' Club received of Cook's determination to make a dash for the pole reached them in the fall of 1907 in a letter from the explorer himself. This letter was written at Annortok on August 26, 1908, the day before the Bradley party sailed south, and was as follows:

I find I have a good opportunity to try for the pole, and therefore I will stay here for a year. I hope to get to the Explorers' Club in September, 1908, with the record of the pole. I plan to cross Ellsmere Land and reach the Polar sea by Nansen strait. I hope you can induce some of the members of the Club to come and meet me at Cape York. Here's for the pole with the flag.

At the time Rudolph Franke came back here in October, 1908, with the last news from Dr. Cook, Anthony Fiala, a friend of the Brooklyn explorer and who headed the William Ziegler expedition to find the Pole, said:

"This letter of March 17, 1908, from Dr. Cook places him on the Polar ice north of Cape Hubbard and on his way to the Pole. If Crocker Land is where it is supposed to be and turns out to be a chain of islands, as has been suggested, than Dr. Cook will have the advantage of a high northern base and next summer we may receive the news of his successful reaching of the Pole.

"Dr. Cook's march from Etah to Cape Hubbard, across Ellsmere Land and up to Nansen strait in 14 days was a splendid achievement in itself."

Two months ago the members of the Explorers' Club satisfied themselves that Dr. Cook had found the Pole. They worked out this conclusion with charts and deduction and taking into consideration his long absence.

Notwithstanding the confidence, the members of the Club raised a fund to finance a relief expedition. Two weeks ago the auxiliary schooner Jeanie sailed from St. John's, Newfonndland, bound for Etah, Greenland, which is 20 miles south or Annortok. The Jeanie will arrive there the middle of the month and will probably remain North all winter in ignorance of the return of Dr. Cook.

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A PROTEST FILED AGAINST HIS APPOINTMENT

Ministerial Association Asks Census Bureau to Hold Up Mr. Stump.

The Cumberland Ministerial Association has filed with the office of the director of the census in Washington a protest against the proposed appointment of Mr. John J. Stump, of Cumberland, as supervisor of the census for the district in Maryland embraced in the Sixth congressional district, namely the counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery. The association met this week and passed on a protest which was carried to Washington by one of the members of the association and filed Wednesday.

Mr. Stump, it is understood, has been recommended by Congressman Pearre for the appointment. Mr. Stump has always been close to Mr. Pearre and among the Congressman's leading lieutenants in his bitter factional fights in Allegany county. The proposed appointment is in recognition of faithful political service. Mr. Stump is a wholesale and retail liquor dealer in Cumberland, trading under the name of John J. Stump & Co. The protest is accompanied by copies of eight or ten advertisements which have been published by Mr. Stump in the furtherance of his business The protest is as follows:

"Cumberland, Md., August 30, 1909.

"Hon. E. Dana Durand,

"Director of the Census,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—The Ministerial Association of Cumberland, Md., being informed through the medium of the public press that the name of John J. Stump of this city is being considered for appointment as census supervisor for the counties comprising the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland, namely the counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick, respectfully beg leave to file this protest against the proposed appointment of Mr. Stump to this important and responsible position, urging as the basis of our objection the character of the business in which he is now and for many years past has been engaged.

"We desire particularly to call your attention to the character of certain advertising matter habitually circulated by Mr. Stump in the conduct of his business, specimens of which are hereto appended. In one of these advertisements he publicly urges on railroad men the use of whisky. Considering the hazardous nature of railroad employment we consider the character of this advertisemunt especlally censurable. We also respectfully call your attention to the annexed copy of the advertisement published in the West Virginia Argus of Kingwood, W. Va., in which he brings his wares to the attention of people living in territory where the sale of liquor is prohibited by law.

"In view of the above facts and bearing in mind the statement of President Taft in his letter outlining the duties of census supervisors in which the President says, "the supervisors are given complete discretion in the selection of the enumerators under them," we would not consider the proposed appointment a proper one. Our protest against the appointment is in nowise due to any desire to interfere in any way, matter or form with a political matter, but is based on two grounds alone, first, the character of the business of the proposed appointee; and second, the character of the advertising matter circulated by the proposed appointee, which is certainly susceptible of just criticism."

The advertisement first referred to is a display and reads: "Railroad men should keep a bottle of good whisky at home. Get the best at Stump & Co., 22 Bedford street." It is understood the advertisement was taken from a railroad men's picnic program.

The officers of the Cumberland Ministerial Association are: President, Rev. William Cleveland Hicks, rector of Emanuel Episcopal church, vice president, Rev. Dr. James E. Moffatt, of the First Presbyterian church; secretary, Edgar W. Pierce, St. John's Lutheran church; treasurer, J. William McCauley, St. Paul's Lutheran church.

It is stated that similar protests will be filed by ministers of Oakland, Hogerstown, Frederick and Rockville.

District Primaries A Failure.

The following letter from Mr. B. A. Richmond was published in the New York Sun August 27th. His views throw light on the situations here and gladly given space in our columns:

In the discussion of the direct primary it may not be uninterested to your readers to be informed of our experience in a Maryland county under a direct primary law in action. In this State all primaries by a recent law are now regulated by a long, minute and intricate statute, entailing enormous labor upon the election officials and great cost and expense to the county and candidates. Under this law any citizen who shall make application by a certain day, pay his share of the expense and is otherwise eligible can compel the supervisors to place his name upon the official ballot.

In practical operation the primary of each party, four weeks before the date of voting assumes all the objectionable characteristics of a regular election. Combinations and bargains, intrigue and trading, crimination and recrimination, newspaper charges and counter charges, and a regular flood of the usual hand bills, mark the closing days of the contest, with all the consequent bad feeling, interruption of business and disturbance of the peace of the community.

At a primary held here last week for the nomination of county officers fifty-seven persons offered themselves as candidates, and the result to a large majority of the members of that party, not professionally interested as politicians, was distinctly disappointing. Perhaps no scheme born of such alluring promises of reform ever proved so illusory. Some of the particulars in which the law in actual practice signally failed are as follows:

1. It was claimed that by a direct vote of the people a better class of men would be selected for the various offices than by the convention system. Just the contrary turned out to be the fact. As any man under the new system could force his name on the ballot by a mere compliance with the law a large number without regard to fitness crowded forward as candidates. This, of course, deterred better men who would have accepted a nomination from a convention from entering the unseemly scramble. The voter, being confined to a selection from among the names on the ballot (since independent voting is practically useless) was reduced to a mere choice between exils. The quality of the ticket nominated was thus entirely regulated by the selfish ambition the vanity or the effrontery of the candidates themselves, and not by their fitness at all. Net result, the selection, with a few exceptions of an inferior ticket, with better men left out of the running.

2. It as claimed for the new primary that it would at least enable the majority of the voters to express their will, whether the candidates selected should be the best who could be had or not. This proved to be a delusion. So many candidates crowded upon the ballot that some of those securing even a small minority were nominated. Thus in this county candidates receiving less than one-fourth of the total votes cast were actually nominated, although more than three-fourths of their fellow party men rejected them and preferred other persons.

3. It was confidently claimed that if the new primary did nothing else it must surely deliver the people from the domination of the party leaders or so-called bosses, but this proved to be the most amusing chimera of all. The party leaders by a tip to their favorites made sure that their names should be snugly on the ballot along with the rest, and then by quietly rallying their political henchmen throughout the county to the support of these particular favorites they were all forced to the front, and by thus receiving the largest minority vote the slate went through to a man. It was the simplest and easiest thing ever seen: not half as much trouble and bother to the leaders as managing a convention.

4. The bosses thereby escaped all responsibility for the nomination. If some of them are bad, did not the people make them? Why, what would you? The people cried for a direct primary and they got it. Then how can they blame the bosses if the scheme did not work out to suit them? Thus the bosses quietly made the whole ticket, while the people fondly thought they were choosing their nominees in defiance of the bosses. O tempora! It is to laugh. It makes one believe that Lincoln's talk about not being able to fool all the people all the the time was only one of his jokes after all.

These are but few of the particulars in which the direct primary has utterly failed to improve upon the convention system, but I need not name the rest.

It is sufficient to say that the plan in actual practice here has not accomplished a single reform so confidently claimed for it by its sponsors. Perhaps no one political panacea ever yet hatched in the cloistery brain of the sciolist or evolved from the a priori logic of the academician has proven in actual practice such a snare and a delusion as the direct primary.

In view of the encouragement the advocates of this system are receiving in certain quarters in your own State of New York, the wisdom of Solomon surely must have been at fault when he said, "In vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

EX-GOV. BROWN HAS A BOMB FOR DEMOCRATS

Predicted That He Will Bolt Party's Ticket—Scoffs at Leaders.

Ex-Governor Frank Brown promises to burst a political bombshell some time between now and election day, says the Baltimore Star. Just what will be the nature of the explosion is not known, and the ex-governor will not say himself. Consequently his friends are sitting back and waiting for something to happen.

Not a few predicted that he will bolt the Democratic ticket, while those close to the governor recall the fact that, not a week ago, he went on record as saying that the Republican platform held out greater promise for increased representation for Baltimore than the Democratic platform.

The former Governor prefers to keep his friends and enemies guessing as to what course he will pursue in the coming election, and he just sits in his office in the Baltimore City Hall and chuckling to himself. But he is thinking just the same, although he isn't saying a word.

"I am just laying low," remarked the city collector, "but first thing somebody knows something is going to drop. I will have a good many things so say between now and election day which will certainly make some of the wise fellows stand up and take their hats off to me. Don't ask me what I have up my sleeve now. Nobody will know now, but they certainly will know before November. When I get started in a political campaign I never know when to stop. I do not want to wake up too soon, for it might give the other fellows an opportunity to get busy and return my fire. But you just say for me that I am going to have some pretty spicy things to say on certain things before the election.

"And what about the Democratic leaders—will you pay your respects to them?" he was asked.

"Leaders," was the retort of the ex-Governor, "why who told those fellows they were leaders? They can't lead anybody. They may have their own opinions about leadership, but the other fellow has his, too. They can't prevent us from having it. But never mind. Just be quiet; things will be waking up pretty soon, and then I am going to have my say."

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
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2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

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TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

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Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

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Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates.
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

AS THE FOREIGN-BORN SEE IT.

One of the effects of the proposed suffrage amendment will be an unusually heavy registration of the foreign-born element. This factor in the city's voting population is thoroughly organized in order to make every vote tell against the measure that would cause inroads upon the voters of this class and debar others, for despite all the ingenuity they can bring to bear and the denunciation in their platform of the declaration that the amendment would prove a trammel on the foreign-born voter, the fact remains patent that this is the case. The immediate effect will be the enrollment of every foreign-born citizen on the registration list, thus insuring an unusually heavy poll of ballots of this voting section. As they will all be adverse to the amendment, the effect upon the chances of the Democrats in this city is likely to prove disastrous; certainly, their pet measure will be torn to tatters.

Incidentally, the projection of this nauseous issue into the campaign will prove beneficial, as it will incite the patriotic interest of the new citizens in the politics of the city and state; the propaganda against the amendment will have distinct educational value and result in the dissemination generally of beneficial information as to the political institutions and methods of Maryland that will tend to align the foreign-born voter steadfastly to the Republican party, as the party that stands nationally and in the state for the factors of progress.

It will be useless for the Democrats to deny the evident effect of their amendment, and their declaration that they have no intention to make it work hardship to the foreign-born voter will not swerve any such from steadfast opposition to it. These voters are not under the influence of race prejudice; and, indeed, they resent anything of this nature. Many of them have come from countries where Bourbonism in its logical outcome has created political tyranny of the harshest kind, and they have no sympathy for an endeavor to crush the political rights of any body of voters because of race considerations. They have been attracted to this land through the freedom of American political institutions; they will certainly not now seek to shackle any set of the community. Yet, when the danger comes to their own door and they see that their newly acquired rights are hazarded, they will throw all their strength into the effort to defeat the political plotters.

The holding of mass-meetings and the dissemination of literature will bring the fact to the knowledge of the foreign-born voters, and they will not need much urging to strike a blow at the defamation of the sacred rights of the franchise. No amount of chicanery or duplicity will hoodwink them. They are alive, thoroughly alive, and will be heard from with a unanimity that will be even more remarkable than their support of the movement to kill the Poe amendment. Many of them belong to a race that little more than three-quarters of a century ago was deprived of political rights in Maryland, the securing of which marked the casting down of the last bar to the perfect freedom of Maryland's political opportunities as compared with those of the advanced states.

The foreign-born voters know that no country has progressed in its political breadth that undertook to hamper the voting privilege with race restrictions. They understand full well that the chief glory of this country is its freedom from such curtailments, and they will not be party to an effort to place their adopted state in the unenviable position of fettering the franchise and robbing an element of the voters of their rights. They see that the process might very well be carried farther. They fear its immediate effect on themselves. The soft words of the Democratic spellbinders will be without effect.—Baltimore American.

HOYES.

Again the whistle of the steam thrashing machine is heard first at one farm and then another.

Messrs. Wm. Bowman and Gilbert Enlow are kept quite busy doing the thrashing in this community.

Within the past two weeks we have experienced several of the heaviest rain falls within a number of years. So far no damage was done to the crops here.

Mrs. Carson and daughter, of Pittsburg, who have been guests at M. Mattingly's for the past week, returned to their home last Monday.

On account of the inclement weather, there were no services in the M. E. church Sunday morning, however, Rev. Wolfe was at his post of duty.

Troy Glover and wife entertained a number of their relatives at their home Sunday. Among them were Allan Glover and daughter, Clyde Glover, wife and child.

Miss Bertha DeWitt, accompanied by her guest Miss Minnie Boroff, of Dayton, Ohio, Misses Sadie and Sudie Friend were visiting at the home of W. A. Smith's last Sunday.

Mr. McLelland, traveling salesman for Lindsay Hardware Company of Pittsburg, spent several days the past week in Hoyes with his lady friend, Miss Bessie Carson.

Miss Vinnie Kamp and Beason Glotfelty took supper and spent the evening with Miss Freda DeWitt last Sunday.

Misses Della Savage and Auburn Smith, who took in several days of Chautauqua and visited relatives and friends in Oakland, Mt. Lake Park and Deer Park last weeks have returned to their home.

Miss Sudie Friend left Hoyes Monday afternoon for Mt. Lake Park, where she will visit relatives the coming week.

W. A. Smith, one of the representatives to the Judicial convention at Hagerstown, left this place for that city where he will spent several days.

Arthur Custer and sister were calling on their sister, Mrs. Ravenscroft, at Accident one afternoon the past week.

Prof. A. W. DeWitt arrived in our town this week and will visit his brothers for a short time.

Rev. H. E. Friend assisted by quite a numbers of his neighbors, raised a fine large barn on his farm last Tuesday. The ladies of the family were also assisted by several of their neighbor ladies to serve two most sumptuous meals to all.

Misses Bertha Custer and Icie Friend attended the closing day of Chautauqua at Mt. Lake Park last Wednesday.

Misses Sadie Wilburn and Della Savage were out horseback riding Saturday evening, which they both enjoyed immensely, and according to the velocity with which they traveled we think they exceeded the speed limit, and undoubtedly the horses were tired enough had they been "Broncho Ponies" to unload by "bucking."

The members of the Epworth League are contemplating a box supper in the near future for the purpose of raising funds to purchase an organ for the church, which is badly needed.

McHENRY.

McHenry is booming.

The hack from Rocky Point made a flying trip to the Sang Run cave last Sunday. We see they have made a raise of two horses and fly nets.

Mr. T. C. Hinebaugh made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Mr. T. Browning and son, Charles, were seen passing through our town last Sunday.

Messrs. Ralph Brenneman and Murray Stark were calling on Mr. Floyd Fear one day last week.

Mrs Mahlon Glotfelty spent last Sunday at the home of Mrs. Arch Glotfelty.

Miss Florence Edwards spent last Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mrs. Geo. Glotfelty.

Miss Esther Hinebaugh was a pleasant caller on Miss Sarah Savage one day last week.

Quite a number of our young ladies were out horseback riding one day last week.

Mrs. Lou Lowdermilk and daughters, Mary, Anna and Georgia, spent a day last week at the home of J. M. Lowdermilk at Hoyes.

Several automobiles were seen flytng through our town last Sunday. We are sorry to say they were not from Sang Run.

Mr. Claude Lowdermilk and sisters, Mary and Anna, were at Hoyes Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Minnie Hinebaugh has quite a number of city boarders at this writing.

Mr. Jonas Glotfelty, Jr., spent last week with his grandfather.

If you hear from us no more, remember we are still here.

BLUE JAY.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

TROUBLES OF LOCAL DEMOCRATS NOT LESSENED

Mr. Hamill Threatened to Fly Off at a Tangent.

The Baltimore American of last Saturday contained the following interesting bit of political news:

Troubles for the Democrats in several counties were echoed yesterday at the meeting of the New Democratic State Central Committee, which met at the Eutaw House on Thursday.

These troubles were threshed over yesterday by Democrats who lingered in the city after the meeting of the state committee. They found but little to solace them in the situation in several counties. Garrett county seemed to be the storm center of Democratic apprehensions. This was a safe and sure Democratic county in years gone by, but during the last quarter of a century there has been an influx of people into the county who have developed its resources and who in their labors have been greatly aided by the Republican tariff. The result has been that the county, appreciating the benefits of Republican principles, has switched to a safe Republican county. In this switching the Republicans have been aided, especially during the current year, by factional fights among the Democrats.

The Democratic situation has not been improved by the appointment of Mr. Moses R. Hamill as the third member of the state central committee of the county. This appointment was made by Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the state central committee, in conformity with the recommendation of the committee on credentials of the recent state convention.

The appointment of Mr. Hamill has created an awful rumpus in Democratic politics in Garrett county. Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., does not hesitate to say that he will not stand for the appointment, which places the Browning faction in control in the county.

Hence more lively and interesting times in Garrett.

Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., favored the appointment of Mr. Porter, a cousin of Governor Crothers, as the third member of the committee, but in this recommendation he was left in the cold.

Mr. Moses R. Hamill, who has been appointed by General Vandiver as the third member of the county committee, is progressive and is an ex-member of the School Board and one of the strongest supporters of the Browning faction in the county. This gives the Brownings control of the regular party organization. This faction is in full accord with the state organization in all interests affecting the policy of the party. They now state they will proceed to nominate a regular Democratic ticket according to the primary call, as applications have been filed by candidates for delegates to the convention in nine of the fourteen districts of the county.

LEG AMPUTATED.

Mr. William C. Wilderson, Aged 75, Underwent Serious Operation.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Henry W. McComas and Dr. J. E. Legge went to the William C. Wilderson homestead over in District No. 8, this county, where they amputated Mr. Wilderson's left leg below the knee.

For a long time past Mr. Wilderson had been a great sufferer from an injury he received and which eventually produced a gangrenous condition of the member, and in order to at least prolong his life, the operation was necessary, which was successfully accomplished, notwithstanding the extreme age of the patient, he being 75 years old, and in a weakened state on account of his long illness. Every hope is entered for his ultimate recovery.

SANG RUN.

Mrs. J. C. Hoffman and littte daughter, of Accident, are visiting at N. C. Browning's this week.

Claude Lowdermilk and sisters, Mary and Anna, of McHenry, attended church here Sunday.

Miss Florence Edwards spent Saturday evening and Sunday at McHenry.

J. Frank Browning has gone to Swallow Falls, where he is employed by G. D. Browning.

Andrew Shartzer was in this section Monday buying cattle.

J. Alvin Friend and family spent Sunday at P. W. Groves'.

Alvin Englehart, of Accident, called on Miss Josephine Browning last Saturday evening.

Paul S. Hoye was a pleasant caller at N. C. Browning's Saturday evening.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland. Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following poem is composed in memory of our only and departed sister, Mrs. Barbara E. Bender-Lohr by her youngest brother, and is affectionately dedicated to her ten surviving orphan children, to our aged and venerable father, and to my seven older brothers.

It was on an autum afternoon,
Down among the West Virginia hills,
Woeful message came to me, so soon,
O're the mountain peaks and rushing rills.

I could hear the crickets chirping
As the message read of death to me;
On the distant upland residing,
That bereaved home I then could see.

Death had come and snatched the heart from home,
Left ten orphan children, thus to mourn—
Mother's loss they scarcely can condone;
Cruel Death! thou makest home forlorn;

Mother's voice, they never more can hear,
It is still, and never more will speak
Gentle words so sweet to human ear,—
Words of life with love and truth replete.

Never more in times of direst pain,
Will the music of that soothing voice
Lull the weary head to ease again
Gently bid the fainting heart rejoice.

Oft thy heart was troubled, heavy, sad;
Yet thy patient hands kept toiling on,
So thy darling children might be glad—
Mother, dear, they miss thee, thou art gone

Lonely orphans gather round the hearth,
But the embers on the hearth burn low;
Still, the voice of evening song song and mirth:
Breezes moan thru trees in sunset glow.

Mother, now thy days on earth are over,
Now, thou hast a home not made of clay,
Now, no more the shadows of evening
Steal across the sky and clouds the day.

Worthy mother, true and meek and fair,
Richest gift, thou, and noblest pleasure,
Like the precious pearl and diamond rare,
Art to home the costliest treasure.

Healing balm for every sorrow,
Smiles for trouble, soothing tears for pain,
Economic but never narrow,
Thinking more of love than much of gain.

Dearest friend to man in all the earth,
Sung by poets, revered by ages,
Who can calculate thy truest worth?
Not one among ten million sages.

Ah, my heart grows sad, as looking back
To the time of childhood's joyous days,
I reflect how sister rested not,
While at will I could engage in plays.

Alas! alas! how dreary the night,
And how sad the thought to you and me,
Since in yonder grave, and out of sight,
We have placed our love at rest to be.

But beyond this sad and tearful land,
Where there is no night, but all is fair,
We may truly know each noble hand
Now the palms of victory shall bear.

Where the crystal streams thru endless time,
Ever flow o're countless golden sands,
Where humanity shall meet, in fine,
We again shall clasp our loved one's hands.

C. E. B.

Students' Recital.

Miss Daisy Grant's class will give a recital in the public school building Friday evening at 8 o'clock to which all are cordially invited. Admission will be free.

New School to Open.

A note to THE REPUBLICAN from Prof. U. G. Palmer, principal of the Oakland schools, says: "All pupils of the Oakland schools, living east of the center of Third street, are requested to report at the old court house at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday, September 13th."

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 1, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$152,714 65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		106 16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		1,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		4,396 19
Bonds, securities, etc		13,634 57
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		164 33
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		983 39
Due from State Banks and Bankers		600 85
Due from approved reserve Agents		47,528 40
Checks and other cash items		359 44
Notes of other National Banks		2,160 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		119 97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$15,116 40	
Legal-tender notes		15,116 40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		2,500 00
Total		$334,381 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	2,136 85
Due Trust Companies and Savings Banks	12 43
Dividends unpaid	93 00
Individual deposits subject to check	95,462 25
Savings deposits	109,269 50
Time Certificates of Deposit	1,313 20
Cashier's checks outstanding	94 31
United States Deposits	1,000 00
Total	$334,381 54

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1909.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER,
E. E. SOLLARS,
E. H. SINCELL,
Directors.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,
OAKLAND, MD.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

Westernport Mercantile Company

Having purchased the stock of merchandise and fixtures of the late Wm. W. Sweet, at Swanton, Md., we shall continue the business and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and a well selected line of Groceries and Provisions

We wish to inform our prospective customers that we shall do a strictly cash business, or its equivalent, in Country Produce, etc., for which we shall allow the best prices the markets afford.

Soliciting the continued patronage of Mr. Sweet's old customers and trusting that our business relations may be mutually pleasant, we are,

Very truly yours,

C. S. REPP, Manager
GEO. L. MICHAELS, Sec'y and Treas.

Westernport Mercantile Co

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. Harry Loar and Miss Lottie Loar are spending two weeks in Atlantic City.

Money to loan in amounts to suit borrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attys.
28-4t

Dr. W. W. Davis, manager of the Park, spent Monday in Baltimore on business.

Mr. Roy Hamill returned to Oakland yesterday morning from a business trip to Philadelphia.

Hon. James M. Sloan, of Lonaconing, was in Oakland and at the Park last Tuesday on business.

Major and Mrs. Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, are in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Offutt.

Mrs. Geo. W. Keys, of Alexandria, Va., arrived in Oakland and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger returned yesterday morning from a week's stay at Atlantic City, very much improved in health.

Judge and Mrs. Robert R. Henderson, who spent the summer at Deer Park, have returned to their home in Cumberland.

Mrs. C. F. Hammond and son Roy left Oakland yesterday morning for Atlantic City, where they will remain for two or three weeks.

Mr. Marcus Aurelius Robiscus White returned Tuesday morning from a week's visit to his brother, Arthur White, in Pittsburg.

Mrs. J. W. Kennedy, of New York, who has been here as the guest of relatives for a short time, will return to her home Monday.

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, has cancelled his engagements for his Oakland meeting next Sunday.

Miss Margaret Hull, of Westminster, and Miss Katharine Mason, of Friendsville, were guests for a day or two last week of Miss Cora Frantz at the Frantz Hotel

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

Miss Fannie Browning returned to her home in Oakland Monday evening after a several days visit to Miss Addie Ennis, on East Main street.—Lonaconing Star.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy, of Washington, D. C., who was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Sincell in Oakland for two weeks, returned to her home Sunday morning.

STRAYED, July 30, from the home of R. Morris, Terra Alta, W. Va., a very large yellow Angora Cat. Ten dollars cash reward will be paid for information leading to its recovery alive. Telephone Preston Republican newspaper office, Terra Alta.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sal at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

Mr. William Bowman, one of the few Democrats of District No. 5, was in the city last Friday when he called at this office and ordered THE REPUBLICAN sent to his address for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Edward J. Frantz and little daughter, who spent several weeks at Friendsville and Selbysport, where they were guests of relatives and friends, returned to their home in Oakland Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koen, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pipes, of Cameron, West Va., Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Snyder, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., and Rev. Stalnaker, of Thomas, W. Va., were guests for a week at the residence of Dr. and and Mrs. R. B. Ward in Oakland.

A letter from a friend at Jenningston, W. Va., the seat of operations of the Jennings Lumber Company in West Virginia, states that there are at present fifteen residents of that town suffering from typhoid fever and that the cases generally are of a severe type.

Mrs. Ophelia Trippett, matron at the State Home at Salem, West Va., since the founding of that institution, recently resigned her position and is now in Oakland on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones. Early in next month Mrs. Trippett will leave for California, where she will spend the winter.

Mr. Frank O. Glotfelty, of Oakland, who has a large lumbering contract with the Croft Lumber Company at Alexander, West Va., left for that point yesterday. The present contract with the lumbering concern is of such magnitude that it will require fifty men and about fifteen teams two years to complete it. Mr. Glotfelty shipped his wagons and other paraphernalia by rail and took his horses overland.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $25,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

TOT OF EIGHT YEARS KILLED BY WHISKEY

Son of Mr. and Mrs. John W McCullough at Friendsville. Drinks Poison

Last Sunday afternoon about three o'clock John W. McCullough, aged eight years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. McCullough, of Friendsville, found a pint bottle of whiskey in his father's barn at the above town and not knowing what was contained in the flask drank the entire contents, his death resulting Monday evening about nine o'clock, the child not having regained consciousness from the time he was found lying in the barn until his death ensued thirty hours afterwards.

While it has not been definitely determined by the physicians attending the child, it is thought by some at Friendsville that the whiskey contained a drug, while others are of the opinion that the great amount of liquid taken by the child would itself produce paralysis and ended with the demise of the little one.

Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are nearly heart broken over the death of the little boy. He was an extremely bright and interesting child. His funeral took place Tuesday and was largely attended by many sympathetic relatives and friends.

Messrs. E. S. West and John Felty, Jr., returned to Oakland yesterday from the vicinity of Parsons, W. Va., where they went on business connected with the sale of a large body of real estate.

Rev. C. E. Guthrie and family, of Washington, D. C., were the guests of their uncle Rev. H. H. Knight, on Tuesday, returning from a brief visit to Mt. Lake Park. Rev. and Mrs. Guthrie have recently lost their eldest son, Freedom Cowan Guthrie, aged sixteen years, by appendicitis.—Piedmont Herald.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of Lonaconing, who held the position of foreman in this office until the early months of the present year and who since that time been at his home, returned to Oakland last Thursday afternoon by way of Grantsville and the Accident road, resumed his position in this office Friday morning last.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of West Virginia will open at Mannington on September 29. There will be 300 or more delegates there from various sections of West Virginia, and the meetings will last for a week or more. The conference will be presided over by Bishop Luther Wilson of Cincinnati. The meeting of the laymen of the conference will open on Friday, October 1, following the opening of the conference.

Last Friday at the noon hour a horse belonging and attached to the grocery wagon of James P. Treacy, and driven by Donald Maffett, ran away down the alley between the Maffett home and the old court house. At the mouth of the alley the wagon turned turtle and landed against the fence on the lower side of the road, carrying the horse along with it, which remained upon its back until released from the wreckage by a number of men who were attracted to the spot by the noise made by the wagon when it upset and by cries of the little boy who suffered painful injuries to both legs.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, of the Garrett National Bank, made a record run in his Maxwell automobile last Monday. At 8.30 Mr. Jones, accompanied by Miss Grace Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jones and Mr. J. M. Jarboe, Jr., left Oakland and arrived at Meyersdale before noon, going via McHenry and Bittinger. The return to Oakland was made by way of Grantsville, Keyser's Ridge and the Cove to Accident where supper was served to the party, and they arrived here at about eight o'clock, the distance traveled as shown by the cyclometer being one hundred and two miles. Mr. Jones traversed that portion of the county which he had never before seen and is high in his praise of the many beautiful farms passed during the trip, the evident thrift of the Garrett countians and the future of the section through which he journeyed.

Dr. W. L. Davidson, superintendent of the Mountain Chautauqua, and also manager of the National Chautauqua Bureau, Washington, D. C., returned to the Park last Monday night from a ten days' business visit to Chicago and other western points. The Davidson list of attractions for 1910 is an exceptionally strong one, judging from the preliminary list printed in this office last week, which includes many of the old favorites, among them being Dr. Jahu DeWitt Miller, Rev. George R. Stuart, Governor Robert B. Glenn, Ernest Thompson-Seton and others equally as well known from one end of the country to the other. Then an additional attraction in the Davidson list is Dr. Davidson's own brother, Frank S. Davidson, of "Farmer Hopkins" fame, whose appearance in Oakland and elsewhere in his favorite comedy always crowded the house to the doors. Dr. Davidson is mapping out great work for the National Bureau this winter and his success as a manager is assured.

The Republican for Job Work.

ON THE ALLEGANIES

A Free Advertisement and Some Other Things about Beautiful Mountain Lake Park.

[From the Carroll Record:]

There is one aggravating feature of a mountain vacation, and that is the weather. Of course, weather conditions, everywhere, has much to do with the pleasure of an outing, but in our experience there is no brand of weather so panicky, or so disagreeable, when it is disagreeable, as that which is at home on this mountain's top, and everything here seems to add to it. For instance, when it rains, it is invariably a cold rain, and as all hotels and cottages are constructed for sleeping and eating conveniences, and not for indoor life, about the only way to keep comfortable on cold rainy days, is to go to bed. Ideally, a vacation in the mountains is an outdoor vacation; taking walks, enjoying the magnificent scenery and breathing in the tonic atmosphere; but as a matter of fact, the ideal is pretty apt to give way to the real, and the real in our case was four days of cold, damp, showery, rheumaticky, wish-I-was-home kind.

However, for four days now we have had the real thing—altogether too fine to describe, and everybody is happy. Even on the nice mornings we are having now, the thermometer ranges from 34 to 36 degrees, while fire-place fires and heavy blankets are decidedly comfortable. The most of the day the weather is fine and bracing.

Mountain Lake Park, in spite of a full week of cloudy dampness in the heighth of the Chautauqua program, is having a very successful season, and a splendid program. Altogether we think this is one of the very best of eight we have spent here, and in some respects the best. It is regarded by many the "turning point" which means many improvements for seasons to come. At the service on Sunday, the audience voluntarily gave pledges amounting to over $2000, which will enable the management to have use of an entirely new and separate revenue with which to carry on and develop its work, and the outlook is that many more such subscriptions will be made both this year and next.

Visitors are beginning to realize just how much they enjoy, for which they do not pay anything; to the Park Association. Indeed, the Park has very little revenue, aside from the auditorium, and a very large portion of this goes toward supplying the talent; there is no admission charge to the grounds, no rebate on railroad tickets, and very few concessions sold; in a large measure, the resort is feee to all, and it does not seem fair this should be so. Hence, the beginning, on Sunday to create a new voluntary contribution fund.

Without doubt, coming to Mt. Lake Park is a habit which grows on one; to those who like it, there is nothing which quite takes its place; but, its freedom, and its very cheapness for what you get, is against it. The hotels and cottages too short a season to make money, hence, the tendency to limit boarding accommodations to fit the prices prevailing, and some go away dissatisfied. But, most people do not come here to eat, and enjoy the luxuries of city hotels, or even their own homes, but consider the attractions altogether worth while making some sacrifice for.

The lectures, music, and enjoyments of various kinds, mentally and physically, are all clean, helpful and uplifting, and would be ungrateful indeed to criticize the place harshly.

Next year will be better still, is the optimistic motto, but, if it be no better, it is still good enough. This year we have taken in two new points—Truesdale Farm and Eagle Rock. The former is a delightful spot, eight miles away, on one of the mountain ridges, giving a vast view on two sides. The owner, Col. Truesdale, who lives in Washington as his permanent home, conducts a big sheep farm here, raising only the finest breeds, and does a very profitable business in the sale of select animals and their products. Eagle Rock is perhaps the highest point within driving reach, and is nine miles away. From it one gets a vast panorama on all sides—wonderful hills and valleys of tree tops—a point from which to dream of the vastness of the world, and the smallness of one's self. It is a splendid place for "big headed" people to visit, for if they have anything like true conception of the relative greatness of things, they must realize that, as compared with the Creator of all, they have created mighty little, by their own efforts, with truly grand and lasting characteristics.

Of course, everybody goes to Oakland, 1½ miles distant, that "jumping off" place of Maryland, of which we hear so little. But, Oakland, in the popular slang, "is going some." Just now the streets are all torn up, then torn up some more, for the little city is putting in a complete sewerage system, water, and natural gas—gas for heat, light and power, at 20 cents or 25 cents per 1000—all at one dab, and they will issue bonds for the whole transaction. Moreover, private property is being rapidly improved, and especially in its fashionable section it has many magnificent dwellings which would do credit to the suburban section of any of our large cities. But, the readers of the Record are not likely greatly interested in such items.

We will close this letter with a single odd experience—that of going through a deserted, or unused, fully furnished hotel of 75 rooms—Overlook Inn. A hotel which has been the victim of financial trouble and consequent litigation, mixed with personal stubbornness, for the past four or five years. Through a friend, we secured the key of the building and went through it from top to bottom. The interior, as well as exterior, is going to ruins. Leaking roofs and dampness have played havoc with walls and furniture—and very good furniture too. The dining-room tables, stacked with queensware, glassware and table linen. The bedrooms are furnished, except as to carpets and linen; mattresses—all of them excellent quality felt—the blankets and comforters are more or less in confusion, but there; the oak furniture is swollen and warped, the nicely upholstered parlor furniture is practically ruined; the office paraphernalia, everything about the place, will soon be worthless junk, and one can't help but ask the question, time and again, whether there is any sensible reason for such a condition. The whole muddle seems to rest on two overlapping mortgages, and contrariness, and this is the condition of a beautifully located house, at which we had the unwelcome experience, five years ago, of being turned away because there was "no room at the Inn." We were glad to get out again, for the house seemed to have a lot of dead people in it somewhere.

The last of this week, we hope to be home again, the better for the outing, and our readers the better, perhaps, for a change of editorship—but, next year if any one want to go to Mt. Lake Park, we will take pleasure in giving them "pointers," and perhaps piloting them, for we have unquestionably renewed our allegiance to the place. P. B. E.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.,
10-8t

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Sale Remodeling

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

Road Work Being Rushed by Contractor Who Is Using Two Shifts of Men.

Mr. J. E. Francis, the road contractor, received yesterday another traction engine from the manufacturers at York, Pa., and this morning the machine made its initial trip over Hooppole with a string of stone cars. Mr. Francis has now at work in transporting materials four traction engines which are kept going night and day, the night work having been inaugurated last night when a night shift of men was put to work unloading cars and hauling the materials out on the road.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

The last quartely meeting will be held at Deer Park, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock and Sunday morning at eleven. The quarterly conferance will be held at the same place Tuesday evening, Sept. 14th, at 8 o'clock.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Wesley Chapel—Preaching at 11 a m.

Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. B. Workman.

Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

All visitors invited to worship with us.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching 10:45 a. m. by Rev. J. O. Bolton.

Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Epworth League Monday 8 p. m.

Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Luther League Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Service will be held in St. Matthew's P. E. Church, Oakland, Md., on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 11 a. m., Rev. L. E. Goodwin officiating.



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

AT AUNT NANCE ALFORD'S CABIN.

Story of a Tragedy Averted by a Woman's Determination.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

Alford's Cabin was the name of a stagecoach eating station halfway between two thriving Rocky mountain mining towns. It was kept by Mrs. Nancy Alford, a small, cheery and exceedingly active woman, who claimed for herself the distinction of having crossed the plains with an ox team in 1859 and the further honor of having been the first white woman to enter Fairplay gulch, in which her cabin stood.

Her husband's grave, over which the snows of three winters had drifted, was under a clump of stunted and gloomy pines up the rocky slope of the mountain.

There were two little grassless and sunken graves beside that of Aunt Nancy's husband. In one of them her little girl of five years had been laid and in the other her boy of six.

"I ain't never been back to the states sence I come out here, and I never expect to go now. All I care for in this



"YOU DON'T KNOW HOW GLAD I AM TO SEE YOU!"

world is up there," Aunt Nancy would say, with a wave of her hand toward the pines under which were the three graves.

The cabin was a long and narrow one story structure of three rooms. Its exterior was dreary and without a suggestion of the brightness and comfort within save for the turkey red calico curtains with white lace borders.

But within things were very different. Aunt Nance Alford's cabin, Aunt Nance's grub and Aunt Nance herself were topics on which the stage drivers discoursed until Aunt Nance's fame had spread far and wide.

She was a short, slender and wiry little woman about fifty years old. She always wore a plainly made starched calico gown, with a white apron tied around her waist, the strings in a neat bow in front.

One day in the early spring Jack Hughes, one of the stage drivers, brought Aunt Nance a letter from the nearest postoffice, eight miles distant. Letters came rarely to Aunt Nance, and they always filled her with pleasurable excitement.

This was in a large brown envelope, and Aunt Nance drew out a photograph with the letter.

She glanced at it eagerly and saw the face of a young and delicate girl of perhaps fifteen years.

"Who in the land can she be?" said Aunt Nance. She unfolded the letter, glanced at the signature and read it aloud. "Your affectionate niece, Marcia Merrick.'

"I declare I'd most forgot I had such a niece," said Aunt Nance. "But of course she's my sister Lucy's girl. Lucy's name is Merrick. I ain't heerd from her for two years. It's time some of 'em was writin'."

She sat down and read the letter slowly, her eyes filling with tears as she read. She wiped them on a corner of her apron when she had finished the letter and said to Kate Dooley, her "help:"

"It's from my sister's girl. My sister is dead, and so is her husband. Their girl, Marcia, seems to be all alone in the world and not very strong. She wants to come out and stay with me awhile and try this mountain climate for her health.

"Well, she can come. I'll make her more than welcome. It's many a year since I see any of my own folks, and it'll do me good to see somebody right from New Hampshire with the Doolittle blood in her veins. I was a Doolittle, Kate."

She read the letter again. It was well written and stated briefly, in addition to the news which Aunt Nance had already communicated to Kate, that the writer was nearly sixteen years old and that she would have her own living to make, for her parents had left her little more than enough money to take her to Colorado.

"We'll talk about her supportin' herself when there's occasion for her to do it," said Aunt Nance as she folded the letter and restored it to its envelope.

She took up the photograph and looked at it long and lovingly.

"She's a Doolittle, out and out," she said. "She has the reg'lar Doolittle nose and her grandfather's chin right over ag'in. She's downright purty; she looks like her ma, and Lucy was the best lookin' one of our family. But she don't write a word about her brother! I wonder how that is. Lucy had two children."

Three weeks later the stagecoach came whirling up to Aunt Nance's door, and Jack Hughes called out when he saw Aunt Nance at the open door:

"Light load today, Aunt Nance—only one passenger, and I guess she's the one you're lookin' for."

A young girl, her plain black dress and hat covered with dust, stepped to the ground. Aunt Nance embraced her warmly.

"You're sister Lucy's Marcia!" she exclaimed excitedly. "I know without askin'. You're a reglar Doolittle, and you don't know how glad I am to see you!"

"You don't really look strong," Aunt Nance said while Marcia was eating the elaborate dinner prepared expressly for her. "But, la, my dear, you'll look like another girl after a summer up here in this mountain air."

Then she suddenly asked in a softer tone, "Where is your brother David, Marcia?"

Marcia's smile gave place to a pained and troubled look.

"I don't know, aunt," she said.

"Don't know? Why, how is that?"

"It is more than a year since we have heard anything from David," said Marcia. Then she added: "That is one reason why I wanted to come west, Aunt Nancy, besides what the doctor told me about my health. I think David is out here. I did not write anything about it, for I thought I would rather tell you all about it myself. I thought you might understand the story better and feel more kindly toward him to see you!

It was a brief and sorrowful little story of a boy's waywardness that she told, not an uncommon story of a naturally well disposed boy being led into wrongdoing by evil companions and finally running away after bringing disgrace upon his home.

"All we have known for nearly two years is that he is in the west. We heard once of his being in this state. If I could only find him, I am sure he could yet be saved. He is so young—not yet twenty."

"I'll help you find him," said Aunt Nance earnestly. "We'll begin at once. I know all the stage drivers around here and people in nearly all the mountain towns. If he's anywhere in this part of the state we'll find him, dear. Merrick ain't a common name."

The mountain summer soon came on in all its soft and tender beauty. Marcia lived out of doors much of the time. She rode on horseback down into the grassy gulches or far up to the mountain summits, where the snow lay in little patches throughout all the summer days. Soon the color came to her cheeks. Her thin shape grew rounder and fuller.

The night of the 19th of August was one long remembered by the dwellers on that mountain side and by those in the gulch below. They referred to it long afterward as "the time of the big storm."

At 9 o'clock the wind abated its fury. At 10 it had died away so that no sound was heard but the pouring of the rain. Marcia and Kate Dooley went to bed.

It was 11 o'clock when Aunt Nance, rising to go to bed, stopped suddenly, threw up her head and listened.

The rain was falling softly now, and high above its gentle sound she heard a voice shriek out as if in mortal terror. Then she heard men's voices shouting wildly.

"What in the name of wonder is goin' on up there on Taylor mountain at this time of night?" she asked herself as she hurried to a door and looked out into the darkness.

"Dear, dear!" she said, with more of irritation than of fear in her voice. "I wonder when this country's ever goin' to get civilized so folks 'll live as if they was Christians! There's mischief goin' on up there! I saw them Taylor mountain boys whisperin' together and lookin' savage when they were down here to dinner today. I've a notion to— Who's that?"

The rear door of the room had opened suddenly and been closed.

Aunt Nance turned quickly. Before her, his back to the door, his hands spread out upon it as if he would hold it against all resistance, stood a hatless and coatless young man, his clothes drenched and tattered, his face ashen pale, his eyes wild and staring, while his slender form quivered with fear.

"Oh, please come in and shut that door!" he cried, stretching out one hand imploringly. "They're after me—those men are! Can't you hide me? I haven't done what they say I have. Hide me! Hide me!"

Aunt Nance slowly closed the door, but seemed to hesitate.

"Ma'am," said the young man, "I've been wild for a long time, but I am innocent of this wrong, and if you'll help save me I will live a right life from this moment. I'll go back home tomorrow—back to New Hampshire!"

"New Hampshire!" Aunt Nance caught eagerly at the words.

"Are you from New Hampshire?" she asked slowly.

"Yes, yes! Oh, are they coming?"

"From what town?" she asked eagerly.

"The town of Rockingham."

"Now tell me your name, quick!"

"David—David Merrick."

She took his wet cheeks between her hands and drew his face down to hers, while she kissed him soothingly.

"I thought so—I thought so," she said, with her arms around his neck. "You've the Doolittle eyes, David. Don't be afraid."

The door of Marcia's room had opened suddenly, and she stood there with a shawl thrown lightly around her. The next instant she cried out:

"Oh, it's David—my brother David!"

The tramp of feet was heard outside. The look of amazement on the boy's face gave place to one of terror, and Aunt Nance said quickly:

"Go in there with your sister, David."

A moment later six or seven rough looking men filed into the cabin. Aunt Nance knew them every one. She met them standing with her back to the door of the room David and his sister had entered.

"He come in here, didn't he, Aunt Nance?" said Joe Haskin, the leader of the crowd. "We seen him, and we want him. Now, didn't he come in here?"

Aunt Nance replied fearlessly: "I don't tell lies, and I won't tell one now. He did come in here, Joe Haskin. He's in here now, and, what's more, he's goin' to stay in here!"

"Do you know what him and another feller done?"

"I neither know nor care," replied Aunt Nance boldly, "but I know this—you men ain't his judges. Vengeance don't belong to you. It belongs to Him!"

She pointed upward as she spoke, and then she added: "You can't lay your hands on that boy tonight. He's in this room behind me, and you are six or eight men to one woman, but there's not one of you that'll lay your hands on me to move me from this door.

"You wouldn't, Joe Haskin, when you remember how I walked three miles in the worst snowstorm we had last winter to nurse you back to life and strength when you was at death's door with pneumony.

"You wouldn't, Hi Sanders, when I had you brought right here and took care of you myself when you had that broken leg last fall.

"You wouldn't lay hands on the woman who closed your wife's eyes in death less than a year ago, Tom Leeson. Every man of you has set at my table ag'in and ag'in, with or without money—it made no difference.

"Touch me? Why, I don't believe I myself could keep you from usin' that rope you've got outside on the man who'd lay rough hands on Aunt Nance Alford."

"No, you couldn't," said Joe Haskin. "You're right—we'd make mincemeat of him! And if you're goin' to stand 'fore that door and"—

"I am," interrupted Aunt Nance, "and there ain't no other way into the room."

She waved her hand lightly toward the open door. "Good night!" she said.

They went out into the darkness.

Before noon the next day Joe Haskin rode up to Aunt Nance's cabin. She went to the door, and he did not dismount.

"Well," he said, "if things don't turn out queer sometimes! We got after the wrong fellow sure enough last night. You see, there's been a gang of cutthroats and hoss thieves 'lurkin' about on Taylor mountain. The boys got tired of 'em, and last night they took after a couple of the sneaks.

"It seems that this young fellow told the truth when he said he didn't b'long to 'em. He was wanderin' along on his way to Eagle cliff and took refuge from the storm with some o' the gang.

"The guilty ones was caught this mornin' down in Deer gulch, and they'd the grace to say that the young fellow with 'em didn't belong to their gang. If you've got him in your cabin yit you sort o' 'pologize to 'im for the little inconvenience we put 'im to last night and say that we'll do anything we can for him now't he's out o' bad company."

He was done with bad company from that day forth. The promise he



SHE MET THEM STANDING WITH HER BACK TO THE DOOR.

had made in his terror he kept faithfully, although he did not have to go back to New Hampshire to keep it.

Invading lines of railroad have driven the lumbering old stagecoaches and their jolly drivers to other parts of the mountains, and there is now a little brown railroad station on the spot where the cabin of Aunt Nance once stood.

It is a dinner station famous all along the line, and if you were to travel that way you would be likely to be met at the door by a tidy and talkative old lady, who would be no other than Aunt Nance herself, while David and Marcia Merrick, in homes of their own, may be found in the little town but a few miles distant.

DIRT ROAD IMPROVER

Wonderful Change Made by Using the Split Log Drag.

DIRECT, EFFECTIVE RESULTS.

Dragging a Road When Muddy Fills In Ruts and Closes Up Uneven Spaces—Persistent Use of Drag Will Soon Make a Smooth, Hard Surface.

It has been said that only 10 per cent of the roads in the entire United States are the main traveled highways. The other 90 per cent are the common, everyday country dirt roads. In the ordinary discussion regarding road improvement our thoughts and energies so frequently lead us to the discussion of macadamized roads, brick, stone and other specially constructed roadbeds that the vast majority of our dirt roads are lost sight of. We talk about necessity for road rollers and road scrapers, rock crushers and various other essential roadmaking devices, and then when we figure out the cost of such roads at from $3,000 to $15,000 per mile we oftentimes wonder how many generations it will take for our dirt roads to be adequately maintained, according to the best systems. Because of the utter hopelessness of getting macadamized or other expensive improved roads in his locality in Missouri a man named D. Ward King built a drag out of a log split in half some thirteen years ago, and after every rain, while the mud was soft, he drove up and down the road in front of his farm for half a mile, pulling the drag at an angle of forty-five degrees. Such marvelous improvement resulted from the use of this primitive device that scientific investigation by road engineers has been instigated, and the matter has now passed beyond the experimental or guesswork stage.

The 90 per cent of our dirt roads in the United States, properly dragged after a rain, can be made almost as satisfactory during the greater part of the year as expensively hard surfaced highways and at a ridiculously small cost per mile, carrying from $5 to $100. In the light of the impossibility of macadamizing all our 2,000,000 miles of roads in the United States in one generation or even in any limited period of time, and in the light of the effective and immediate results obtained from dragging the highways, the study of this method can be followed with much profit.

First of all, dragging a road when muddy fills in the ruts, closes up uneven spaces and makes a smooth surface. Of course traffic over such a road will immediately proceed to cut it up again. However, as the dragging is persisted in and the mud is worked into a clayey-like mass and becomes dry it likewise becomes hard. Eventually the top of the road presents a resistant, shell-like cake of tough mud as hard as unburnt brick.

After a time it will be noticed that a road that has been dragged will become dry much sooner than neglected stretches of road in the same neighborhood. The more attention given to dragging a road the quicker will it dry out ahead of its neighbors. Eventually after several years of persistent dragging the mud shell on the surface of such a road will become so hard that even after a cloudburst of rain a pick will with difficulty be made to penetrate the surface for over two inches.

By the skilled use of the drag the road can be made high in the middle. The average neglected country road is usually hollow in the middle and after a rain has small lakes and pools standing over its surface, sometimes for many days and weeks. But the dragged road, having such a crown, sheds water into the side gutters.

These facts to the uninitiated or skeptical may on first impression seem farfetched or exaggerated, but they are facts based on the experience of reputable men from Missouri to New York state who have been dragging the country dirt roads after every rain.

The roads today in many sections of the United States are no better than they were fifty years ago, even with the labor and money that have been expended upon them. In some localities almost the entire amount of the tax is expended in temporary work, while nothing is spent for permanent improvement, with the result that conditions remain unchanged. The sooner we can get a system of road dragging inaugurated in every community the sooner will we have the 90 per cent of our neglected dirt roads adequately and permanently improved throughout the greater part of the year in the United States. — Donald McCaskey, M. D.

Needless Wear of Roads by Autos.

A county surveyor protests against the habit which many motorists have of doing the majority of their driving on the crown or center of the road. This method of driving means that one portion of the road takes all the wear and naturally, of course, gets worn into ruts and ridges. If the traffic would spread itself and make all that portion of the road from gutter to the top of the crown take a share of the wear, road surfaces would last much longer and would require less frequent repair. In these days when roads are made almost flat there is no excuse for this habit of clinging to the crown, but where roads are made with a great deal of camber it is perhaps excusable, as driving on a continuous slope is the reverse of pleasant.

GAS TANKS AND TOWN BEAUTY

Louis Heaton Pink's Views on Their Proper Location.

The Consolidated Gas company of New York a few years ago erected a large gas tank along Riverside drive, shadowing Grant's tomb. There was opposition from the press, but nothing was done. The Flatbush Gas company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Union, recently completed a tank 191 feet in diameter and 237 feet high in Flatbush, in the borough of Brooklyn. This is the highest structure in the borough. It stands in a region of homes and immediately adjacent to the Kings County hospital and other public buildings. It has taken away from many the equity in their homes and is a blot upon the landscape for miles around. The public service commission was first appealed to by the property owners and civic associations of Flatbush, but it decided that it had no jurisdiction. Two suits for an injunction were brought, one by the property owners and one by the city of New York. The city was defeated at special term, and recently the appelate division dismissed its appeal with scant courtesy on the ground that an offense to the sight cannot be a nuisance. This is not good logic and should not be good law. If such a structure unreasonably destroys the comfortable enjoyment of property it comes within the definition of nuisance. No one of the senses should be discriminated against. It is to be hoped that the court of appeals will have opportunity to pass upon this question.

American cities were formerly concerned only with growth. Now they are placing their energies in development. Eyesores such as this, destructive of property and the beauty of a city or town, should not be tolerated. Gas tanks and all their kith and kin should be placed not where it is most economical, but where they will do the least harm. When erected in a city or town they should be built of moderate height. The "skyscraper" tanks are unnecessarily harmful. If the courts will not protect municipalities against such invasion adequate laws should be at once enacted. In England tanks may not be erected within 300 yards of a residence without the consent of the owner and occupants. In no continental city can tanks be placed without regard for public welfare. The location of gas works and tanks should be subject to the approval of the public service commission, and the consent of owners of houses used exclusively for residential purposes within a prescribed distance should be required. We guard residential sections against saloons by such a law. Who would not prefer a saloon as a neighbor to a huge gas tank?—Louis Heaton Pink in Survey.

BEAUTY IN FRONT YARDS.

How to Plant Shrubbery For an Ornamental Effect.

If you wish to help in making your home town attractive, improve the front yard with some shrubs.

For a small front yard where it is impracticable to plant trees there is nothing better for ornamental effect than a few well placed shrubs. Once planted and established in the soil they require little attention except in spring, when they should be pruned back so as to keep them symmetrical.

In planting shrubs much will depend upon the layout of the lot and its topography. It is easier to spoil an effect than it is to obtain a good one. It is a good plan to get the advice of a competent landscape gardener. If you can't, study your yard and its possibilities thoroughly before you set out a shrub. A plain greensward is far more desirable from an artistic standpoint than a lot littered with a miscellaneous collection of shrubs placed without regard to harmony in the general scheme.

For a small yard among the best shrubs, aside from the roses, are the hydrangeas, of which there are several varieties, some dwarf; the honeysuckles, Japanese snowball, barberry, rose acacia, Irish yew, Catalpa bungii, Magnolia conspicua, Magnolia soulangiana, Japanese cypress and the many varieties of evergreens. The evergreens, however, appear to better advantage in roomy yards.

Then there are the white and purple lilacs, Japanese quince, Syringa grandiflora, althea Jeanne d'Arc, pure white; Deutzia graeilis and the azaleas. These shrubs are hardy, rapid growing, attain large size and bear beautiful flowers. The azaleas should be given a northern exposure and be well protected in winter.

Many of these shrubs will be found growing in the park shrubberies, and those who have friends among the park gardeners can obtain valuable advice from them about the planting and care of shrubs.

Profitable Shade Trees.

A stranger visiting Tallahassee, Fla., is surprised at the great number of pecan trees found in the yards, gardens and on the streets. They are everywhere, and thousands upon thousands spring up every season where the nuts are washed by the rains or dropped by the birds, which feast upon them. If these trees had been budded with merchantable varieties when young they would now be producing thousands of bushels of the finest nuts annually, but of even these inferior varieties Tallahassee sells hundreds of dollars' worth each year.

Value of Advertising.

Don't forget that every bit of advertising you do does more than advertise the actual goods mentioned. It acts as a general advertisement of the store and possesses a cumulative effect that cannot be calculated by immediate results.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 12, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxi, 1-17. Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, Acts xxi, 14—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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When the time came to leave Tyre the disciples there, men, women and children, accompanied Paul's party out of the city down to the shore, and all kneeled down on the shore and prayed. What an object lesson for those who may have been looking on! There are always some watching us who draw their own inferences from our conduct as to whether we are worldly or other worldly, whether we are for the most part in communion with earth or heaven. Some who bear the name of Christ have been known to shrink from praying before others or even asking a blessing on their food. What can He think of those who are thus ashamed of Him? (Matt. x, 33.)

As at Miletus, so here at Tyre we have another painful separation when Paul and his companions set sail and the friends from Tyre return to their homes, but we trust that all hearts were more than ever turned to Him who is our continual habitation (Ps. lxxi, 3) and from whose presence some day we shall go no more out. One day at Ptolemais, where they also found brethren, and then to Caesarea, where they tarried many days in the home of Philip the evangelist, who had four daughters, virgins, who did prophesy. We recall that Philip was greatly used of God in Samaria and then to lead the Ethiopian treasurer to Christ, after which he preached in all the cities from Azotus to Caesarea (Acts viii, 40), but that seems to be the last we have heard of him till now. God gave to the churches apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ (Eph. iv, 11, 12), and were it not that Philip is still called the evangelist we might think that he had become pastor of the church at Caesarea and that Cornelius and his household were members of that church. There are so many things we are not told and we are curious enough to want to know, but we must wait to find out why we hear nothing more of Philip's active ministry and to learn what he was doing at Caesarea. Then these daughters of his—in what sense did they prophesy?

Concerning it all it comes to me continually that there is only One with whom we have to do, and if we are filling the place He assigns us, be its service small or great, that is all He requires of us, whether other people know much or little or anything about it. He appoints to every one his work and says "occupy till I come" (Mark xiii, 34; Luke xix, 13). He knows in what part of His field His plants will thrive best and bear the fruit that He desires, so it is ours to quietly abide in Him and see no one but Jesus only. We may imagine what a time of prayer and praise and study of the word those days in Caesarea were and how they would listen to Paul declaring what things God had wrought by his ministry (verse 19), for as he afterward did at Jerusalem he probably did here also and elsewhere. While at Caesarea a prophet from Judea named Agabus by a striking object lesson foretold that at Jerusalem Paul would be arrested and imprisoned, upon which the disciples there as well as Paul's own companions besought him not to go to Jerusalem. Paul's reply to them all was that he was ready, not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus (verse 13). Compare his words to the Ephesian elders at Miletus in chapter xx, 24. Both of these are splendid utterances of a whole hearted servant of Christ who would not by any persuasion of friends be turned aside from what he believed to be the Lord's way for him. When they saw that he would not be persuaded they simply ceased urging him and said, "The will of the Lord be done" (verse 14). Being joined by several of the disciples from Caesarea and by an old disciple from Cyprus named Mnason, who was to lodge them, they in due time reached Jerusalem and were gladly received by the brethren. Thus ended the third missionary journey.

Concerning the will of the Lord to which they desired to submit when they found that they could not persuade Paul not to go to Jerusalem, there can be nothing greater or higher and when His will shall be done on earth as in heaven that will be the kingdom of God on this earth. Our Lord Jesus could say, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God;" "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me and to finish His work" (Ps. xl, 8; John iv, 34). In proportion as His will is done in us now, that good and acceptable and perfect will of God (Rom. xii, 1, 2), we have just that much of the kingdom in us, a foretaste of eternal glory. May we ever say from the heart cheerfully, "Thy will be done." Is it possible for us to think that we are in the will of God when we are simply working out our own will? It is to be feared so. I could believe that Paul was right in resisting all the entreaties of his fellow believers and fellow laborers unto the kingdom and determining to go to Jerusalem at any cost were it not that the Spirit said to Paul that he should not go (verses 4, 11). The disciples said to Paul through the Spirit that he should not go.

THE STATE AS A FRUIT PRODUCING SECTION

Maryland's Nuseries Take High Rank Among States.

Although a small state, Maryland can boast of growing more trees and plants from her nurseries than any State of the Union in proportion to her acreage. In fact, some of the individual nurseries are as large as any in the country. It is estimated that over 38,000,000 trees and plants are sold from Maryland nurseries each year. In order to aid the nurserymen in producing good clean nursery stock and also to protect the grower from being cheated by the unreliable or irresponsible tree agent or nurserymen of this or any other state, the State Horticultural law, which was enacted is 1898, requires the State Entomologist and State Pathologist to inspect all the nurseries in the State annually. These officers have been engaged in this work during the past month. In all 55 nurseries have been inspected and the officers report that the nurseries in the State are in a better condition this year than ever before. When it is considered that Maryland has individual nurseries containing over 1,000 acres, growing millions of trees, the task of inspection can be appreciated.

Upon complying with the requirments of the State officers each nurseryman is issued a certificate of inspection, a copy of which must accompany every shipment of trees or plants sold. Likewise the law requires all nurserymen of other States desiring to do business in this State to first file a copy of their official certificate in this office, and accompany a copy of same with each shipment into the State. Thus the grower should see to it that a certificate shows that the stock has been inspected by State officials of this or other States before accepting nursery stock of any character.

The inspection of nurseries in this State is as rigid as it is possible to make it, and the officers report that the nurserymen of the State extend all the co-operation possible in the aiding of the officers in the performance of their duty. It is firmly believed that Maryland nurseries grow as good a class of nursery stock of all kinds as do the nurserymen of any State in the Union,

Persons in the State who expect to dispose of nursery stock and have not notified the State officers should do so at once.

THE SPIRIT OF DISCONTENT.

It has been said that "discontent is the origin of progess," and in one sense the saying is perfectly true. Nations and individuals that are fully satisfied with present conditions are not very likely to bestir themselves and push on to higher things. They are more apt to stagnate. History shows this clearly enough. Take, for instance, the Chinese. Long centuries ago, when our barbarous ancestors were roaming through forests primeval, the almond-eyed Orientals were among the first and foremost peoples of the civilized world and had made long strides forward in the arts and sciences. But having once reached a certain stage of development, their pride and self-conceit led them to consider themselves as near perfection as need be, with the result that they have been practically at a standstill ever since—at least until recently. If we except the Japanese, the same holds true of nearly every other Asiatic people. Again, if Europeans and Americans had been content with the ancient and mediaeval modes of locomotion, we would never have had our steamboats and railroads, our electric railways and, a fortiori, the modern means of aerial navigation.

Discontent, then, understood in this sense, is something highly commendable. It is nothing more nor less than the desire to bring out the best that is in us. It is a wish to better conditions, to improve the world and bring it as near as possible to perfection. There is nothing chimerical or utopian about it; it is self-restrained, reasonable and kept within due bounds. It aims only at the realizable. It is a source of emulation and praiseworthy rivalry, spurring men on to surpass one another in conferring benefits on mankind at large. It is not only useful, but likewise essential for the evolution of the race.

There is another sense, however, in which discontent is not the origin of progress, but the very reverse---a sense in which it is not at all laudable, but, on the contrary, one of the worst curses that can light on individuals or nations. We mean here the discontent of sulkiness--the discontent of despair —the state of those who are disgruntled and at the same time hopeless; who are ever thinking of, and aspiring to the, unattainable. This is the discontent of pessimism as the former is the discontent of optimism. To make our meaning clearer and plainer, if need be, it is not at all uncommon to find chronic grumblers who are dissatisfied with the gifts God has given them and the station of life for which they are by nature fitted. They want to be what they can never be, and being unable to reach the goal of their desires, decide te sit down idly, with folded arms, and do nothing. They must be either leaders or nobodies—as if an army composed entirely of generals, or a navy of admirals, would be of any earthly use to a nation.

Such an attitude is the bitter enemy of all human progress and the foster-parent of stagnation. Those who are so afflicted evidently lose sight of the fact that society, like the individual, is a living organism composed of many and varied members, and that its essential well-being depends on the harmonious working or co-operation of its different parts. All can't be the head, or the eye, or the ear. Some must of necessity fill the minor parts; and these minor parts are just as important in their way as the more conspicuous offices. And just as in the human body we value all the members, so in society at large, absolutely speaking, there is no vocation mean or ignoble. Shakespeare tells us that "the world's a stage and all the men and women players thereon." That is true enough. But there is one great, striking difference between the theatrical stage and the great drama of human life. On the former, as a rule, the leading lights-- the star actors and actresses—get most of the applause; those who are forced to play the lesser roles often get but scant notice. But on the great, wide stage, where the Author of our being is both judge and audience, it matters not what part we play—whether it be prominent or obscure—provided we play it well. The hodcarrier and the poor washwoman, who perform conscientiously and exactly the duties of their lowly state, may be far more pleasing to their Maker than the professional man, the monarch or the genius—certainly, a consoling reflection.

Besides, in this world nothing succeeds like success. For most men it means everything; while the Creator regards not the amount of success we obtain, but the efforts we put forth—our earnestnes, our sincerity and good will. To do cheerfully and well—to the very best of our ability—the duties of the position in life for which the God of Nature has fitted us, this is the real test, the true and only solid gauge of genuine human worth.

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see

ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

KING EDWARD'S STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Sheep, Horses and Other Animals of Finest Breed.

King Edward, who paid his annual visit to the Smithfield Club Cattle Show recently, has been an enthusiastic agriculturist for nearly half a centry, says the London Express. For many years his shorthorns, shires, thoroughbreds, hackneys, Southdown sheep and so forth have been second to none in the kingdom. His Majesty's success as a farmer forms a striking testimony to the versatility o, his interests. It would be erroneously suppose that the King wins at the agricultural and Smithfield show merely because he is king. Farmers, who ought to know, are quick to controvert the idea. The king never shows an animal he has not bred himself, and his cattle win purely on their merits, because they are the best. Since he came to the throne affairs of state have prevented His Majesty from devoting as much time as he would like to his farming and agricultural interests. He is no longer able to occupy his mornings, as he did when prince of Wales, sitting in his pleasant business room at Sandringnam, receiving and instructing the bailiffs and others concerned in the management of his 2,000 acre farm.

But in spite of his multifarious engagement the king still manages to continue and supervise the breeding of stock, His stockkeepers are enthusiastic in his service, and the result has been that the King is even more successful at the shows now than he was when prince of Wales. King Edward may well be proud of his remarkable record, particularly if he recalls the condition of the Sandringham farm lands, whence many of these triumphs have come, before he put them into cultivation. A famous agriculturist who inspected the land before King Edward set about transforming it reported: "It is a very barren soil, barely capable of cultivation." Could he visit the land today he would, indeed, be amazed at the revolution which has made Sandringham one of the finest stock-raising farms in the country.

The result of His Majesty's labors is summarized by an unimpeachable authority. Rider Haggard, who says: "It is a wonderful farm, for I imagine that nowhere is so much high-bred stock to be seen upon the same area; at least, in all my extensive journeyings throughout the 26 counties in England of which I have examined the agricultural I have not found its equal." King Edward's example and patronage have been of incalculable benefit to agriculture in England. He has always been earnestly interested in the work of the Royal Agricultural Society, of which he has been present several times, and he is also a patrom of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. If there is one department of the farming in which King Edward takes particular pleasure it is that of horsebreeding, and he is greatly delighted, therefore, at the achievement of his shire stallion, Premvictor, in winning the first prize in the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago.

The success of the King's shires hes been extraordinary. At one sale 54 of his horses realized an average of £224 each. The King's Southdowns and shorthorns are as famous today as they were in the heyday of his active farming when prince of Wales. Only a few months ago one of his shorthorn bulls, Pride of Sunshine, fetched the high price of 400 guineas. Not that this is a record One such bull, destined for Argentena, brought no less than 1,000 guineas. The Sandringham shorthorns are covered by breeders everywhere, and picked bulls from among them have often sold for fabulous sums. Dog-fancying hardly comes within the average farmer's scope, but it is well to note that the Sandringham Farm contains some of the finest kennels in this or any other country.

THE LURE OF THE MASK

By HAROLD MacGRATH

A Fascinating Romance by One of the Most Popular Novelists of the Day

The Lure of the Mask



A story of the most alluring character in fiction. Such a woman in real life often decides the destiny of a nation. To read of her is as interesting and exciting as it would be to meet her. You will find the story fascinating from beginning to end.

By Harold MacGrath

THROUGH the popularity and merit of his earlier literary hits, "Arms and the Woman," "The Puppet Crown," "The Grey Cloak," "Half a Rogue" and "The Man on the Box," Mr. MacGrath has won high rank as a fictionist.

"The Lure of the Mask" is rated his best

Will Begin in These Columns in a Short Time.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

DEDICATION OF HOMES

The New Ceremony Introduced Into New Hampshire.

The Home of the President of the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture and Treasurer of the State Grange Selected For First Honors.

[Special Correspondence.]

One of the late events in grange circles in New Hampshire was the first use of the new ceremony for dedicating the rural home, the ritual for which was written and presented to the national grange, or the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, by Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey, past lecturer of the national grange, and which was formally adopted by that body at its session last November. The work was performed by a "team" from the eastern New Hampshire Pomona grange, being committed to memory. George R. Drake, secretary of the state grange, acted as director.

The Pomona grange first met in regular session with one of the largest attendances in its twenty-five years' history, as 350 sat down to the sumptuous dinner. The home dedicated, which is named Hill Top Farm, was that of Joseph D. Roberts, president of the state board of agriculture and treasurer of the state grange. It is a farm of 400 acres devoted to dairying and fruit growing and has been in the Roberts family for several generations.

The ceremony was smoothly and impressively rendered, and it was universally commended. Nearly all the officers of the state grange and the head Patrons of the state were present. State Master Herbert O. Hadley gave an able address on "Our Homes."

The universally high praise with which this beautiful home dedication ceremony has been received by the Order everywhere promises its right to live, and a hundred years from now and as long as the grange stands and rural homes are to be built up, beautified and protected in our land of homes it will be a monument to the lifelong devotion and work of Mortimer Whitehead in assisting in building the grange and to his efforts for the higher and brighter life of the farm.



CUMBERLAND (R. I.) GRANGE HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA MATTERS.

The Farmers Didn't Get Much From the Last Legislature.

Answering a question as to what special laws had been enacted by the legislature of Pennsylvania at the past session in the interest of the farmer, State Master Creasy writes as follows:

The session of the Pennsylvania legislature which adjourned in April did very little for the farmer. The only thing of any importance that was enacted was a change in the township road law whereby the state pledges itself to pay 50 cents for every dollar raised in cash for road purposes, such amount not to exceed $20 per mile. But the appropriation to carry this out was reduced from $1,500,000 to $500,000, which will not be enough money to redeem this promise. The grange will make a determined fight to have this pledge redeemed by the next legislature. The appropriation for state roads was also very materially reduced by the governor.

The state grange is giving special attention to the picnic season, and in extending the order a number of new halls are being dedicated. The grange sentiment is growing, and we expect to add a number of new granges to those already organized and reorganized.

W. T. CREASY.

Have Plenty of Seats.

Make the rally an informal outing, active, joyous and one that leaves a sense of having been a "pleasure exertion" well worth while. Avoid hiring professionals or introducing claptrap devices for amusement. The grange can develop leaders for recreative occasions as well as all serious. An important detail is to have plenty of seats for the company, located not too far from the speakers' stand.

New England Fruit Show.

There is to be a big fruit show in Boston in October. All New England is getting interested. The subject is now engaging the attention of many granges, particularly in Maine. A premium list of $10,000 is already assured.

Often "esteemed contemporaries" speak of the "president" of a grange. There is no such officer. The presiding officer is the "master."

STOYER.

Our old friend Jack Frost visited us early Monday morning, but it happened that all the "village greens" were indoors and escaped the danger.

Our two spendthrifts who were away last week attending the Clarksburg Fair, returned Thursday night with red mud on their shoes and coal cinders in their hair and each carried a small box of tin whistles, paper fans, baby balloons, tobacco tags and numerous other souvenirs of the wonderful "fair."

Mr. Henry Harper, who has been engaged in the lumber business at Three Fork for some time, is again with us, and expects to remain here during the Autumn months.

Mr. John Steyer and wife were visiting in town the first of the week.

Miss Elizabeth Melvin, who spent most of the summer with her brother, Thos. Melvin, has returned to her home in the northern part of the county.

Sunday a number of young people were entertained at the home of W. T. Steyer. Among other luxuries he set before his guests some very fine apples. These apples had been in Mr. Steyer's cellar for just twelve months, and they had retained their texture, color and flavor perfectly, and looked as though they would have lasted another year in the storage room.

Mrs. Lucas, of Pennsylvania, stopped for a short time at the residence of P. J. Melvin one day last week.

Returning from services at White Church Sunday night, in passing the home of Miss Verna Steyer a gleaming eyed and fiery toothed monster was noticed stanoing near the gate. Upon examination it was found to be carved from the shell of a large pumpkin, on the inside of which was placed a lighted candle. After a long consultation of the wisest heads in the crowd it was pronounced a "beau catcher."

James A. Harvey, of near Wilson, W. Va., was visiting in town recently.

Emory Shillingburg was on our streets the other evening.

The Rev. Idleman preached to an attentive congregation Saturday evening.

Alex. Harvey and W. Harrison Steyer, of Kearney, were in town Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ida Harvey was here Monday, preparatory to the opening of our school on the 13th of September.

John T. Steyer spent a day in Oakland the first of the week.

BITTINGER.

On last Monday morning a heavy frost visited this section of the county and did considerable damage to late crops, especially late buckwheat and corn that was not yet ripe.

Prof. Loraditch, of Oakland, was in this village one day last week making an effort to interest the people in life insurance policies.

The most reliable reports from the farms on which the season's crop of oats has been threshed, show an average yield of about thirty bushels to the acre.

G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, spent a few days this week with his family at this place.

Mrs. Duckworth and two sons, of near Straun, Pa., were guests at Joel Orendorff's last Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Alvin Yugel returned last Tuesday from a two weeks' vacation spent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Fred Ries, of Accident, purchased a load of young chickens in this settlement on Monday.

Messrs. Noah and Leonard Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., spent last Sunday with their parents at this place.

Jonas Bittinger, a farmer residing at this place, states that he dug a hill of potatoes last Saturday, from which he took 106 potatoes and he has the potatoes as evidence to prove it to those of doubtful mind.

Call for Your Letters

Wilbur A. Williams, John Wilt, Mrs. E. A. Maroney, Mrs. Lena Dewitt, Joseph Chisholm, Miss Airs, Ellen Curran, Verna Steyer, J. C. Hoskinson, Louis Oblinger, H. E. Floerckey.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

E. S. WEST'S SEPTEMBER BULLETIN OF REAL ESTATE

Some Excellent Bargains Offered In Town and Suburban Property.

Mr. E. S. West, the Oakland real estate man, has issued a bulletin for September, in which he offers some rare bargains in town and suburban property.

Oakland's future is promising and an investment in real estate now will bring excellent returns. What Oakland is and what Oakland is to be, is set out in an article "Watch Oakland Grow," published elsewhere in this paper today.

Mr. West's September Bulletin reads as follows:

Dear Friend—

In sending you this partial list of valuable real estate for sale in this vicinity, we wish to call your attention to a circular gotten up by the local Board of Trade, and which is enclosed herewith.

I vouch for the truth of every statement contained therein, and invite you to investigate to your own satisfaction, the resources and many desirable features of this mountain top. My motto is, "My customers must be pleased," and if you fail to find in this partial list of bargains in real estate, what you are looking for, write me, describe what you want, the approximate cost, etc., and I am sure I can find it for you, as my clients have property listed which they do not desire advertised in a public way.

No. 1. 15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved, with good 7-room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000 or for rent at $20 per month, furnished.

No. 2. Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1650. This house is equipped for burning natural gas.

No. 3. Good 8-room house in suburbs of Oakland, acre and a half of ground, house could not be built for $3,000; will sell for $2,500.

No. 4. Suburban Home. 10 acres of best land in the country. Highly improved with 6-room house, barn, grainery, wagon shed, poultry house, two wells, orchard, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. Can be had now for $3,700.

No. 5. Excellent home in southern suburbs of Oakland, 11 rooms, plenty of ground, fine shade trees, excellent spring, good views, can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6. Eight acres good land, 14-room house, and stable, in north suburb of Oakland. Most desirable place in the city. House is strictly modern, including bath room and equipped for burning natural gas, $9,000.

No. 7. 13-room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium. Worth $4,000. Owner has to sell and it can be bought, if taken soon, for $2,000.

No. 8. 100 acres near Deer Park, unimproved. Would make excellent farm land. Can be bought for $12.00 per acre.

No. 9. 118 acres half mile from Deer Park, excellent soil, 50 acres cleared, 200 apple trees just coming into bearing. Fair farm house, good springs, plenty of out-buildings, can be had for $3,500.

No. 10. 33 acres three miles west of Oakland, good farm house and stable. 12 acres cleared and fenced. Owner desires to go west. Will sell for $1,400.

No. 11. 22 acres improved. 1 mile from Oakland, ideal place for fruit and poultry farm. Excellent location for summer home. Fine spring of pure water. Will sell for $100 per acre

No. 12. 65 acres half mile out of Oakland. 45 acres cleared. Land lies smooth. Spring of absolutely pure water which could be piped into house. Abundant water at this spring for all farm purposes. Small stream flows through the place. Excellent building site. Ideal place for summer home or sanitarium. This property can be purchased for $100 per acre.

No. 13. 154 acres cleared and well fenced. Good improvements. Fine orchard excellent soil, large boiling spring of ice-cold water right at the house. This is a new farm and the soil which has been analyzed, is found to be the same as that of the best farms near Accident and Grantsville. I can sell this valuable property for $2,600, and there is not a foot of it but what modern farm machinery could be used on.

No. 14. 175 acres near Bittinger, one of the best farms in the locality. 8000 pounds of maple sugar manufactured on this farm this year. Farm lays well and is improved. Owner desires to leave the state and will sell this property for $4,000.

No. 15. Fine home. 9-room house, 19 acres of land, mostly cleared, near Brookside, W. Va. This property can be bought for less than the house cost. Would make a good summer home or poultry and fruit farm.

No. 16. 28 acres on Northwestern Pike, 9 miles south of Oakland. Good farm house, barn and orchard. A snap; $800. Land mostly cleared.

No. 17. Fine building lot in business portion of Oakland. Most desirable place for a modern hotel, which is badly needed, can be bought reasonable.

No. 18. 10-room house and lot. Hot water heat, bath, electric light, natural gas at the door, can be bought for $3700.

No. 19. Good business block near B. & O. depot in business center, ideal location for fine hotel, can be bought for $10,500.

No. 20. Good house and lot on Center street in desirable location. Can be bought if taken soon, for $1,500. Owner does not reside here and has to sell.

No. 21. Fine large home on Alder street known as the "Episcopal Rectory." One of the most desirable residential portions of the city. This property can be bought for $4,000.

No. 22. Corner lot on Sixth and Green streets. Quarter acre ground, nice oak trees, one of the best building lots in town. For sale at $700. Corner lot on Seventh and Oak streets at $550. Two lots on Oak street between Seventh and Eighth streets at $425 each or $800 for the two.

No. 23. Steam Bottling works. Good house and barn on a lot 225 by 200 feet. Excellent spring. For sale at $6,000.

No. 24. Good 8-room house. Acre and half ground. Half way between Oakland and Mt. Lake Park. Very desirable location. For sale at $2,500. House alone would cost $3,000 to build.

No. 25. Valuable farm of 51 acres known as "Morning Side." One mile south of Mt. Lake Park. Improved by good new 8-room house finished in hardwood. Has direct connection with the water works of Mt. Lake Park with a heavy pressure. Splendid bath, hot and cold water, cement cellar, 400 bearing fruit trees. Farm practically all cleared lays smooth. 250 foot poultry house, stable, grainery, etc. This property, if taken soon, can be had for $4,000; house alone cost that money. Perpetual water rights go with this farm.

No. 26. 152½ acres on the Cranesville public road, 4 miles west of Oakland. Good buildings, good fences, 50 fruit trees in bearing, about 50 acres cleared. School fourth mile from the house. Farm is well watered, lays practically level. Soil of wooded portion very rich and easily cleared. This farm in worth $4,500, can be bought, if taken this fall, for $2,700.

No. 27. 214 acres on Backbone mountain about one mile from Altamont and near the railroad. About 50 acres clear and under fence. Small house and outbuildings. Best spring in the country. Analyzed and found to be purer than the water shipped from Tr esdale Heights. Excellent location for sanitarium. Water from this spring alone would be worth thousands of dollars to any one who would ship it to the city. Tract has 75000 of saw timber and will cut 2000 ties. County road runs near the tract and a private road through the place. Would make an ideal sheep or grazing farm and can be bought for $1500.

No. 28. 100 acres on the B. & O. railroad near the town of Hutton in a high state of cultivation. 80 acres cleared. 8-room house, 125 bearing fruit trees. Uncleared portion has, approximately, 100,000 feet in saw timber. Farm is well watered and free from debt. 80 tons of hay cut on the farm this year. Can be bought if taken this fall for $4,500.

No. 29. 18 acres half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, 6-room house, cellar, stable, two good springs, very productive, all cleared and well fenced. Will sell for $2,200.

No. 30. 25 acres four miles from Oakland on Broad Ford Run, 12 acres cleared, good 8-room house, some fruit and berries. Good barn and excellent water. For sale at $1500.

No. 31. 100 acres near Loch Lynn, adjoining farm of Sampson Bittinger, 50 acres cleared, fair buildings, good orchard, land smooth and productive. $500 worth of timber on the place. Will sell for $3,500.

No. 32. 47 acres near Dobbin, W. Va., located on Mason road leading to Oakland. 5-room house, fair out-building, 75 bearing apple trees, choice fruit, 25 acres cleared. Good lime quarry, coal open, one mile for from house. One half mile to school. Will sell for $1600. Mineral rights reserved.

No. 33. Two good dwelling houses in the town of Deer Park. Property of Mrs. J. L. Fitzwater and M. E. George. For sale at $1300.

No. 34. 20 acres of ground. Fine two-story brick house, tenant house, barn, etc., in town of Deer Park. For sale at $7,500. House alone is worth that money and the land is very valuable as town lots or for farming purposes.

No. 35. 12½ acres. 10 minutes walk from Post Office in Oakland. 5-room house, good well, some out-buildings, excellent cut stone cellar. Can be had for $900.

No. 36. 200 acres near Accident. Most excellent farm land. 100 acres cleared, fine stone spring house, good trout fishing, coal on the farm. Sugar camp that will set 1200 vessels. This farm can be had, if taken this fall for $6,000.

No. 37. 122 acres six miles south of Oakland. Hill land, very good orchard 50 acres cleared, good coal mine open on the place. Will sell the coal for $2,000 or the farm including the mineral rights for $3,000.

No. 38. 15-room house with seven acres of ground, good orchard, stable, ect., in the city of Oakland near Highland Park. For sale at $6,500.

No. 39. 50 acres valuable oak timber a mile and a half south of Oakland for $1,000.

No. 40. 2200 acres most valuable timber land in this part of the country, 842 in fee, balance in timber rights only. Land underlaid with lime stone which was optioned at $25 per acre before the last panic. Best logging proposition, practically all down hill. One-half mile from railroad station. 24 mile railroad charter to go with property. Twenty years to remove the timber. Timber composed of 60 per cent oak. Will cut in the neighborhood of 8000 feet per acre. About 3000 feet of poplar to the acre. About 6000 acres of good timber lies behind this tract that will have to come through it. This could be purchased as needed. The price of this 2200 acre tract is $30 per acre.

No. 41. 50 acres smooth land 1 mile west of Hutton on the B. & O. railroad and only 5 miles west of Oakland. 40 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. Small farm house, new bank barn 35 by 42 feet. Other outbuildings, a few young fruit trees, land underlaid with coal. Will sell this farm, if taken quick, for $3,000.

No. 43. 9-room house, 1 acre ground in Oakland, nice fruit trees, grapes, two barns, good well of water, good stone cellar, gas line right by the door. $3,000.

No. 44. 500 acres excellent farm land near Swallow Falls. 200 acres cleared, two orchards, fine big farm house and necessary out-building. Place is well watered and an excellent spring of cold water piped to the house. Coal opened on the place. Finest veins of fire clay and white kaolin in the U. S. Fire clay was optioned at $35 per acre at time of late money panic. Railroad is projected by this farm and will no doubt be built soon.

No. 45. 341 acres, 12 room house, barn 40 by 80 feet, all other necessary out-building, excellent young orchard, this farm is level and in high state of cultivation, will cut $2,000.00 worth of hay, fine ice cold spring by the house, buildings are new. This farm is just across the railroad from Mt. Lake Park and one mile from Oakland. It is all cleared but about fifty acres. If this farm were mine I would not exchange it for an equal number of acres anywhere in the U. S. I have been all over the United States and know what I am talking about. It is positively worth twice what is asked for it. Come and see this farm that I am offering for $18,000.

I have for sale some of the best farming lands in the state of South Dakota and other western states and will be glad to furnish you information regarding location, prices, etc. If interested in any of the above propositions or coal and timber land, call on or write,

E. S. WEST,
Real Estate Agent,
Oakland, Maryland.

Executor's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power conferred upon the undersigned as Executor of the last will and testament of Martha Warren, deceased, now of record in the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, he will on

SATURDAY,

the 18th Day of September,

1909, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, all the following described real estate, situated adjoining the town of Oakland on the south side, and in what is generally known as "Catonsville:"

1. All that part of Military Lot No. 863 lying South of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and contained within the fence lines maintained by the said Martha Warren, said fence lines being located near the original Military Lot lines of Lot No. 863, or that portion of it South of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as aforesaid; except about one-half acre which was devised by the said Martha Warren to Levi Zwyers. The part hereby offered for sale contains about five acres and is improved by three dwelling houses, a couple of stables and other outbuildings, and presents a most excellent opportunity to secure a home and location for any one desiring to engage in the trucking or poultry business, as Oakland is known and recognized as a splendid market for all products of this kind.

2. All that part of Military Lot No. 863, lying on the Northeast side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and between said Railroad and what is known as the "Dead Pond;" this part contains six acres, is unimproved, but presents a splendid opportunity for an investment, as the same is within the town limits, and has about 800 feet frontage on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, convenient to switches and suitable for docks, warehouses or manufacturing establishments, and is the only railroad frontage now available for said purposes within said town.

Terms of sale, Cash.

FRED. A. THAYER, Executor.

I will also, at the same time and place, as agent for Levi Zweyer, offer at public auction the half acre above reserved. The same is improved by a dwelling house, and a number of trees of choice fruit.

Plat of the whole may be seen at my office.

F. A. THAYER.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME



If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

D. E. BOLDEN.

Laneview, Va., May 26, 1909.

I have used and handled

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

for several years, and find it all you claim. I regard it as one of the very best paints on the market.

Very truly yours,
F. B. HALL.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Spring Goods.

Come, take a look at our Spring Goods.

PERCALES,
BATES' SEERSUCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
GINGHAMS,
DIMITIES,
DRAPERIES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Window Shades,
Mattings, Etc.

If you need a nice, neat, nobby suit, we can give it to you. Have taken Agency for a LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE, (SPENCER TRACY.) Come, take a look at samples and give a trial.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations,

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvemeits. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Course in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

SAMPLE COPY.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909. NUMBER 29

IN DEFENSE OF MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK ASSOCIATION

The Forward Movement Means Much to Garrett County.

Agitation is good at times, but when it is begun and continued without sufficient cause, it does harm. Such is the present agitation at Mountain Lake Park. It was begun by a series of articles first published in one of our local contemporaries and through this medium has had more or less notice in some other newspapers of the State.

This agitation concerns us all, hence THE REPUBLICAN is impelled to mention certain facts as it sees them.

It is universally conceded that Mountain Lake Park is the largest single financial asset in Garrett county. Every year through its agency approximately $200,000 are spent in Oakland and its vicinity by the visitors and summer residents of Mountain Lake Park. This of itself makes Mountain Lake Park a great factor in the progress and development of Garrett county, but we are persuaded that the other benefits are even greater.

Twenty-five years ago the Mountain Lake Park Association bought a wilderness and a thicket. This has been changed to one of the most beautiful natural parks in the United States. Twenty-five years ago the assessed value of lands in its vicinity was $5 to $10 per acre; today this same land is selling at from $50 to $200 per acre, so that aside from the largely increased property valuation that has been created in Mountain Lake Park itself, it has indirectly added thousands of dollars to the assessable basis of Garrett county.

It is not true, as we see it, that the Mountain Lake Park Association has been or is arbitrary or despotic in its dealings with the property owners within the bounds of the Park. Years ago of its own initiative it organized the Community of Mountain Lake Park in order that every property owner might have a share in its development and its government. This was done by a deed of mutual agreement signed by every cottage owner, including those who were stockholders of the Mountain Lake Park Association, which agreement was witnessed by the late Justice Andrew B. Gonder and is on record in the Clerk's office in Oakland. At this time the Association at its own expense had made all the streets and roads in the Park. The use of these were turned over to the Community without any compensation for the large cost incurred in making them. In addition, all revenues from license fees of every kind, including livery and transfer licenses, were turned over to the Community.

The significance of this is seen in the fact that but for the large numbers of people brought to the Park for the conferences and assemblies that are arranged for by the Association, there would be no demand for livery or transfer licenses. Besides this the Mountain Lake Park Association is the largest taxpayer in the the Community which it organized as a corporation and which it has developed to its present position of influence in this country. Never before in its history has Mountain Lake Park had so many conferences as in the last few years. These conferences have brought to our county many of the leaders of the religious, educational and professional world.

At this time two very important new movements are likely to centre at the Park if this present "flurry" does not interfere. One of the leaders of one of the great denominations recently spent a week at the Park in quest of a location for a considerable colony of summer residents. He returned to his home in the south well pleased with his visit and with the Park. It would be unfortunate indeed if this and other movements that will mean so much should be prevented coming this way.

Already the Park has an excellent supply of water, electric light and sewerage throughout its improved parts and we volunteer the prediction it will shortly have natural gas under a franchise that will in every way be satisfactory to its residents.

We write this not from the viewpoint of a stockholder, which we are not, nor from the viewpoint of a property owner, which we are not, but from the viewpoint of a citizen of Garrett county who has observed with pride the great growth and development of the Park and who realizes its great value—financial, intellectual and social—to our county, and who believes that under its present active and wise management the past achievement is but the promise of greater success in the future. Let all the people lend a hand and have part in this great work.

Mid-Week Services.

Rev. C. P. Bastian, pastor of the Keyser (W. Va.) Lutheran church, will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Oakland, on Thursday and Friday evenings, Sept. 23 and 24, preparatory to the Communion services in this church Sunday morning, the 26th inst.

Court Last Monday.

The many friends of Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson were gratified Monday when that eminent jurist appeared at the court house to preside at the non-jury term of court which was in session that day and which adjourned the same evening. No cases of general interest were heard as is usual at the non-jury terms. Judge Henderson's health, by reason of his summer's sojourn in the mountains, is greatly improved and there is every reason to believe that he will be entirely restored to his usual robust state.

DIXON & KELSO

Watch
This Space
for
Dixon & Kelso's
Fall
Announcement

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

DEMOCRATIC DEFINITION OF "NON-PARTISAN"

A Specious Argument Used In Republican Communities

All over the State of Maryland, from the mountains of Garrett to the sand dunes of far-away Wicomico on the shores of the Chesapeake, everywhere except in the extreme western part of the State, we find the Democratic party in practically absolute control.

We find that 90 per cent of all officeholders are Democrats, and that more than this per cent of the judges are Democrats. In the whole State, of all elective officials who draw salary from the State Treasury, only one is a member of the Republican party. All other elective officials paid by the State are Democrats. Of the eight judges of the Court of Appeals, seven are Democrats and but one is a Republican. This one judge is the only State officeholder in Maryland elected by the people as a Republican.

The Democrats say this makes no difference, that the bench ought to be nonpartisan.

But suppose a different condition to prevail, and that, instead of the Court of Appeals being overwhelmingly Democratic, it were overwhelmingly Republican, do you believe that the Democratic party would be willing to continue it so? Does any reasonable person think that the Democratic party would be contented with an exclusively Republican Court of Appeals, if they could have it or any part of it otherwise? And if seven out of eight members of the bench of the Court of Appeals were members of the Republican party, does anybody imagine for an instant that the Democratic party would listen to Republican appeals for a nonpartisan judiciary, made in order to continue such a state of affairs?

These are matters and questions which the intelligent, thoughtful and patriotic Republican voters of the Fourth Judicial Circuit are now called on to consider. We are asked to sell our political birthright for a mess of Democratic pottage in the form of a so-called "nonpartisan judiciary," a principle which they have never failed to trample under foot when they had opportunity coupled with power. The Republicans of the Fourth Judicial Circuit are in favor of a nonpartisan judiciary, when it is in fact as well as in name. But when, as in this State now and for many years past, a "nonpartisan judiciary" means a bench overwhelmingly and almost exclusively Democratic, we decline to be led astray by the specious arguments and hypocritical pretence of the party which would take all and give nothing. Not merely as members of the Republican party, but as citizens generally, we are sincerely and firmly convinced that at the present time no more notable and beneficent service could well be rendered the real cause of a truly nonpartisan judiciary than by the election of an able and well qualified Republican to the bench of the Court of Appeals.

In support of this view we urge many valid reasons. We do not believe that a nonpartisan judiciary necessarily means a Democratic judiciary, and yet all over the State this seems to be the practical interpretation put upon the phrase by the Democratic party. In every circuit where there is a Democratic majority the Democratic party insists upon the election of Democratic judges, and especially to the bench of the Court of Appeals. In those circuits we hear no discussion of nonpartisanship in connection with the judiciary. In such circuits to advocate the election of a Republican to the bench of the Court of Appeals in the interest of nonpartisanship would be to invite Democratic ridicule. This fact is well known to every Republican and cannot be denied. For the Democratic party, then, to come to the people of the Fourth Judicial Circuit with fair and lofty talk of a nonpartisan judiciary, coupled with a bid for Republican votes wherewith to elect to the bench a Democratic nominee, is a proceeding that makes up in presumption what it lacks in sincerity. For every Republican voter will be ready with this question to ask of the Democratic party: "If you have refused to elect Republican judges in Democratic circuits, why should you ask us to elect a Democratic judge in a Republican circuit?" To this question there is no logical answer. The simple truth is that "nonpartisan judiciary" is a slogan used or not used by the Democracy, as circumstances may dictate. Where its use might interfere with Democratic aims, it is never heard. Where it seems a handy instrument wherewith to reduce or destroy Republican majorities in the interest of a Democratic nominee the cry is heard in the land all day long as well as in the watches of the night. But the fact remains and will not down that there never was a time in the history of the Democratic party when it preached the doctrine of a nonpartisan judiciary except in pursuit of its own selfish purposes.

If the contention of the Democracy is correct, that the Court of Appeals can be overwhelmingly Democratic and still be nonpartisan, then, by the same argument, it must be equally true that the bench of the Court of Appeals might be exclusively Republican and still be nonpartisan. But the Democratic party has no stomach for nonpartisanship when it means the election of Republican judges or other officials. The Democracy, through persistent and long-continued partisanship, has succeeded in making practically the entire bench of Maryland Democratic. They now ask the Republicans of the Fourth Judicial Circuit to be nonpartisan in order that they may continue it so. At long intervals they will throw to the Republican party an associate judgeship in Baltimore city as a sort of sop or consolation prize, at times when they (the Democracy) are electing a number of judges of their own political faith. But when it comes to the Court of Appeals, that body must be Democratic from center to circumference. They seem to forsee that a time may come when the Democratic party may need this court of last resort, the highest tribunal in Maryland, to place the seal of judicial approval on disfranchisement legislation. It seems to be the fixed determination of the Democratic party to convert Maryland into a one-party State. All outward indications show that it is their settled purpose, so far as in their power, to abolish and destroy the Republican party in the whole State, just as they have succeeded in doing, in limited areas, by means of the infamous Wilson ballot law. They want, for their own purposes, what they call a "nonpartisan judiciary." But they want more than this. They want a nonpartisan State, for a State cannot be partisan unless it has at least two parties of fairly balanced influence. With this end in view, they came forward with the Poe amendment, and now with the Straus amendment. And once they are successful in forcing one of these wicked and sinister disfranchising amendments down the throat of the people, it will next become the duty of the Court of Appeals to pass upon and construe the measure. Considering the complete predominance of the Democracy in the present makeup of the Court of Appeals, can any reasonable person doubt what would be the decision of that tribunal on disfranchisement legislation, the pet measure of the Democratic party? A Democratic Court of Appeals will ratify Democratic election legislation in the future just as it has done in the past. No Republican who desires to see his party continue to exist as a potent living force in the State of Maryland can afford to give his vote to the nominee for high judicial office of the party whose chief aim and object is, at present, and for eight years past has been the destruction of the Republican party.

THE DEATH RECORD.

LEWIS YOMMER.

Died, at his home near Jennings, Saturday, September 11th, after a short illness, Lewis Yommer, aged nearly 43 years. The deceased leaves to mourn him a widow and six children.

HENRY YOST.

Henry Yost, one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Grantsville district, died at his home at Maple Grove, near Grantsville, Saturday evening, aged 76 years. Mrs. Yost preceded him to the grave two years ago. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM WILDERSON.

The death of Mr. William Wilderson, at his home in District No. 8, occurred Monday morning at an early hour, after a long and painful illness, due to an injury to his leg, resulting in blood poison and the subsequent amputation of the injured member in order to at least prolong his life, which was fast ebbing away. Mr. Wilderson was a resident of Garrett county his entire lifetime of more than seventy-five years and was the father of a large family. His wife proceded him to the grave about a year ago. His funeral occurred from his late home Tuesday morning and was in charge of his nephew, Mr. S. H. Thompson, of Keyser, W. Va.

Call for Your Letters.

May Triblet, Harmon Ingram, H. Allan Ison, E. D. Harvey (2), Mrs. Elwood C. Hutte, Mrs. Josephine Foster, Florence Forman, Mrs. W. H. Ervin, Lillian White, Jack Wright, Mrs. Francis Ward, Grace Murphy, A. P. Coniff, Sue Armstrong.

REGULAR DEMOCRATS NOMINATED TICKET

Mr. Thomas J. Johnson, of No. 9, the Senatorial Candidate.

The regular Democrats of Garrett county assembled in convention at the court house in Oakland yesterday afternoon and placed in the field a ticket—the pick of the adherents to that branch of the party, namely:

For State Senate, Mr. Thomas J. Johnson, of District No. 9.

For House of Delegates, Mr. Charles M. Miller, of Swanton, and Mr. Jacob J. Bender, of Grantsville.

For Sheriff, Mr. John T. Browning, of Oakland.

For County Treasurer, Mr. George J. Pool, of Kitzmiller.

For County Commissioners, Mr. William T. Stanton, of Grantsville, and Mr. Meshack Mattingly, of Hoyes.

For Clerk to County Commissioners, Mr. Francis Turner, of Swanton.

The nomination for Surveyor was left vacant.

The convention had as its chairman Mr. Charles M. Miller, and Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh, of Oakland, was the secretary.

The usual committees were appointed which reported, seating the delegates elected without a contest from any of the districts, all of which, with the exception of Nos. 3, 9 and 11, were represented. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The Democrats of Garrett county in convention assembled for the purpose of presenting to the voters of their county a ticket to be voted on the 2nd day of November, are animated by but one idea, viz: to present such names as will meet with the cordial endorsement of their party and of all conservative voters of the county. With this idea in view and animated by but one sole purpose, the future of our county, it is hereby

Resolved, That we endorse the Democratic administration of public affairs in Maryland and the platform adopted by the Democratic convention held in the city of Baltimore August 11th; and

Resolved, further, That we heartily endorse and pledge our support to the Constitutional amendment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a revision of our present primary election law, especially that part which places a tax on delegates to conventions and candidates named by conventions.

Resolved, That as true Democrats we leave this, our preliminary work, to go to our homes and inspire our people with a firm resolve to carry our banner to victory.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the delegates attending it left town and no expression could be had concerning political conditions in other parts of the county, but it is pretty generally conceded that the ticket named will be wholly acceptable to the regular Democrats. This condition is counterbalanced, however, by the attitude of the anti-Browning forces, who are opposed to anything that has been or may hereafter be done by the regulars. Indeed, it is currently reported that one of the big moguls of the alleged people's propaganda made a proposition to Mr. Thomas J. Johnson, the Democratic Senatorial nominee, that the regular Democrats adjourn their convention until after the people's ticket is in the field and then the regulars endorse it. If this be true, and there is every reason to give credence to the report, it would be well for the dissatisfied Republicans to think twice before lending their assistance in placing a third ticket in the field which has for its sole object the furtherance of the interest of a branch of the Democratic party.

GORTNER.

Rev. E. Manges, of Oakland, preached a very interesting sermon at this place Sunday afternoon.

Our school opened Monday with J. C. Shetler as teacher.

Chas. Killius, of Springs, Pa., L. H. Killius, of Oakland, and Mrs. B. S. Forman and children, of Washington, D. C., spent last Sunday with home folks.

D. S. Lichty was a pleasant caller at Fred Gortner's Sunday evening.

Mrs. Geo. Yutzy, of Mt. Lake Park, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at this place.

Preaching next Saturday and Sunday evenings by Jacob Snyder, of near Johnstown, Pa., and services Sunday at 10:30 a. m., by the Dunkards.

Mr. Thomas Ashby, of Elk Garden, is in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Conneway. Mr. Ashby accompanied his mother, Mrs. Helen Ashby, of Crellin, to Oakland, she having been his guest for several weeks during the summer.

VISITS HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Rev. J. B. Shoup On His Way Home Stops at His Natal City.

To the Editor of The Republican:

During the month and more since I started on my trip westward from your mountain city, I have a hundred times tried to apply myself to the task of writing the promised letter, but in all that trying time I have not had one conscious minute free from suffering. Much of the time the agony has been about to the limit. How I have endured the 6,000 miles of travel I do not comprehend. It certainly seems a wonder to me that I did not "fall out by the way."

I am spending a few days here among beloved kindred, and on the spot where my eyes first saw the light more than 71 years ago. If all goes well I may see the hills of old Garrett before the week ends. Traveling wearies me much.

It will be an abiding grief all my remaining days to know that I was too ill to enjoy my trip westward. Certainly I saw wonders on the wide expanse of the middle west, mostly groaning under the burden of an unprecedented crop, farmers rolling in wealth, and towns growing like Jonah-vines. And the Rockies are a vast, bewildering wonder. Much of the time I could scarce lift my head from the pillow, and got only glimpses of "the wonderful works of God" as we sped along, but while memory lives I shall have a vivid impression of the stupendous task of world-building, as illustrated in the piles of rock heaped on rock, until the towering crags pierce the eternal blue.

Salt Lake City is a gem among the Wasatch hills, with bewildering wonders peeping out from every block. Mormonism is still a fact, but hardly needs to be reckoned with as a power. Brigham is dead, and the world has no successor to him. Smoot, politically, they told me, is dead. There will never be another of his kind in the United States Senate. Denver is a fairy-dream of 230,000. Kansas City is a giant of bad smells, and St. Louis is a monstrosity. Chicago is the "indescribable"—an aggregation of pride and pretention, of greed and grandeur, of wealth and poverty, of luxury and misery.

J. B. SHOUP.

Apple Creek, O., Sept. 13.

Powell-DeBerry Nuptials.

A beautiful wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark DeBerry on Wednesday, September 1, 1909, when their daughter, Edith, became the bride of Mr. Homer K. Powell, of Findlay, Ohio.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. Workman, of St. Paul's M. E. church, assisted by Rev. J. M. Davis, in the presence of a few of the relatives and friends of the bride.

The parlor had been beautifully decorated under the supervision of Miss Helen DeBerry, a cousin of the bride, and the happy pair made their vows in the midst of fern and golden rod. The wedding march was skillfully rendered by Miss Lois DeBerry, of Terra Alta, also a cousin of the bride. The bride, who was becomingly attired in white and carried a bouquet of bride's roses, was attended by her sister, Miss Mary, who wore pink and carried a large bouquet of pink carnations. The groom wore the conventional black and the groomsman, Mr. C. Vernon Hooten, of Rowlesburg, W. Va., was similarly attired. The ring bearer was Virginia N. DeBerry, a neice of the bride, and the bride was given away by her father.

Following congratulations refreshments were served to the forty guests present after which the couple took their departure, amidst showers of rice, on train No. 7 for Findlay, Ohio, the home of the groom.

From this place they will visit Niagara Falls and other points before returning to West Lafayette College where the groom is professor of science and mathematics and the bride was formerly teacher of French and German. The wedding presents, consisting of silverware, cut glass, china, linen, etc., were numerous and beautiful.

The happy couple have the best wishes of their friends for a long and happy wedded life.

THE VACANCY FILLED.

Mr. William J. Barnard Appointed to Orphans' Court Bench.

Tuesday Mr. William J. Barnard, of Bloomington, received his commission as chief judge of the Orphan's Court and was sworn into office by Mr. Tower, Clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Barnard immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties and presided with grace and dignity at the session of his court Tuesday.

THE Prohibition people should remember that there is such a thing as being watertight.

FIGHT FOR POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Seldom has there been a campaign in which the various prominent issues dove-tailed as in the one now waging. The focusing of the fight will therefore be facilitated. Aside from the proposal for increase of the city representation, which the Democrats linked with the anti-suffrage amendment and which will stand as an issue of prime interest to Baltimoreans in view of the honesty of the Republican and the dishonesty of the Democratic positions, there is a close alliance between the suffrage and the Wilson law issues. If the Democrats were assured of the passage of the amendment they could make a merit of wiping the iniquitous law from the statue books. But they have no confidence that this will be the case and they will look with greatest amount of anxiety to the decision to be rendered by the Attorney General on the question of the validity of the Wilson law practices that was put up to the Governor by the Republican State Central Committee. With the amendment in force the Democrats would not need to have any tricky election devices. In the absence of such absolute control of the State they will require all the customary devices in order to keep in power.

It would therefore be in line with Democratic policy to have a deferment of the Wilson Law appeal until after the election. It then could die a natural death in case the Democrats succeeded with their amendment project and the election laws generally could be revised in a spirit of seeming virtue. The people very well understand the situation and certainly the Republican leaders are not unaware of the attitude of the Democratic mind. The hearing, however, on the Wilson law practices will be held this month and there will be every disposition on the part of the Republicans to have it pushed to a determination at the earliest possible date. Former Attorney General Bonaparte announces his purpose to appear before Isaac Lobe Straus on the fourteenth of this month to make an argument against the practice of the Democrats in some of the counties in using a heavy black line to denote their candidates on the ballots and the ignoring of the minority supervisors by the two Democrats of various county boards. As the case will be heard judicially by the Attorney General and counsel will appear on either side, it may be expected that no phase of the matter will be over looked.

The fight will be for political rights. The lack of a uniform ballot law, the practice of employing trick ballots and like maneuvers of the Democrats have brought wide discredit upon the party and has aroused the people to the necessity for having a change in the conditions. To the lay mind there seems to be no doubt but that the law against the employment of emblems is violated when a distinguishing line is made to do the duty of a party emblem. Certainly the very spirit and purpose of the law is thereby defeated. However, the plea of the lawyers is to be awaited and the decision of the Democratic official who will have the say whether or not such acts are in violation of the statues. If the partisan considerations could control the decision it is evident that this would be in favor of the Democratic party. But Mr. Straus will be acting not in the capacity of a partisan, but of a judge and will owe it to his reputation to keep the distinction clear. Of course it seems to be a psychological requirement of unusual magnitude to ask the author of the suffrage amendment to entirely divest himself of the partisan proclivities and to pass adversely upon a question that vitally affects the welfare of his party in the very direction of the proposed amendment. But whatever may be the Straus decision the fact remains that the people will not tolerate these practices. Should they be branded legal the gravest reflections would be passed upon the Democratic party in the passing a law that would give warrant to practices that are on a par with the very lowest expressions of political cunning. The people in the State would rise in wrath against the debaser of their political rights and sweep the party from their throne of power.

It would, therefore, seem to be good politics to decide the acts illegal and cast the odium upon the particular supervisors who have been guilty of their perpetration. Certainly, whether from political consideration of those of broad public justice, the decision against the practices would be a decision for the political righteousness. Shorn of the Wilson law and defeated in the matter of the amendment, the Democratic party would receive a staggering blow, but one that should prove salutary in ridding it of the malign influences that seek to perpetrate the most serious outrages by corrupting the political rights of the people.—Baltimore American.

"THE SUN GOES DOWN."

The Baltimore Sun after a long period of silence and "prayerful" consideration has announced its support of the Democratic ticket and platform including the disfranchising amendment. The Sun couldn't stand making it unanimous for that would have been the situation in Baltimore where the American, News and Star are all arrayed against the Democratic ticket and it plan of disfranchisement. Of course, the Republicans and those Democrats who are against the suffrage amendment would have been pleased to have had the solid support of the press of Baltimore, but it was too much to expect the leading Democratic newspaper to simply join in the chorus. The Sun supported President Taft last year and fortunately for the people of this State it has on many former occasions denounced the sham and hypocrisy of the Democratic ring and its cry of "negro domination." It may join that ring today and help to fasten ring control upon Maryland; it can lend its aid to an unholy scheme of disfranchisement and the violation of the Nation's Constitution; it may give its moral support to trick ballots whereby thousands of white men as well as colored men are today disfranchised by its silence during the past four or five years, but it cannot expect the people to hear it when for political purposes it talks one way at one election and exactly the reverse at another in a matter of principle. If there was no danger of negro domination a few years ago, there is no danger now. The Sun knows the ring and its use of negro prejudice to gain more power and it has told the story too often for it's readers to forget it now when it has capitulated, eaten its own words and joined forces with the enemies of free government in Maryland.



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For full particulars, see
ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER.

The Sage of Valhalla Joins the Night Riders—and Gets Stung.

I like to be in good company.

John Burroughs and Washington Irving have told of hunting the honey bee, and they both made very pretty stories of the experience.

As there is no law to prevent any other fellow from taking the same subject for an essay, this bit of history goes into print.

We were building a fence around the southwest pasture lot to keep the Valhalla farm cows from dropping over to visit with Wash McDound's cattle too often about milking time. Jasper, the Croatan, whose ancestors include Englishmen of Raleigh's lost colony, Indians, one or two African chiefs, some American buckskin stock and nobody knows what else, was getting out some posts by the of the swamp, and after he came up to the fence line I was nosing around down there to see how many more posts we needed and I saw a paper pined to a tree with wooden pegs.

On it was written:

"This tree belongs
to J. Mayho, and
whatever is in it.
Keep away from
this bee tree.
Jasper Mayho."

"Where did you get that, Jasper," I asked him.

"Oh, I just done heard dem bees a hummin' and a tummin', and I looked up and dere dey was in two yards of me."

So Jasper asked if I had any objections to letting him cut the tree, and I told him to cut it any time. With due regard for the lords proprietors he informed me that a man on whose land the tree is found has a property right, according to custom, in the tree, and he suggested that I go along when he gathered the honey.

You wouldn't fly in the face of custom established for two or three centuries, would you?

So when Jasper cut the tree one rainy night I fell in with the boy of the house who is the big toad in every puddle on the plantation, and following with the Old Father Abraham, who ranks next to the clock about the place for reliability the being always ready to go, we went down into the darkness and and wet wood, armed with buckets, axes, a cross-cut saw, and a bee veil that the boy used when he works about the hives at the house.

It was dark enough when we reached the scene of action, but the bees had not gone to bed yet. A lot of them were hanging around out of doors, clustering near the entrance, which was not above four feet from the ground.

In the good old days the old daddies used to think so fine in the nair, when we cut a bee tree we took all kinds of luck. Now the boy of the house showed us some Yankee tricks.

He keeps a smoker to discourage the bees that want sting, and he fired that thing up with dead wood and old waste, and turned a stream of smoke on the bees at the enterance to the tree-hive for all the world like any modern bee proceeding. He smoked them until they said they had plenty, thanks, and went inside. Then two lusty-yeoman took the saw and sawed the tree down, and when it fell the boy with his smocker smoked at the bottom of the hollow tree and the bees said they perfered to stay inside.

Dreadfully tame and unromantic isn't it.

But the exciting part of the story did not begin with the arrival at the tree.

The honey hunters sawed a length from the tree and split it. The bees had been smoked farther up into the hollow. A hole was cut several feet up the trunk to permit them to escape into a hive that was set before the hole.

The fellows with the buckets got busy, and filled their vessels reasonably full of a complex mixture which looked some like rich earth from the garden. Then the artist who managed the smocker forgot himself and let his fire go out. He let it go out about the time the men with the saw cut another length from the tree.

Incidentally as the fire went out the bees followed the same movement.

Here and there bits of pitch pine had been lighted to make fires to help to see the work. The fires also helped the bees to see. They flew around to investigate things, and crawled in places they did not care to fly.

A bee has no genial disposition. Even in a wet, dark night he does not liven up in any sunshiny fashion. To be sure he is a villian under certain conditions, but like the mosquito, the meanest feature about him is that abominable threat. Analyzed and really tried out a bee sting is no worse than lots of other afflictions. But you let a dozen or so disgruntled bees get to buzzing round your ears and dodging in your face and jabing at your fingers, and you are either a philosophical old bee man or a wonderfully self-possessed man if you do not take to the trees.

That is about what the bee wants. If you stand still he seems to believe you not guilty. But start to run, and he looks on the movement as proof of the crime.

It was interesting to see Father Abraham and old Jasper stay at the hollow tree and dig out the honey and dirt and smashed bees, while the younger members of the outfit peeled their coats off, and fanned the air with their clothes.

Without a doubt hunting the honey bee is a pastorial and fascinating pursuit while you are chasing around among the flowers in the light of day trailing a bee from the flower to his lair. But when you have found where he stores his goods, and come to him in the night with a mask and a jimmy and attempt to do a job of amateur burglary, the tune changes.

The bee is a good fighter, and his style of team work is excellent. Like the colored troops of the Civil War, he never knows when to stop and he will fight long after the battle is over if he can find any of the enemy left.

By and by the tree was rifled. By the torchlights we picked a way through the wet grass and dripping trees until a road was reached, and there, by the midnight cheer of a smelling lantern, we divided the accumulations as far as they were divisible. Each fellow had his own wet feet and trousers, and the bee sting could not be portioned out so many to each head. But the dead bees, brood, and pollen and the rotten wood were more easily shared out.

Several quarts of honey were strained out the next day by all of the marauders, and in course of time the swelling went down; but right this minute, down at the hives below the shop, is ten times as much honey in good clean pound sections waiting until the bees have filled all the sections to be taken off without trouble and in shape to go directly to the table in the clean comb.

When you hunt the honey bee it is less trouble and more profit to go right down in the yard where the bee stands are, and I am not fooling you either.

Hunting it out in the woods is romantic. That is about all.

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WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 19, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, a Comprehensive Quarterly Review—Golden Text, Acts xix, 20—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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LESSON I.—Paul's second missionary journey—Antioch to Philippi—Acts xvi, 6-15. Golden Text, Acts xvi, 9, "Come over into Macedonia and help us." The lessons of this quarter cover Paul's second and third missionary tours and illustrate the things that even to this day may befall the Spirit filled and Spirit sent servants of the Lord. Souls will be saved, companies of believers gathered, but there must be faithful and persistent seed sowing, patient waiting and absolute surrender to the Spirit's control and guidance.

LESSON II.—The Philippian Jailer, Acts xvi, 25-40. Golden Text, Acts xvi, 31, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house." A most unlikely convert, at a most unlikely time, in a most unlikely place, but thus God works, not as we would think or expect, but as He sees best, asking us to be willing to suffer with and for Him, who bore so much for us, and praise Him through it all, if only souls may be saved by seeing His power and believing in Him.

LESSON III.—Paul at Thessalonica and Berea, Acts xvii, 1-15. Golden Text, Ps. cxix, 11, "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee." Everywhere God works by His Spirit, through His word as Jesus is preached. The Spirit uses only His word as the means by which He accomplishes the will of God. The written word tells of the living word, and by the word God is revealed, even as the Lord revealed Himself to Samuel by the word of the Lord (I Sam. iii, 21).

LESSON IV.—Paul at Athens, Acts xvii, 22-34. Golden Text, John iv, 24, "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in Spirit and in Truth." The great adversary is content to let men worship any kind of a god and as many gods as they please if he can only keep them from knowing the one true God, the only Creator, Redeemer and Judge of all mankind.

LESSON V.—Close of Paul's second missionary journey, Acts xviii, 1-22. Golden Text, John xvi, 33, "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." God always has a "Be not afraid" for every one who is fearful, whether it be Abram or Isaiah or John or Paul or you, dear reader, whoever you are, if only you are a child of God by faith in Christ Jesus.

LESSON VI.—Paul's instructions to the Thessalonians, I Thess. v, 12-24. Golden Text, I Thess. v, 15, "See that none render evil for evil unto any man, but ever follow that which is good." In this probable first letter which he wrote we have a fair sample of all His instructions. Saved by the grace of God through the gospel of His Son, to serve Him and to wait for His Son from heaven, walking worthy of God while we wait for His kingdom.

LESSON VII.—Paul at Ephesus on his third missionary journey, Acts, xix, 8-20. Golden Text, Acts xix, 17, "The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified." This is the story of Paul's three years at Ephesus when through Him all who dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, and to make manifest the pre-eminence of that name over the evil one and all evil spirits God caused special miracles to be wrought through Paul.

LESSON VIII.—The riot at Ephesus, Acts xix, 23-30, 35-41. Golden Text, II Cor. xii, 9, "He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness." When the name of the Lord Jesus is magnified and the word of God grows and prevails the adversary will surely show his wrath; hence this riot in the name of Diana of the Ephesians whom all Asia and the world worshipeth.

LESSON IX.—Paul on Christian love, I Cor. xiii, 1-13. Golden Text, I Cor. xiii, 13, "And now abideth faith, hope, love, these three, but the greatest of these is love." Consider how much that is outwardly good and praised by men may be in the sight of God as nothing. "That which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God" (Luke xvi, 15). The love of God, which is the greatest thing we ever heard of, must be known and believed and the Son of God received before any service can be acceptable to Him.

LESSON X.—Paul's farewell to the Ephesians, Acts xx 2-38. Golden Text, Phil. iv, 13, "I can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me." Having been to Greece and being now on his way to Jerusalem, he enters three farewell words. He magnified the gospel of the grace of God, the word of God, and on man's part faith and repentance.

LESSON XI.—Close of Paul's third missionary journey, Acts xxi, 1-17. Golden Text, Acts xxi, 14, "The will of the Lord be done." Services at Tyre, Ptolemais and Cesarea mark the close of this third great purpose in the name of the Lord Jesus, but the spoken ones to be noted seems to be his being forbidden by the Holy Ghost to go to Jerusalem (21, 24), and yet his determination to go thinking, no doubt, that it was simply the kindness of the brethren and their desire that he should not suffer unnecessarily.

E. S. WEST'S SEPTEMBER BULLETIN OF REAL ESTATE

Some Excellent Bargains Offered In Town and Suburban Property.

Mr. E. S. West, the Oakland real estate man, has issued a bulletin for September, in which he offers some rare bargains in town and suburban property.

Oakland's future is promising and an investment in real estate now will bring excellent returns. What Oakland is and what Oakland is to be, is set out in an article "Watch Oakland Grow," published elsewhere in this paper today.

Mr. West's September Bulletin reads as follows:

Dear Friend—

In sending you this partial list of valuable real estate for sale in this vicinity, we wish to call your attention to a circular gotten up by the local Board of Trade, and which is enclosed herewith.

I vouch for the truth of every statement contained therein, and invite you to investigate to your own satisfaction, the resources and many desirable features of this mountain top. My motto is, "My customers must be pleased," and if you fail to find in this partial list of bargains in real estate, what you are looking for, write me, describe what you want, the approximate cost, etc., and I am sure I can find it for you, as my clients have property listed which they do not desire advertised in a public way.

No. 1. 15 Acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved, with good 7-room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000 or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No. 2. Good new house of six rooms and a nice lot in desirable part of Oakland, for sale at $1650. This house is equipped for burning natural gas.

No. 3. Good 8-room house in suburbs of Oakland, acre and a half of ground, house could not be built for $3,000; will sell for $2,500.

No. 4. Suburban Home. 10 acres of best land in the country. Highly improved with 6-room house, barn, grainery, wagon shed, poultry house, two wells, orchard, etc. Worth $5,000 of any man's money. Can be had now for $3,700.

No. 5. Excellent home in southern suburbs of Oakland, 11 rooms, plenty of ground, fine shade trees, excellent spring, good views, can be had at a bargain, $5,200.

No. 6. Eight acres good land, 14-room house, and stable, in north suburb of Oakland. Most desirable place in the city. House is strictly modern, including bath room and equipped for burning natural gas, $9,000.

No. 7. 13-room house in Mt. Lake Park, two blocks from Auditorium. Worth $4,000. Owner has to sell and it can be bought, if taken soon, for $2,000.

No. 8. 100 acres near Deer Park, unimproved. Would make excellent farm land. Can be bought for $12.00 per acre.

No. 9. 118 acres half mile from Deer Park, excellent soil, 50 acres cleared. 200 apple trees just coming into bearing. Fair farm house, good springs, plenty of out-buildings, can be had for $3,500.

No. 10. 33 acres three miles west of Oakland, good farm house and stable. 12 acres cleared and fenced. Owner desires to go west. Will sell for $1,100.

No. 11. 22 acres improved, 1 mile from Oakland, ideal place for fruit and poultry farm. Excellent location for summer home. Fine spring of pure water. Will sell for $100 per acre

No. 12. 65 acres half mile out of Oakland. 45 acres cleared. Land lies smooth. Spring of absolutely pure water which could be piped into house. Abundant water at this spring for all farm purposes. Small stream flows through the place. Excellent building site. Ideal place for summer home or sanitarium. This property can be purchased for $100 per acre.

No. 13. 154 acres cleared and well fenced. Good improvements. Fine orchard excellent soil, large boiling spring of ice-cold water right at the house. This is a new farm and the soil which has been analyzed, is found to be the same as that of the best farms near Accident and Grantsville. I can sell this valuable property for $2,600, and there is not a foot of it but what modern farm machinery could be used on.

No. 14. 175 acres near Bittinger, one of the best farms in the locality. 8000 pounds of maple sugar manufactured on this farm this year. Farm lays well and is improved. Owner desires to leave the state and will sell this property for $4,000.

No. 15. Fine home. 9-room house, 19 acres of land, mostly cleared, near Brookside, W. Va. This property can be bought for less than the house cost. Would make a good summer home or poultry and fruit farm.

No. 16. 28 acres on Northwestern Pike, 9 miles south of Oakland. Good farm house, barn and orchard. A snap; $800. Land mostly cleared.

No. 17. Fine building lot in business portion of Oakland. Most desirable place for a modern hotel, which is badly needed, can be bought reasonable.

No. 18. 10-room house and lot. Hot water heat, bath, electric light, natural gas at the door, can be bought for $3700.

No. 19. Good business block near B. & O. depot in business center, ideal location for fine hotel, can be bought for $10,500.

No. 20. Good house and lot on Center street in desirable location. Can be bought if taken soon, for $1,500. Owner does not reside here and has to sell.

No. 21. Fine large home on Alder street known as the "Episcopal Rectory." One of the most desirable residential portions of the city. This property can be bought for $4,000.

No. 22. Corner lot on Sixth and Green streets. Quarter acre ground, nice oak trees, one of the best building lots in town. For sale at $700. Corner lot on Seventh and Oak streets at $550. Two lots on Oak street between Seventh and Eighth streets at $425 each or $800 for the two.

No. 23. Steam Bottling works. Good house and barn on a lot 225 by 200 feet. Excellent spring. For sale at $6,000.

No. 24. Good 8-room house. Acre and half ground. Half way between Oakland and Mt. Lake Park. Very desirable location. For sale at $2,500. House alone would cost $3,000 to build.

No. 25. Valuable farm of 51 acres known as "Morning Side." One mile south of Mt. Lake Park. Improved by good new 8-room house finished in hardwood. Has direct connection with the water works of Mt. Lake Park with a heavy pressure. Splendid bath, hot and cold water, cement cellar, 400 bearing fruit trees. Farm practically all cleared lays smooth. 250 foot poultry house, stable, grainery, etc. This property, if taken soon, can be had for $4,000; house alone cost that money. Perpetual water rights go with this farm.

No. 26. 152½ acres on the Cranesville public road, 4 miles west of Oakland. Good buildings, good fences, 50 fruit trees in bearing, about 50 acres cleared. School fourth mile from the house. Farm is well watered, lays practically level. Soil of wooded portion very rich and easily cleared. This farm in worth $4,500, can be bought, if taken this fall, for $2,700.

No. 27. 214 acres on Backbone mountain about one mile from Altamont and near the railroad. About 50 acres clear and under fence. Small house and outbuildings. Best spring in the country. Analyzed and found to be purer than the water shipped from Tr esdale Heights. Excellent location for sanitarium. Water from this spring alone would be worth thousands of dollars to any one who would ship it to the city. Tract has 75000 of saw timber and will cut 2000 ties. County road runs near the tract and a private road through the place. Would make an ideal sheep or grazing farm and can be bought for $1500.

No. 28. 100 acres on the B. & O. railroad near the town of Hutton in a high state of cultivation. 80 acres cleared. 8-room house, 125 bearing fruit trees. Uncleared portion has, approximately, 100,000 feet in sawtimber. Farm is well watered and free from debt. 80 tons of hay cut on the farm this year. Can be bought if taken this fall for $4,500.

No. 29. 18 acres half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, 6-room house, cellar, stable, two good springs, very productive, all cleared and well fenced. Will sell for $2,200.

No. 30. 25 acres four miles from Oakland on Broad Ford Run, 12 acres cleared, good 8-room house, some fruit and berries. Good barn and excellent water. For sale at $1500.

No. 31. 100 acres near Loch Lynn, adjoining farm of Sampson Bittinger, 50 acres cleared, fair buildings, good orchard, land smooth and productive. $500 worth of timber on the place. Will sell for $3,500.

No. 32. 47 acres near Dobbin, W. Va., located on Mason road leading to Oakland. 5-room house, fair out-building, 75 bearing apple trees, choice fruit, 25 acres cleared. Good lime quarry; coal open, one mile for from house. One half mile to school. Will sell for $1000. Mineral rights reserved.

No. 33. Two good dwelling houses in the town of Deer Park. Property of Mrs. J. L. Fitzwater and M. E. George. For sale at $1300.

No. 34. 20 acres of ground. Fine two-story brick house, tenant house, barn, etc., in town of Deer Park. For sale at $7,500. House alone is worth that money and the land is very valuable as town lots or for farming purposes.

No. 35. 12½ acres. 10 minutes walk from Post Office in Oakland. 5-room house, good well, some out-buildings, excellent cut stone cellar. Can be had for $900.

No. 36. 209 acres near Accident. Most excellent farm land. 160 acres cleared, fine stone spring house, good trout fishing, coal on the farm. Sugar camp that will set 1200 vessels. This farm can be had, if taken this fall for $6,000.

No. 37. 122 acres six miles south of Oakland. Hill land, very good orchard 50 acres cleared, good coal mine open on the place. Will sell the coal for $2,000 or the farm including the mineral rights for $3,000.

No. 38. 15-room house with seven acres of ground, good orchard, stable, ect., in the city of Oakland near Highland Park. For sale at $6,500.

No. 39. 50 acres valuable oak timber a mile and a half south of Oakland for $1,000.

No. 40. 2200 acres most valuable timber land in this part of the country. 842 in fee, balance in timber rights only. Land underlaid with lime stone which was optioned at $25 per acre before the last panic. Best logging proposition, practically all down hill. One-half mile from railroad station. 24 mile railroad charter to go with property. Twenty years to remove the timber. Timber composed of 60 per cent oak. Will cut in the neighborhood of 8000 feet per acre. About 3000 feet of poplar to the acre. About 6000 acres of good timber lies behind this tract that will have to come through it. This could be purchased as needed. The price of this 2200 acre tract is $30 per acre.

No. 41. 50 acres smooth land 1 mile west of Hutton on the B. & O. railroad and only 5 miles west of Oakland. 40 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. Small farm house, new bank barn 35 by 42 feet. Other outbuildings, a few young fruit trees, land underlaid with coal. Will sell this farm, if taken quick, for $3,000.

No. 43. 9-room house, 1 acre ground in Oakland, nice fruit trees, grapes, two barns, good well of water, good stone cellar, gas line right by the door. $3,000.

No. 44. 500 acres excellent farm land near Swallow Falls. 200 acres cleared, two orchards, fine big farm house and necessary out-building. Place is well watered and an excellent spring of cold water piped to the house. Coal opened on the place. Finest veins of fire clay and white kaolin in the U. S. Fire clay was optioned at $35 per acre at time of late money panic. Railroad is projected by this farm and will no doubt be built soon.

No. 45. 341 acres, 12 room house, barn 40 by 80 feet, all other necessary out-building, excellent young orchard, this farm is level and in high state of cultivation, will cut $2,000.00 worth of hay, fine ice cold spring by the house, buildings are new. This farm is just across the railroad from Mt. Lake Park and one mile from Oakland. It is all cleared but about fifty acres. If this farm were mine I would not exchange it for an equal number of acres anywhere in the U. S. I have been all over the United States and know what I am talking about. It is positively worth twice what is asked for it. Come and see this farm that I am offering for $18,000.

I have for sale some of the best farming lands in the state of South Dakota and other western states and will be glad to furnish you information regarding location, prices, etc. If interested in any of the above propositions or coal and timber land, call on or write,

E. S. WEST,
Real Estate Agent,
Oakland, Maryland.

TOWN IMPROVING TIPS

Suggestions by the Winner of a Boosting Contest.

GET A PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Washington Man Advises the Organization of One at Once—The Power of Printer's Ink—Novel and Sensational Schemes Not Favored.

The Washington Post has been carrying on a contest for the best written plan for boosting the Capital City. The award was given to Mr. Louis Reilly of Washington, and as his ideas may be made to apply in part to other cities and towns they are herewith reproduced in part:

1. Publicity Committee.—The first thing to do is to organize a publicity committee, chosen from among such citizens as the members of the chamber of commerce and the board of trade and having for object the promotion of the development of the city.

2. Ways and Means.—As soon as this committee has a local habitation, a name and a clerk it should hustle to take up a collection. It should call on all bankers, real estate dealers, hotel keepers, railroad men, merchants, etc., to contribute to a publicity fund.

3. Bureau of Information.—The committee should next proceed to gather data concerning eligible manufacturing sites, shipping facilities, freight charges, factory help, rate of taxation, water and all other matters concerning which persons contemplating moving to this city would like to know.

4. Wanted, a Writer.—An expert writer should be employed to set forth the advantages of Washington. His style should be clear, vivid, terse. He should do his best to "write up" the city in a story cut to the quick.

5. The Folder.—There is no advocate so powerful as printer's ink. It is magnetic and convincing. Its eloquence lasts. It says just what is wanted to be said. It goes everywhere. It repeats its argument over and over again. Night is the same as day to it, and all seasons are summer. It is everlastingly "on the job." The chief agent of the publicity committee in advertising the city must be a folder. This pamphlet should be artistically printed on paper of fair quality.

6. Sowing the Seed.—The publicity committee will take hold of the boom again and scatter that pamphlet where it will do the most good. Copies of it should be placed in the Union station, in hotels, on steamboats, etc. It could be mailed to boards of trade and to members of the manufacturers' associations. It could be put on sale at cost or at a trifle above cost and so be widely distributed, yet not exhaust the money of the committee.

7. Advertising an Advertisement.—A "spot light" ad. of that folder should be inserted in some of the leading trade journals, especially in the organs of those industries that could be profitably carried on in this neighborhood. By this means news of the folder will spread in shops, factories and mills; thereby business men who are looking for a new site for their enterprises will be attracted hither to prospect the promised land.

8. The Leaflet.—For the sake of economy and convenience a tract should be prepared to prevent the wasting of the folder by injudicious distribution and also to still further advertise it. This leaflet should have on one side a summary of the most striking advantage of Washington as a commercial center and on the other a brief list of its charms as a place of residence.

The leaflet should end with the statement that the folder, giving fuller details, could be had for (?) cents at publicity headquarters and that the committee would be glad to give any additional information desired. This leaflet should be put in all letters written by Washingtonians to outsiders.

9. Excursions and Conventions.—The publicity committee will make a systematic endeavor to bring excursions and conventions hither from every city in the whole country.

10. Celebrations.—The committee should devise attractions to draw crowds and to give folk at a distance an extra reason for making a trip to Washington. It should celebrate the anniversaries of the most memorable events in the history of the capital, hold a semiannual fair, have a homecoming week, etc.

11. A Great Hall.—The publicity committee will continue to agitate the question of building here a great convention hall.

12. Other Means.—No pentup Utica will confine the activities of the publicity committee. The foregoing ways of booming the city will be its fundamental reliance, but it will at seasonable times utilize other feasible methods to achieve the same purpose. Novel and sensational schemes are not wanted. They are not effective. They are not business. They do not produce results. They will not attract permanent residents nor add to the number of our commercial enterprises. But, indeed, there is no need for freak plans. The city's advantages are too actual for buncombe or claptrap. What is required is the most efficacious way to make them known.

The city, the committee and the folder are a trio sure to triumph. In the last analysis the committee's the thing. It is the living force behind the wheels of the "boom." It is the alpha and the omega of the movement. On the industry, intelligence, enthusiasm and perseverance of its members will the success of any plan to advance the progress of the city depend. If the right sort of men are chosen the work will be well done.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.55. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated aoout one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.

C. J. NEWMAN.

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LIGHT RUNNING
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THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guarantee never runs out.

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Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK. Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *8.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON Accom.). Depart *2.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *8.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *1.13 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
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Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

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We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates.
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

SUIT ENTERED BY GILMOR S. HAMILL.

On Saturday morning last the editor of THE REPUBLICAN was served with a summons to answer the suit of Gilmor S. Hamill in the Circuit Court for Garrett county. The record fails to disclose the nature of Mr. Hamill's complaint, but it is currently reported that his grievance arises out of a news article which appeared in the last issue of THE REPUBLICAN giving an account of Mr. Hamill's connection with the so-called "People's Party" movement.

We suppose Mr. Hamill, whenever the notion strikes him, has the right to bring suit, as the Courts of Maryland are open to all of her citizens to right their wrongs whenever and wherever they will, but sometimes some of her citizens resort to the courts for supposed and imaginary grievances, and they afterwards find out that they have not been wronged at all.

THE REPUBLICAN has not libeled Mr. Hamill, and has not made itself or its owner liable to Mr. Hamill in this instance, but we suppose it will require the verdict of the court to convince the gentleman that he has misconceived his rights in this matter.

If Mr. Hamill is trying to run a "bluff" he will find that he will be "called." If he has brought his suit for the purpose of giving vent to his personal animosity towards the editor of THE REPUBLICAN, the sooner the case is brought to trial the sooner the people of the county will know the cause for this outbreak.

We court a legal investigation of the causes of Mr. Hamill's complaint.

If Mr. Hamill thought to close the mouth of this paper with his suit he has simply counted without his host, for since he has assumed a leading part in this new political propaganda which is afflicting a few people in Garrett county, he must expect criticism of his public and political acts, and we give him notice here and now that we shall continue to criticise such acts and conduct on his part, in a fair and justifiable way, even if he sees fit to bring suit against us once a week from now until this time next year, and we shall try to take care of the liability attached to our acts.

BENJ. H. SINCELL,
Editor THE REPUBLICAN.

THE AMENDMENT AND THE FOREIGN-BORN VOTER.

Opponents of the disfranchising amendment will be glad to learn that the Democratic organization proposes to adopt a slogan for the campaign reading. "The suffrage amendment will not disfranchise any white voter in the State, native or foreign-born," and that the Democratic committees will imprint this sentiment upon all campaign literature, tickets to meetings and letter-heads. For one thing, it will be a positive admission by the authorized representatives of the party that drew the amendment and passed it through the Legislature of the discrimination intended That evidence might be useful if by any hook or crook the amendment should be approved by the people and should go to the United States Supreme Court for a decision as to its constitutionality.

But the slogan is a good one—for the enemy—for other reasons. Foreign-born voters will at once be impressed with the fact that it says "any white voter" and does not say "any white man." Election day this year falls on the 2d day of November. Every foreign-born citizen whose term of residence in this country is such that he would be qualified to register on the 3d of November, or thereafter, will be disfranchised unless he can pass the all-but-impossible memory test provided. Every foreigner who comes to this State hereafter will be disfranchised unless he can pass the test. Moreover, the provisions of the amendments regarding the affidavits which must be made both by native and foreign-born citizens, designating as perjury any willful misstatement of fact, will have the effect of restraining some citizens who have not absolute information as to the status of their ancestors from swearing to their belief that they are entitled to register and vote.

The formation of anti-amendment associations by foreign-born voters, the statement issued by the non-partisan Independent Citizens' Union and other developments prove that the foreign-born voter is fully alive to the situation.

THE family tree sometimes bears pretty poor fruit.

The Undesirable Element in Maryland Politics.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In last week's issue of the Mountain Democrat there was published over the signature, "A Frederick Citizen," an article in which the writer reaches the limit of absurd and faulty argumentation in his plea in behalf of the proposed suffrage amendment.

Knowing the vital importance of this question to your readers as well as to every citizen of the county and state, and knowing also that the actual purport of the proposed amendment does not depend upon the statements of campaign writers or speakers, we believe that every voter should carefully study the history, general structure and possible operation of the amendment itself and thoroughly analyze, in the light of fairness, every argument produced in favor or against its adoption.

For example, we will examine the two leading statements in the article published in the Mountain Democrat, as above referred to. The writer asserts that the real purpose of the amendment is to eliminate the undesirable element from Maryland politics. That statements carries with it the unavoidable conclusion that there is an element in the politics of the state which is distasteful to some one. It is necessary next to discover to whom this element is undesirable, and when we find that the amendment came out of the heart of the Democratic party, it is self evident that the element was undesirable to the Democratic party, since there originated the scheme to eliminate it. Therefore the only conclusion to be reached is that the purpose of the proposed amendment is to eliminate from Maryland politics an element which is distasteful to the Democratic party.

In the article under consideration the writer states that the negro is the undesirable element in Maryland politics. Can this be true when all men may know that the Democratic party was conceived, brought forth and reached maturity in the heart of the black man's country. Her first step left a tiny foot print in the sands that burned beneath a southern sun, and today in her decrepid old age she wanders about the scenes of her childhood and finds her only consolation, in the days of her decline, the fidelity of the boasted solid south, and it is true that where the negro is most numerous the democracy is the strongest; but a closer study will be to the point.

Were it the aim of the proposed amendment to eliminate the colored vote from politics, the educational test and property qualification specified in that measure, would be applicable only to colored voters, but since these tests are applicable to more than the colored voter and since it is an absolute fact that there are hundreds of negro votes cast in the state, in favor and support of the Democratic party, and since the history of that party shows that it has always been anxious to acquire votes and ask no question as to whether or not the voter is a white man, a black man or even a dead man, we are forced to believe that the aim of the amendment is not to disfranchise the colored voters in the Democratic party, nor to disfranchise the negro voter alone in the Republican party.

Again, an element that favors and strengthens a party could not be distasteful to that party. It therefore follows that an element which is undesirable to a political party must be an element which opposes that party. What is it in Maryland politics which opposes the Democratic party and threaten its dethronement? It is unquestionably the Republican party and its recent growth. Thus we see that the undesirable element in Maryland politics, undesirable to the Democratic party, is not the negro, but the Republican voters without regard to color, creed or condition. The situation, then, is briefly summed up in the statements that there is an element in Maryland politics which is undesirable to the Democratic party, and that distasteful element is the Republican voter and taking the Democrats' own statement that the suffrage amendment aims to eliminate this element, we declare it to be a dangerous measure and while its ardent advocates are declaring that it will save the people of Maryland from the awful horror of negro domination all may be sure that it is an ingenious plan to inflict upon the people the far more terrible scourge of Democratic domination and un-American tyranny.

No true Republican can support a scheme so fraught with evil consequences and we trust that no nominal Republican will endanger his own right of suffrage by voting for the adoption of this amendment, and we also believe that no honorable and fair minded Democrat will soil his own conscience and the honor of his party by supporting a movement so distasteful to every true American citizen, regardless of political views and preferences.

J. B. EMORY.

Bittinger, Sept. 14, 1909.

BROADWATER DAY IN GARRETT COUNTY

Eight Hundred of the Clan Attended Reunion.

Saturday was Broadwater day in Garrett county. The reunion held at Merrill Grove was one of the most remarkable events in the county. The weather was ideal and nothing interfered to prevent the Broadwaters from gathering at Merrill's Grove. A conservative estimate of the number present is 800. Fully 90 per cent. of them were Broadwaters.

The day was given up to social enjoyment, vocal and instrumental music. The eatables were in enormous quantities and it seemed as if all the chickens in Garrett county had been slaughtered for the occasion. Visitors were welcomed with genuine country hospitality, and introduced to the roast chicken and "fixin's" at once.

D. R. Sloan, of Lonaconing, and Lawrence F. Green of Garrett county, were the orators of the occasion. The history of the Broadwaters was reviewed. Messrs. Sloan and Green related some interesting facts in the history of the Broadwaters.

About the year 1807 four brothers, Charles, William, Guy and Samuel Broadwater, immigrated from Loudon county, Va., to Allegany county, Md., and settled where their descendants now reside. Their progeny is numerous. Charles, the eldest, had eight sons and daughters; one of the sons, Amos, married Sarah Sigler. Of that union 12 children were born and all are living today and were present at the reunion. They are: Mrs. Henry Green, aged 83; William, 81; John, 80; Mrs Jefferson Green, 78; Jefferson, 74; Mrs. Simon Green, 71; Mrs. Peter Bittinger, 70; Amos, 66; Mrs. Jacob Blocker, 64; David, 62; Mrs. Peter Stevens, 59, and Eli, 57. The sire died six years ago, aged 97. He left 12 children, 98 grandchildren, 111 great-grandchildren, and a regiment of great-great-grandchildren.

Saturday's gathering was a magnificent demonstration of the sturdy vitality of these stalwart sons of the fearless pioneers who conquered the wilderness, and after long years of unrelenting toil left their children in possession of the land which they had redeemed.

Relative of North Point Hero.

A most interesting character is Dr. J. Lee McComas, of Oakland, Md., who is spending a few days at the Eutaw House. He is a relative of that young Baltimore hero who, with Wells, is said to have shot General Ross at North Point. Dr. McComas was formerly an assistant surgeon in the United States Army. After his graduation in 1858 he began practice at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and later at Oakland, where he was physician in attendance at the Oakland and Deer Park Hotels. He was a friend of the late John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He attended some of the greatest men of their times who were guests at the famous hotels. He is a native of Baltimore.

"When I went to Berkeley Springs and later to Oakland," said Dr. McComas, "it was a wild country and sparsely settled. Deer were plentiful. The wild cat had not yet disappeared from the mountains. Our lives were hardy, but healthy and happy. I have seen great changes take place in my time, but that would be a long story."

Henry McComas, a relative of Dr. McComas, was shot by the British under command of General Ross. Dr. McComas was the attending physician at the bedside of Jefferson Davis when he was an United States senator. He has also attended Harrison, when he was in the United States Senate, and is the proud possessor of a cup and saucer donated to him by Mrs. Harrison, with the name, Caroline H. Harrison, engraved on it.

Dr. McComas has traveled extensively. His son, Dr. Henry W. McComas, took up his father's practice at his retirement. For many years Dr. McComas, senior, was a surgeon of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—Baltimore American.

THERE are a lot of people hunting trouble out of season.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

Subscribe for the Republican.

RYAN'S GLADE.

Not seeing any items from this section for quite a while in your valuable columns, we thought to try our pen and inform you of some of the happenings.

There will be an illustrated lecture in our church next Thursday evening, subject "The Life of Christ."

A number of our young ladies have gone from among us to teach school. Miss Ida Harvey will teach the Stoyer school; her sister, Miss Dessa, will teach the Bethlehem school, while Miss Mabel Neville teach at Wilsonia. Our school is under the direction of Miss Hennen of Deer Park.

Messrs. Frank and Stanbert Ashby, of Crellin, were calling on friends in this section Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Shockey and two children were visiting relatives at Stoyer last Saturday and Sunday.

Saturday evening was a red letter day in the memory of a number of our our young people. About twenty-one in all marched to the wooded glade near the residenee C. S. Thompson and there felled two bee trees, the trees having been previously located by Arthur Harvey. Oh my! how we did eat honey. After we had eaten all we wanted about sixty pounds were carried home in buckets. Many expression were made about the business tact of the bee.

Messrs. Arthur Harvey and Erwin Neville were calling on Misses Nora and Nina Steyer Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Ney Harvey and his family were visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Harvey Sunday.

Mr. Asa Calis and some of the fair sex of Mt. Lake Park were in our midst Sunday.

Jack Frost did some damaging work in this section last week.

The oats crop in this section is a light one.

Politics is the topic of the day.

ASHER GLADE.

Mr. Geo. W. Vansickle was drilling wheat for several of the farmers last week.

The weather is cool for this time of the year, and we had one frost but it did no damage to the crops.

Mrs. Nancy Percy, of Mt. Braddock, Pa., is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Wm. L. Thomas left here last Sunday for Swallow Falls, where he will have charge of the public school for the coming winter.

The Connecting Telephone Co. held a meeting on Saturday night and attended to considerable business.

Mr. A. J. Burgess and family were pleasant callers at W. H. Thomas' a short time ago.

Almost the entire community have had colds at this writing. CATER.

BITTINGER.

The village school opened last Monday morning with Prof. J. C. Beahm in charge, and the enrollment for the first day was thirty-two. This favorable opening seems to indicate an unusually successful school year here.

The Democratic primary election held here last Monday afternoon was rather sparingly attended. When the hour for opening the polls was at hand it was discovered that the ballot boxes had gotten mixed, the box intended for Accident having been sent to this place. Horses were immediately gotten out and as speedily as possible the error was corrected and the ballot boxes exchanged and all went off satisfactorily.

A valuable cow, belonging to C. E. Ellithorp, of this village, ate too freely of young clover on last Saturday morning and as a result died a few minutes after she was driven from the field.

Simon Orendorf, of Springs, Pa., spent last Saturday night and Sunday with his parents here.

Prof. J. C. Beahm and family have moved to this place and are occupying the Sechler house owned by Perry Broadwater.

Jonas Bittinger made a business trip to Accident last Monday afternoon and reports business as rather brisk in that town.

Mrs. Winterburg and daughter, Miss Christina, of Grantsville, spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. G. W. Engle and children, who spent several weeks with relatives in this section, returned to their home in Baltimore last Saturday.

Messrs. Frank B. Palmer and Edward E. Sollars, Jr., left Oakland Monday for their respective schools, the former going to the Maryland Agricultural College, while the latter went to Baltimore Medical College, where he will complete his studies next year.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland Terms will be made to suit purchaser,

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Saving Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,
OAKLAND, MD.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

Westernport Mercantile Company

Having purchased the stock of merchandise and fixtures of the late Wm. W. Sweet, at Swanton, Md., we shall continue the business and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and a well selected line of Groceries and Provisions

We wish to inform our prospective customers that we shall do a strictly cash business, or its equivalent, in Country Produce, etc., for which we shall allow the best prices the markets afford.

Soliciting the continued patronage of Mr. Sweet's old customers, and trusting that our business relations may be mutually pleasant, we are,

Very truly yours,

C. S. REPP, Manager
GEO. L. MICHAELS, Sec'y and Treas.

Westernport Mercantile Co

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Ex-Sheriff A. L. Lee, of Kitzmiller, was in Oakland yesterday.

Mrs. A. J. Alexander, of near McHenry, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. George L. Michaels, of Westernport, was in the city this morning.

Money to loan in amounts to suit borrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attys.
28-4t

Mr. Gilead Broadwater, of Grantsville district, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord was at Morgantown, W. Va., Saturday on professional business.

Mr. Fred. Townshend returned to Randolph-Macon Academy, near Roanoke, Va., yesterday morning.

Miss Orpah Ashby has gone to Westminster, where she has entered the Western Maryland College.

Mr. Hugh McMillan, of near Lonaconing, was in the city Tuesday on business before the Orphans' Court.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis are in Fairmont, W. Va., this week as the guests of relatives and friends.

Mr. William Sollars left Oakland Monday morning for Bloomington, where he is principal of the public school.

Mr. Samuel Lawton, who has been deputy clerk at the office Mr. E. Z. Tower, resigned his position Monday morning.

FOR SALE CHEAP — Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

Mrs. O. W. Hinebaugh and daughter, of Terra Alta, were guests for a few days last week of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Cleveland in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. McKibbin, of Marietta, Ohio, are in Oakland as the guests of Mr. A. W. Duty and family at their home on Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Mealy returned to their home at Morgantown Tuesday after having spent the summer very pleasantly in Oakland.

Mr. Edward Leary, who spent the summer in Oakland, left Tuesday morning for Westminster to resume his studies in Western Maryland College.

Mrs. Roland Whitwam and her mother, Mrs. Lawton, have gone to Keyser, W. Va., Mrs. Whitwam's former home, where she will conduct a boarding house.

Candidate for County Commissioner Walter M. Lowdermilk, of near Selbysport, was in Oakland on business last Friday, returning to his home the same afternoon.

Dr. W. L. Davidson and family, who spent the summer at their cottage in Mountain Lake Park, left that point Sunday night for their home in Washington, D. C.

Mr. James W. Parks, cashier of the Kingwood National Bank, and Mr. George A. Walls, also of Kingwood, spent Sunday in Oakland on their way to Baltimore.

Messrs. George and Benj. DeWitt purchased yesterday a tract of 55 acres of the John Fulmer farm in the Pleasant Valley section of the county which they will improve.

Mrs. W. S. Skinner has shipped her household effects to Morgantown where she will reside in the future with her son Dean, who will enter the West Virginia University this fall.

Mrs. Rachel Gantt and Miss Susan Gantt, of Frostburg, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Boughton, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent a few days last week with Mrs. J. O. Cleveland and family.

For information regarding the Schoolfield Tract inquird of Mr. Abe. Miller, agent, Crellin, Md., or Mr. Wm. P. Thompson, trustee, No. 123 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. By order of owners.

Mr. Albert Ashby left Oakland this morning for Webster Springs, W. Va., where he will spend the next two weeks for the benefit of his health, which has been poor since an attack of rheumatism early in the spring.

LOST—Sunday, September 12, either on road between Mt. Lake and Oakland, or on the Aurora road, a heavy white sweater coat, with collar and pockets. Liberal reward if taken to Oakland Pharmacy, or notify postoffice box 48, Mt. Lake Park, Md. 1t

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Sanders, of near Oakland, left here Tuesday night for Claytonsville, Ill., to be guests for a month of Mr. Sanders' brother, Mr. David Sanders, who went west some twenty years or more ago.

A party from Washington, consisting of Wm. Dekine, his daughter, Mrs. O. D. Bayard, her daughter, Miss Anna, and Mrs. Lillian Capron, spent two weeks at Fort Pendleton on the site of the old summer residence. They will rebuild soon. Mrs. Capron's husband was captain of the Rough Riders and was killed at Manila.—Keyser Tribune.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

WHAT I CAN DO

Facts For The Republican Taxpayers.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Having announced myself as a candidate for the Senate, it is in order for me to explain what I will do when I get there

If any other gentleman in Garrett county, regardless of party politics, can show that he is better qualified and equipped to carry out the following promises, in the interest of the taxpayers and the people generally, I will promptly step down and out and help to elect him in my place.

In the first place I assert most positively, that if I had been summoned duces tecum with my maps, plats, abstracts of titles, and other data, along with Alexander C. Mason, surveyor, as witnesses, in the case of Garrett county versus the Consolidated Coal Company, the case would have been decided the other way entirely. I positively know this to be a fact beyond successful contradiction.

The result of such a decision would have been a saving to the state of over $15,000 in state taxes annually. Also a saving to Allegany county of $75,000 in taxes annually, and a saving to Garrett county of over $20,000 in taxes annually. I still possess the necessary data to prove these statements, in any court of justice, and I challenge a fair and full investigation of the facts in my possession. Furthermore my data and knowledge of the inside facts will forever end the notorious boundary dispute between Allegany and Garrett counties.

Furthermore, if elected to the Senate, I can secure the passage of my "amendments," to the charters of the companies I represent that were defeated two years ago. With these amendments passed it will be only a short time until you will see electric railways built from Deer Park to Uniontown and Pittsburg; also a branch from Miller's run to Grantsville and Meyersdale, via Cherry Creek, Bittinger, Jennings, etc. Also a branch from Cherry Tree Meadows to Accident and the Cove, thus opening up the entire Flatwoods settlement.

I frankly put these promises down in black and white, so that I can be held to their literal fulfillment hereafter, if I am elected to the Senate this winter.

Respectfully yours,
HIRAM P. TASKER.

Dedication Services.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Jennings, this county, will be dedicated on Sunday, September 26th, 1909. The Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward will preach the dedicatory sermon at 10:30 a. m. on the above date. All are cordially invited to attend. A special invitation to all former pastors of the Grantsville circuit.

D. A. FRIEND,
Pastor.

Rev. and Mrs. Hawes, of Louisville, Ky., who have been in Oakland for a week as guests at the Commercial Hotel, returned to their home yesterday. Sunday night Mr. Hawes preached in the Oakland Presbyterian church to an attentive and appreciative audience.

Miss Rose McGraw, sister of Hon. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, in attempting to alight from her carriage at the station in Oakland last Sunday afternoon, tripped over the wheel of the wheel of the vehicle and fell to the ground. Miss McGraw was somewhat bruised and suffered a painfully sprained ankle. She was attended by Dr. McComas.

Mr. J. D. McCubbin, B. & O. real estate agent, in response to a letter from the Oakland Board of Trade committee on advertising, came to Oakland yesterday morning where he was in conference during the forenoon with that committee discussing matters of mutual interest. Mr. McCubbin's visit may result in bringing the people of Oakland and the B. & O. authorities to a better understanding regarding existing conditions and will be of benefit to the residents of Oakland and the railroad as well.

A meeting of the Republican committee and the candidates of the Republican party in this county, was held in Oakland last Saturday when the preliminary work of arranging for the campaign, which will be active after October 1st, was mapped out. The meeting was attended by all the candidates with the exception of Mr. W. M. Lowdermilk, of Selbysport, who was under the impression that the meeeting was to have been held the day previous and who was in Oakland that day but was compelled to return to his home the same evening.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned, who has been contemplating a visit to New England cities for some time, left Oakland Tuesday night for Baltimore, where he will remain a day or two on business and then sail for Boston, Mass., in which city he will be the guest of Prof. F. S. Matthews, the eminent naturalist and botanist, whose lectures will be remembered by many who attended them at the teachers' training school in Oakland last spring. Mr. Harned will also visit Cambridge and Harvard University, where he will remain a day or two as the guest of Prof. Morris K. Turner, who is taking a special course of study there.

E. S. WEST'S SUPPLEMENTAL SEPTEMBER BULLETIN

Of Real Estate Bargains in Town and County Property.

No. 46. Eight-room house and nearly one acre of ground on Third St. and B. & O. Ry., for sale at $1700.

47. Last house on north end of Third street $1250.

48. Next to the last house on north end of Third street, a very desirable property; has a good cellar. Will sell quick for $1650.

49. A good farm of 85 acres two miles S. E. of Sang Run; 37 acres cleared; well watered with neverfailing springs; four room house; log stable; young orchard and plenty of timber for building and fencing purposes. Will sell for $1300.

50. Excellent new eight-room house on Center street. Water in the house; gas and sewer at the door. This property is cheap at $2500, but owner wants to sell immediately and if taken soon may be had for $1800.

51. Excellent boarding house, 36 rooms, with four lots, conveniently located on Oak street. Everything in good condition and the house has the best reputation, filled with guests every summer. Will sell this valuable property for $8500.

52. Good six-room house on Liberty street, rents for $10 per month; new stable, running spring water. A bargain at $2000.

53. Good six-room house on Liberty street, rents at $10 per month; finest running spring water in the county. Property in good repair; only $1500.

54. Good eight-room house on Liberty street, rented at $12.50 per month; two lots; good stable; basement and cellar under house; running spring water. Can be had for $2850.

55. Three acres valuable land in south suburbs of Oakland will be sold off in building lots.

56. Excellent building lot on Pennington street, below the home of Mr. Bush; finest view in town. Price $350.

57. Nine-room house, almost an acre of ground, barn, cave, and grainery, plenty of good fruit, apples, pears, grapes and plums, etc. A great bargain at $3000. This property is located in south part of town.

58. Fine eight-room house on Third street, complete with bath room, gas and hot water heat, good stable. This modern home for $3,200.

I will pay $.50 for peck of best potatoes; $.50 for the best sheaf of oats; $.50 for the best sheaf of wheat; $.50 for best four bunches of grapes; $.25 for best sheaf of buckwheat; $.25 for best bunch of beets; $.25 for best bunch of carrots; $.25 for best four stalks of corn of corn; $.50 for best peck of apples. These must be Garrett county products and must be at my office by one o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 18th. Come and help advertise the county.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. E. B. Hatcher, D. D., State Superintendent of Missions.
Deep Creek—Preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. E. B. Hatcher.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
All visitors invited to worship with us.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

Married.

ROBESON—GREEN—Prof. Oscar C. Robeson, of Avilton, and Miss Ettie Green, of Cumberland, were married Sunday morning, Sept. 12th, by Rev. Edward Hayes, paster of Centre Street Methodist Episcopal church. The groom is a son of John F. Robeson, of Avilton, and one of Garrett county's leading teachers. The bride is a daughter of Rev. J. T. Green, of near Lonaconing, but has been making her home in Cumberland for some time. They will reside at Avilton, where the groom is principal of the Avilton school.

BICKERSTAFF — DECKER — A pretty wedding took place at the Lutheran parsonage, Oakland, Md., on Monday, Sept. 6th, when Mr. Edward Bickerstaff and the accomplished Miss Melissa Jane Decker, both of Fairmont, W. Va., were made man and wife by the Rev. E. Manges. We join their friends in wishing a happy voyage over the sea of matrimony.

MURPHY — ROWAN — In Pittsburg, Tuesday morning of this week, Mr. John R. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Murphy, of Oakland, and Miss Estelle M. Rowan, of Pittsburg. The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Rowan and Mr. Frank Murphy, brother of the groom, was best man. The couple after a bridal trip will come to Oakland and reside.

STRAYED, July 30, from the home of R. Morris, Terra Alta, W. Va., a very large yellow Angora Cat. Ten dollars cash reward will be paid for information leading to its recovery alive. Telephone Preston Republican newspaper office, Terra Alta.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

MILLINERY

You Are Cordially Invited to Attend My First

Opening of Fall Millinery,

September 23d, 24th and 25th.

Rooms Formerly Occupied by Mrs. M. L. Scott.

I Will Greatly Appreciate Your Patronage.

Ellen Connell.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Property.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned administrator of Sarah J. Scott, deceased, will sell at public auction at the late home of the said deceased, on Second Street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, on Tuesday, September 28, 1909, at 1.30 o'clock P. M., a lot of Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of two Double Heating Stoves, one Parlor Stove, one Bedroom Stove, one Sewing Machine, four Bedsteads and Mattresses, Rocking Chairs, Dining Chairs, Carpets, Mattings, Extension Table, Breakfast Table, four Bureaus, three Trunks, Wardrobe, Sink, Refrigerators, Chamber Sets, Mirrors, Clocks, Books, Lamps, Chinaware, etc.

Terms of Sale—All sums of $5.00 or under, cash; all sums over $5.00 a credit of 60 days will be given, the purchaser to give note with security satisfactory to the Administrator.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
2t-29 Administrator.

The Republican for Job Work.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., September 15, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, October 5, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

STOYER.

Here we come again to give you a few more items from our village-town.

Cant. White was seen in town Tuesday morning on his way to Gormania.

Mr. W. H. Riley, of Tunnelton, W. Va., spent Monday evening with friends here.

Mr. G. N. Steyer left Tuesday for Blooming Grove, Tex., where he will occupy the chair of English in the University Training School.

Mr. Henry Harper, of Three Fork, is still near town.

Mr. Chas. Kidd made a flying trip to Gortner last week.

Our school opened Monday with an enrollment of sixteen pupils. We hope for a successful term.

Mrs. J. B. Shockey and family were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Steyer last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dowden Boyles made a business trip to Oakland Tuesday.

Miss Lydia Steyer, who has been staying with her uncle, W. T. Steyer, returned to her home near Kearney last Sunday.

Miss Grace Riley and Mr. Chas. Kidd are expecting to attend an illustrated lecture at White church Thursday evening.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Wooing of Wilhelmina.

By Cecily Allen.

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Of Wilhelmina's taste in dinner giving and the quality of her hospitality there could be no question. The first was above reproach; the second, like that of mercy, was not strained.

Of Wilhelmina's ability as an artist, however, there was very grave question indeed. Those who had no desire to defer to her dinners were very apt to pronounce her pictures daubs, which will explain why Dobson drew Remington aside and reviewed the situation. Dobson was taking Donald Remington, who had just returned from a year in England, to enjoy one of Wilhelmina's Sunday night dinners.

"You see, she hasn't had a fair chance yet, but she's awfully ambitious, and we all have hopes."

Remington nodded understandingly. He knew the type of artist, though the rosy colors in which Dobson had painted the dinner prospective had rather confused him.

"They lived on a farm—her folks had all kinds of money, blooded stock and all that—and they sent her to boarding



"I WANT TO BE YOUR TEACHER," HE SAID GENTLY.

school. You know how those finishing schools kill one's style."

"From finishing school to studio, eh?"

"Not much. You mustn't make any mistake. She isn't exactly a spring chicken. She'll never see thirty again. But we call her Wilhelmina because she likes it—makes her feel as if she was one of us."

"So does art defer to appetite," murmured Remington as he lighted a fresh cigarette.

"Well, you wait. She went back home from school and took care of both the old folks till they died, three weeks apart. Then she sold out everything in Indiana and set up her studio here in New York. She's brought along a lot of the family heirlooms, mahogany, hand woven stuff and all that, and it's the greatest spot ever"—

"How about her pictures?" interrupted Remington good humoredly.

"Well, say, you want to be careful about those. She took the correspondence course in art after she went home, and you know what that means. She's an impressionist, and"—

"Never mind harrowing details. I am prepared for the worst."

Three minutes later he was standing, stricken dumb, in a most gracious presence. As he looked into her clear gray eyes, well set beneath a broad white forehead, he remembered having seen just one such face in his busy life. It was the face of an Englishwoman of title, whose peculiar gifts as a mother had made her greatly beloved of men.

"Did any one ever tell you how much you resemble the Countess of W.?" he demanded suddenly.

Wilhelmina flushed faintly and shook her head.

"You are so English that you don't seem to belong here at all!"

"Oh, but I do belong here, and I'm every inch American. I have a latchkey of my very own—and no English girl has that."

All during dinner Remington watched his hostess curiously. She seemed so utterly out of place among her guests, harmless, irresponsible chaps, hanging on the ragged edge of art's prosperity, ungroomed girls with enormous mops of hair and yellowed fingers which spoke of the cigarette habit.

"Looks like a Madonna among a bunch of dime museum freaks. It's a shame to spoil a good house mother to make a poor artist. Gad, what taste she had in haugings and fittings!"

For Remington was an architect and a good one. He could size up the refinement and true artistic instinct as stamped on a house, irrespective of cost or pretense, and he knew that so far as homemaking was concerned Wilhelmina Stevens was an artist.

Perhaps that was why, when he caught his first glimpse of her canvases, he almost groaned aloud.

"Those arches are wonderfully true," he heard Dobson explain, and he knew that the boy had picked out the one best point in what he felt was a landscape gone on a Saturday night's spree.

The pathos of her pose was to him fairly fascinating. Often after that he came to the studio, and always his heart sank within him as he realized how absorbed and determined was this lovable, young-old woman. She reminded him of a family friend who would sit enraptured at grand opera or concert and yet who could never strike a single true note or carry a tune and who wept because singing her babies to sleep was a boon denied.

Remington dropped in to see Wilhelmina oftenest when he was sure of finding her alone. He avoided her dinners and teas and chafing dish suppers. He found Wilhelmina's society a real inspiration in his work, for Remington had a mission. He wished to transplant to the suburbs of New York the love of old English architecture which he had absorbed during his year in the English provinces. And Wilhelmina not only appreciated English architecture, but she seemed instinctively to grasp its fundamental principles.

Remington had not dared to tell her how much he had depended upon her working out his plans for the cottage contest in the "ladies' round the year guest." That was why, with triumph lightening his heels and brightening his eyes, he rushed into her studio one stormy March day, the letter of supreme importance held aloft. And Wilhelmina sprang up abruptly from the mass of pillows on her divan and tried bravely but ineffectually to hide her tears.

Remington stopped, joy freezing on his lips at sight of her obvious grief.

"Wilhelmina, what has happened? Tell me at once."

"Daniels sent me home—told me to pack up my brushes and go away. His class was not for such as I."

The wretched truth was out. Daniels, whose special course at the academy was for the chosen few, the few with money to pay, had turned her out, money or no money. Like many a genius, he declined to teach those who gave no promise.

And Remington realized bitterly that the blow had been doubly hard because of the false hopes raised in this woman's heart by those who had feasted at her board.

Like a flash from the skies came his inspiration.

"I am sorry if you are disappointed, dear girl," he said, drawing her gently down on the divan and gripping her hand firmly in his, "but it gives me the courage to tell you what I wanted to say for a long time. Will you drop still life and the figure, oils and studio life—and dig hard into architecture and interior decoration? That's your gift. I've known it ever since the first night I stepped into this room and studied your hangings. And she who helps to build a home is as great as she who paints pictures for its walls. Will you?"

"Do you think I could really?"

His words had been balm to her aching ears. She raised those wonderful gray eyes to his brown ones, and her lips curved into a smile pathetically brave and womanly. And again Remington did the thing he had not anticipated. He bent over deliberately and kissed the lovely lips.

"I want to be your teacher," he said gently. "Not for a few weeks or months, but always. Why, you know we've done those cottage drawings together and won! Here's the letter. We'll build one of these very houses on the site I was showing you last week. In the attic we'll have our studio. Think of the houses we can plan there, with the whole of New York harbor to inspire us! And some day when Daniels wants us to design a house for him we'll laugh and turn him down."

"Donald Remington," she said, sternly suppressing the dancing light in her eyes, "do you call this a proposal of partnership or matrimony?"

"Look me in the eye and ask that question again," he said.

Her glance fell before his.

"I am thirty-four tomorrow," she murmured faintly.

"You are the loveliest woman in the world and the only one for me. I knew that the first time I saw you. Besides, I am of age myself. Will you marry me tomorrow?"

"I will not!" gasped the astonished Wilhelmina.

"Why not?" argued Remington.

"Because I give a dinner tomorrow night to a crowd—and there is no time to call it off. It was to celebrate the coming of Daniels."

Just for an instant the shadow of regret fell upon her lovely face, and Remington, seeing it, took her in his arms.

"Bless the old bear! If he'd pronounced you a genius where would I have been?"

His Position.

"What is your name?" asked the justice.

"Leggitt Fergrubb, your honor," answered the prisoner, a red nosed specimen of the genus hobo.

"You are charged with vagrancy, having no visible means of support and being a common nuisance in the neighborhood. What have you got to say for yourself?"

"I hain't got no visible means of support, your honor, but that ain't my fault. I'm out of work."

"Have you tried to get work?"

"I couldn't begin to tell you, your honor, how hard I've tried."

"I suppose not. How long is it since you have had any occupation?"

"'Bout a year, or it may be two years."

"What was your last job?"

"I had a position in a barber shop."

"A position? What kind?"

"Juxtaposition, your honor. I was next."

"Six months in the workhouse!" roared the police justice. "Call the next case!"—Chicago Tribune.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

THE good who die young might have been like the rest of us if given a chance.

Will emancipated woman also insist on the privilege of being bald?

It is hard to find the silver lining in a cloud the title to your lot.

How we do hate to see a rich uncle dallying with the ante!

Buying a flying machine these days is easier than sprouting wings.

Men are lying awake nights concocting fall styles that will put us to sleep.

A joy rider makes appropriate living for a cell.

A gardener raises onions, but a baker raises bread.

A light in the window at 2.30 a. m. doesn't cause the masculine heart to jump for joy.

Why should you expect any one else to do better than you do yourself while you hold the opinion that you are better than any one else is one of the unexplained things.

Stumbling Blocks.

Something's always turning up!
Plans are laid with care
That we think are bound to work
And will get somewhere.
But the something in the way
That we did not see
Twists them into forty shapes,
Makes them climb a tree.

We concoct a little scheme
That looks swell indeed.
Not a reason we can see
Why it won't succeed.
But it strikes a snag we did
Not suspect was there,
And at once our splendid scheme
Sails into the air.

When we meet a pretty girl
Who is just our size
And we have her on the slate
For our special prize
Some one handsomer appears
Who has got the price,
And she turns a shoulder cold
As a cake of ice.

Thus it is we never know
What a day will bring.
Though we with the greatest care
Figure on a thing,
Something's always turning up.
Useless 'tis to frown.
That is why our dearest plans
Get a turning down.



Nothing to Speak Of.

"He has stolen my heart," said the coquette.

"I wouldn't believe it of him," said the cynic.

"Why not?"

"He wouldn't be guilty of petty larceny."

Deplorable.

The summer, hot,
Is on the wane,
And I am not
Upon the gain.
My pocketbook
Is empty quite,
And not a look-
In is in sight
To rehabilitate my cash
And render nil
My dismal crash.
Vacation is,
Of course, all right,
But, oh, gee whiz,
The bill's a fright!

Getting to Them.

"I do hope airships will soon be within the reach of all."

"Would you like one?"

"You bet."

"What for?"

"To reach my castles in the air."

Did Her No Good.

"That fellow that took you home has kissed the blarney stone all right."

"Is it feminine?"

"No."

"Then maybe he did."

Deserved Killing.

"What language is that you are studying?"

"One of the dialects of the Russian."

"Then it isn't a dead language."

"No, but it ought to be."

Knew the Cost.

"Where would you advise me to spend my honeymoon?"

"In your bank."

"My bank?"

"Yes, or near it."

But More Respectable.

"My son, I hear you are gambling."

"No, father, just speculating."

"Well, what's the difference?"

"You lose more speculating."

The Hypocrite.

When hubby sees her to the train
And leaves her with a sigh
She fears he'll be so lonely, but
He winks the other eye.



[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

CORN AND CHOLERA.

Hog raisers the country over are putting two and two together in the matter of excessively high prices of corn and absence of hog cholera and drawing some deductions that ought to be of value for a good many years to come along the line of the connection between the health of the hog and the food ration which it is given. It has been observed during the past eighteen months—an interval which has seen scant feeding of corn owing to high price—that there has been an almost total absence of the swine plague in sections where corn has constituted the chief feeding and fattening ration. The net result of this situation has meant an enormous saving to hog raisers, and this whether the connection between feed and animal health is as close as held by some or not. There is surely enough in the theory to make careful study and comparisons of feeding conditions in different seasons worth while. It has been a matter of observation with a good many that the worst outbreaks of cholera have usually followed on the heels of an inordinate stuffing of young pigs with green and immature corn, the plague finding fertile soil for development for months after in droves of hogs whose health had been weakened as a result of this irrational method of feeding. If it turns out, therefore, that the feeder can just as well sell a part of his corn and at the same time save his hogs, it would seem clearly in his interest to do so.

ABOUT CEMENT TILE.

It is only justice and fairness to those contemplating the drainage of wet land to speak another word of warning touching the use of cement tiles in the manufacture of which the proper kind of clean, sharp sand has not been used or which do not contain a sufficient per cent of cement to give them strength and durability. Within a fortnight we have heard one who is interested in a square deal for the user of tiles say that a short time since he saw cement tiles of this shoddy description taken from the ditch all gone to pieces which were laid but eighteen months ago. The worst feature about the matter is that one who is not acquainted with cement tiles cannot tell at a glance whether they are properly made or not, while the putting of them in the ground to find out is altogether too expensive an experiment for the average man to monkey with. In view of this situation it follows that the only safeguard that one can have in purchasing cement tiles is the character and experience of the man who has made and offers them for sale. Makers of clay tiles concede that cement tiles, properly made, are as good as clay tiles, and this is quite a concession for a competitor to make, but no such authority as this need be cited to prove that poor cement tiles are not worth a continental—in fact, are, if laid, a good deal worse than nothing.

A WINNING COMBINATION.

The first five or six years in the life of an orchard may be counted upon as well nigh unproductive. To overcome this some grow a cover crop in sections where the winters are cold, which, being a secondary consideration, can be counted on for but a slight return. In the west, where the winters are milder, strawberries are grown among the trees and not only serve this purpose where needed, but give generous return for the use of the land. In the Hood river valley, famed as an apple and strawberry section, the strawberries in the young orchard net the owners all the way from $200 to $700 per acre. At the end of five years the trees come into bearing when the numbers of rows may be decreased or the plants entirely removed. Strawberries might well be grown thus in even much colder sections, as the plants and covering required to protect them would catch as much snow as would be needed to protect the roots of the trees.

THE ORANGE SCALE.

The California orange grower has lately had to cope with one of the most serious pests which have troubled him—the orange scale, which has appeared in several colors and is analogous to the San Jose scale. Usual methods of spraying with bordeaux or lime-sulphur solutions seem to be ineffective. The method at present followed is to cover the trees with a tight canvas and give a thorough fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, one of the most deadly volatile poisons known, which is sure death to all forms of animal or bacterial life with which it comes in contact. The process is a tedious and expensive one, as it takes some time to treat each tree, but it is the only way out for those who hope to produce an orange crop which will pass muster at the packing house.

Losses from lightning over the country were $6,000,000 last year, and 60 per cent of the fire losses in country districts for this period were directly traceable to lightning.

Where small fruit trees are damaged by hail they may be helped out by cutting off the badly injured limbs and even a portion of the trunk. This will induce a growth of new limbs to take the place of the old. If the trunk is badly injured it would probably be best to remove it entirely and reset with a new one.

Texas leads all other states in the variety of cactuses which grow within her borders, California being a close second. These vary in size from those that are of a delicate and fragile type to those that grow eight or ten feet high and have much the appearance of trees. In blossom the variation in color, size and form is almost as great.

To prove beyond question the increasing prosperity of Kansas one need only cite the fact that, while in 1891 the Sunflower State grew but 34,384 acres of alfalfa, this area was increased in 1907 to 743,050 acres, and for the present year the last named figures are doubtless far outgrown, like the small boy's year before last suit.

A sketch of the history of the alfalfa plant appearing in a late agricultural paper holds that it originated southwest of the central part of Asia, which is the district generally credited with being the location of the garden of Eden. If this theory can be worked out it seems that we should have a feeling of gratitude for Adam for being the disseminator of this great legume, in spite of the fact that we usually credit him with being responsible for weed pests that succeeding generations have been cursed with.

Not in many a year has there been a more magnificent crop of wheat harvested than has been secured during the past few weeks in the great wheat belt lying just west of the Mississippi river. Let the great forests of corn but bring forth to maturity without killing frost the myriad ears that are already in sight and there will be granaries and cribs everywhere that will be literally full to overflowing. This means that confidence, prosperity and good times are going to prevail in a degree seldom witnessed in the history of the country.

Breeders of Guernsey cattle in the state of Michigan are much interested in a move which has lately been made whereby Grosse isle, near Detroit, is to be turned into a Guernsey island where no cattle will be kept but thoroughbreds of this popular dairy breed. Last year sixteen thoroughbred cows were imported from the island of Guernsey, in the English channel. One of the hobbies of the men who are interested in the enterprise is clean milk, and this product will be shipped to Detroit for local consumption. The move is bound to give the breeding of Guernsey cattle a boost as well as the general dairy interests of the state.

In favoring a narrower highway some have argued that the sale of this redeemed land would aggregate $30,000 per township on the basis of a valuation of $125 per acre and could be well used as a fund for improving the roads in the territory. This plan is all right in theory, but the fact of the matter is that in the case of a vacation of a part or all of the highway the land so vacated reverts to the owner of the adjoining property, whose it was before the road was established. But notwithstanding this a narrowing of the road a couple of rods would in a majority of cases be the means of reducing just that amount the unsightly weeds and grass at either side, which often, owing to the way the road is graded, it is almost impossible to cut with a machine.

For the past two or three years a considerable increase in the consumption of oranges has been effected through advertising certain weeks as "orange" week, during which fruit of especial quality would be put on the market and very reasonable prices would prevail. Much has been done to popularize this fine fruit through just such well managed publicity campaigns. Following along lines somewhat similar, the raisin growers of California adopted a scheme last spring, advertising April 29 extensively as "raisin" day, the idea being to cultivate a taste for and increase the consumption of raisins as a table fruit. While not all of the thirty-five tons of raisins produced in the San Joaquin valley in 1908 were disposed of as a result of the campaign, a much greater quantity was consumed than would have been under normal conditions.

An eleven acre orchard located in the Yakima valley, in south central Washington, changed hands recently at $30,000, the buildings on the place having a value of about $9,000. This meant that the orchard proper, which comprised about ten acres set in five-year-old trees was valued at $2,700 an acre. The setting of so high a price on fruit ranches of this kind is due to the fact that from eight years of age and up orchards in this section frequently give a net return of from $500 to $1,200 per acre. It is this productive capacity which makes raw sagebrush land well located with water available worth all the way from $300 to $1,000 per acre. Land in the corn and small grain belt is roughly considered worth per acre six times its annual net productive capacity. On the basis of this ratio it will easily be seen why western fruit ranches are held so valuable.

A heavy frost which hits an immature corn crop impairs its usefulness in just about the same degree that the smoking of cigarettes impairs the vitality of a small boy. In both instances a pretty effective crimp is put on further progress or usefulness.

There was recently captured at San Pedro, Cal., a sea turtle seven feet long weighing about a thousand pounds and thought by those acquainted with this type of sea life to be at least a thousand years old. Those who caught the turtle tried to land it alive, but it became entangled in the buoy ropes and was finally towed in dead.

A Peruvian strain of alfalfa is being developed by the department of agriculture which, it is claimed, grows more rapidly, starts earlier in the spring and grows later in the autumn and will stand more severe winters than the ordinary kinds. Officials of the department predict that it will be introduced into the northern states in the near future.

If buyers do not give the price for a product which the grower feels he should in fairness receive, it may be well for him to harvest his product and hold it for a better price, provided it is not of too perishable a character. This would hold true of apples, potatoes, onions, beans, several root crops and likewise the grain crops. This can, of course, be more effectively done if those interested in a given product cooperate to secure the end sought.

Of the imported summer help which has assisted in securing the great grain crops of the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma none has been found more satisfactory from the employer's standpoint than the many college boys who have taken this means of swelling the fund which is to help carry them through the coming year's schooling. Not only have they been found active and intelligent, but energetic and willing to perform the duty required of them.

The Shasta daisy, one of the finest floral creations which Luther Burbank has to his credit, is seen gracing many a western park and garden and furnishes one of the finest features in the floral display to be found at the Seattle exposition. It is a rank and thrifty grower and has a beautiful blossom with hollow heart and pure white strap shaped petals which often have a spread of three inches. It wins admiration from all who see it, and it will not be long until all up to date florists will have it in stock.

A Minnesota feeder has a good word to say for the Jerusalem artichoke, a distant cousin of the wild artichoke which has proved a pest in many a tilled field. He has found that horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats like the tubers and even eat the leaves, while some feeders use the tops as silage. He suggests the artichoke as a ration along with alfalfa or clover pasture, the animals being finished for market with an added ration of ground oats and peas, wheat or barley. Farther south corn would naturally be the finisher.

Many a farmer in sections where the usual rainfall is ample, but likely to be a little short during the latter part of July and August, might well learn a helpful lesson from the irrigation farmer of semiarid sections of the west, who, shortly after flooding his orchard or other cultivated crop, at once proceeds by careful cultivation and harrowing to make a mulch of fine mellow soil on the surface and thus retain the moisture which the soil has been given with much pains on his part. The principle holds as well whether the moisture comes from a ditch or falls from the clouds.

Some experiments which have been conducted by the department of agriculture have made clear the important fact that the work of insects, and especially the borer known as the "sawyer," may be very greatly reduced if the bark of such trees is removed within a month after being blown over or if they are cut into logs without removing the bark and placed in ponds or streams. In the case of timber which is allowed to lie with the bark on it has been found that its value is reduced about one-third within a period of two months. When so much attention is being given to a conservation of our forest resources, a suggestion of this kind ought to be well received by those whom it most directly concerns.

One of the most deplorable sights which the traveler through the west sees is large areas of fertile mountain slopes which have been denuded of their magnificent growth of conifers by the deadly fumes of copper smelteries or the terrible forest fires set by sparks from passing trains, by the campfire of careless hunter or axman or by revengeful Indians who have sought by this means to debar the white hunter from a territory over which its primal owner could no longer hold sway. So intense have been some of these fires that not only the giants of the forest have been killed and in many cases half burned by the conflagration, but all seeds and seedlings destroyed, which will prevent reforestation except by artificial planting. In most cases the land referred to is too rough and steep for tillage, so it is doomed to idleness until such time as systematic planting is undertaken.

F. E. Trigg

HUNTING IN THE FROZEN FAR NORTH

Arctic Sport as Described by Nimrod John R. Bradley.

I started some years ago to shoot in all parts of the world in order to collect specimens of game, so I thought it best to begin at home, in America. I shot in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, the Rocky mountains and up in Alaska, then went to Africa and the Altai mountains of northern Mongolia and Siberia. Then came the trip to the Arctic with Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer.

If you are going up there right you must have a vessel of your own and take chances of losing it going through the ice. The insurance companies will not insure your vessel at any old price In my case they said I was going too far north. You must take chances of losing your life as well as your vessel, for you are navigating through waters that are not charted, over rocks not discovered and with fogs five days out of seven in the week. Then when you get the game you must get out on the ice or in a small boat.

The Eskimos make breeches out of bearskin, and in the winter time they must kill these bears for their clothing. The dogs run your bears up and then you shoot them. That is one way of doing it. Another way is to go out in a small boat and get out on the ice and chase them up. They are not as dangerous as people think they are. The polar bear, for instance, does not seem to charge as the grizzly bear does. The polar bear has to swim out to you, seated in your boat, and I killed one of them once when I was in my pajamas. I was lying one morning in the schooner in which we were cruising, reading a book, when the man at the helm hollered out "Polar bear!" I came out on deck and saw one on the ice. I got my gun without thinking of putting on my clothes. There were two men out in a dory, all excited.

I said, "Don't get excited; row up to the bear."

The bear weighed eight or nine hundred pounds, and he was on a cake of ice about three or four acres square and four or five hundred yards from the vessel. As we rowed up to the bear he jumped off the ice and came toward us. Now and then he would rise partly out of the water to see what we were doing. At about seventy-five yards I hit him low in the shoulder, and he then swam to a little piece of ice. I hit him again, and he swam back to the big piece of ice. I told the men to get up closer, but they were afraid the bear would upset the boat. I said, "Row up alongside of him," and finally we got on the ice, where I killed him. Then I put a rope around him and towed him to the ship, and we yanked him up on the vessel. The dogs on the vessel were sitting there waiting until we could cut him up to get some to eat.

The most exciting sport is harpooning walrus, and this is the best sport in the Arctic. They weigh between sixteen and seventeen hundred pounds, with good big ivory tusks. The natives kill them for meat for themselves and their dogs. Two go in a kayak and get close up to a bunch of walrus, generally on the ice sunning themselves. They get up to the walrus and manuever around, setting up a piece of skin on the boat so that the animals can't see them. When they get in striking distance, at least twenty-five feet, they harpoon them. Harpoons are made of wood for the handle—driftwood, probably some hundreds of years old, which has been handed down from one generation to the other. The lances are made of ivory or caribou horn. The line they use to tie the harpoon to the float is of walrus hide. After they get the harpoon in the walrus they let go the float. They have a big sealskin blown up with air, a big air bag, and they let that go, and on that is a sort of sail, a four cornered thing made of sealskin, so that it will hold the walrus back from swimming too fast. After getting the harpoon into the walrus they back away. The animal has to get up every five minutes to breathe, and it tries to get up on the ice, and the men then throw a big ivory lance and they keep on doing that until the animal bleeds to death.

I watched them one day for about two hours getting one big walrus. I was in my motorboat at the time, and I said, "I can beat that way; I can kill walrus quicker than the natives can harpoon them." The first officer was at the wheel and Dr. Cook at the stern, and I had the whole boat, which was about thirty feet long, to myself. I had a harpoon, but was going to try to kill them with a rifle. You must hit them in the head—otherwise they will go into the water—and you must kill them with a steel bullet. So we maneuvered through the ice until we saw about thirty walrus on a pan of ice about 200 feet square. I said to my first officer, "Go up on the ice." We had heard how dangerous the walrus were—that they could easily kick a plank out of the boat. The first officer was rather afraid and said, "If a walrus gets in the boat I will hit him with an ax."

I said, "They can't catch this boat. Go right around and around and I will do the rest of it." There were about thirty walrus. I killed three of them and the others charged the boat, but as we went around they could not catch us. We secured the wounded walrus, cut them up and put them in the dory. We cached the meat for Dr. Cook's expedition.

The natives stack it up the same as wood and freeze it. I chased up a herd of females once—the males are generally together and the females are together with their young—I chased this bunch of eight or nine females. I didn't know they were females until after I had killed some of them. We got up pretty close and circled around, and as we did so I wounded some of them, among others one youngster. Then the whole bunch stood round the youngster, which weighed about 200 pounds, The mother was around this youngster, holding it up, and that gave me the chance to kill the old ones, Those in the dory began putting the harpoons in the old ones so they would not sink. I had just wounded this youngster, which could not swim. Dr. Cook and I pulled him in the launch, and it almost upset the boat—he was about five or six months old—and all at once he began to flap and set up his fins. I was sitting on him and he threw me off. I had to hit him over the head with an ax and kill him or he would have upset the boat. The natives all laughed. They thought it was such great fun getting this live walrus in a boat. We were about eight or ten miles from the vessel, so we tied those we had killed and pulled them up on the shore, eight in all. I went out the next day, killed five in the same place. I finally killed all there were in the herd. This was about eight miles from Etah, about 78.18 north lattitude.

Then I used to go out and get arctic hares, which are really big rabbits. The natives make boots out of the sealskin and used the hares for their socks. Their underclothes consist of a shirt, for which they used auk. That is what they wear during the winter time, and Dr. Cook and all his men wore the same. Sometimes there would be a school of walrus of one or two hundred, all together, very close to the vessel. They would come up to breathe, and I use to have a lot of fun harpooning them. We would tie them to the boat after harpooning them, and they'd give us a good ride, but they were quite liable to pull our boat over.

The natives kill all game with harpoons, for they have no other way, though in late years some of them have had Winchester rifles that Peary gave them. They are very curious and try to take the rifle apart to see how it is made, and then the rifles get out of commission. I left Dr. Cook fifteen rifles and plenty of ammunition, which he lent to the natives, with four or five cartridges each, and when they went out shooting they must bring in game for it, and then the rifles were taken away from them until they went out again.

There are plenty of musk oxen up in Ellsmere Land, which Dr. Cook encountered on the dash to the pole. When the natives kill these animals they freeze them and use every bit of them and pile them up for the dogs and the native. They make caches at different points in crossing the island.

Hunting musk oxen in Ellsmere Land is not at all like hunting them in the far north of Canada. Away up there in Ellsmere they are not nearly so active and are more stupid. There is less sport in shooting them, of course, but Dr. Cook was concerned only in getting food.

The casual reader may have formed the conclusion that we did a lot of unnecessary promiscuous killing. On the contrary, we shot nothing which we did not need. There is nothing to be had for food and for making clothing in the far north but wild animals and fish. The most successful men in that part of the world are the best hunters. These primitive people, with all their low mentality, have much better ideas of game protection than the average American. And it is well, indeed, for their whole existance depends upon the fauna of that unhospitable region. Needless to say, they are all good hunters.—John R. Bradley in Recreation Magazine.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.,
10-8t

STRAYED, July 30, from the home of R. Morris, Terra Alta, W. Va., a very large yellow Angora Cat. Ten dollars cash reward will be paid for information leading to its recovery alive. Telephone Preston Republican newspaper office, Terra Alta.

The First National Bank

AT OAKLAND,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 1, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$152,714 65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		106 16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		1,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		4,396 19
Bonds, securities, etc		13,634 57
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		164 33
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		983 39
Due from State Banks and Bankers		600 85
Due from approved reserve Agents		47,528 40
Checks and other cash items		359 44
Notes of other National Banks		2,160 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		119 97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$15,116 40	
Legal-tender notes		15,116 40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		2,500 00
Total		$334,381 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	2,136 85
Due Trust Companies and Savings Banks	12 43
Dividends unpaid	90 00
Individual deposits subject to check	95,462 25
Savings deposits	100,290 50
Time Certificates of Deposit	1,313 20
Cashier's checks outstanding	86 51
United States Deposits	1,000 00
Total	$334,381 54

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1909.

JAMES P. TREACY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: F. A. THAYER,
E. E. SOLLARS,
E. H. SINCELL,
Directors.

THE LURE OF THE MASK

By HAROLD MacGRATH

A Fascinating Romance by One of the Most Popular Novelists of the Day

The Lure of the Mask



A story of the most alluring character in fiction. Such a woman in real life often decides the destiny of a nation. To read of her is as interesting and exciting as it would be to meet her. You will find the story fascinating from beginning to end.

By Harold MacGrath

THROUGH the popularity and merit of his earlier literary hits, "Arms and the Woman," "The Puppet Crown," "The Grey Cloak," "Half a Rogue" and "The Man on the Box," Mr. MacGrath has won high rank as a fictionist.

"The Lure of the Mask" is rated his best

Will Begin in These Columns in a Short Time.

Election Supervisors'

Notice of Appointments

OF

Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 31, 1909.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1906, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks, and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—
Swanton.

John D. Ashenfelter, Democrat, Judge of Election, Swanton; L. H. Friend, Republican, Judge of Election, Swanton

F. R. Sharpless, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Swanton; J. S. O'Brien, Republican, Clerk of Election, Swanton.

Election District Number Two—
Friendsville.

James H. Cutbel, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; John M. Lowdermilk, Republican, Judge of Election, Selbysport.

W. W. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Selbysport; Asa E. Riley, Republican, Clerk of Election, Selbysport.

Election District Number Three—
Grantsville.

Wm. Winterburg, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Jacob L. Fresh, Republican, Judge of Election, New Germany.

C. E. Stanton, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; S. W. Bittinger, Republican, Clerk of Election, Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—
Bloomington.

Philip R. Tichnell, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Jesse Harris, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington.

Thomas P. Swann, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bloomington; Joseph Myers, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—
Accident.

Philip Geo. g, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Wm. a Lowdermilk, Republican, Judge of Elec on, Hoyes.

August Harman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Henry Becket, Republican, Clerk of Election, Accident.

Election District Number Six—
Sang Run.

S. K. Welch, Democrat, Judge of Election, Hoyes; Marshall Frankhouser, Republican Judge of Election, Cranesville, W. Va.

W. H. Sines, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Sang Run; Nelson Brenneman, Republican, Clerk of Election, McHenry.

Election District Number Seven—
Oakland.

George Thayer, Democrat, Judge of Election, Mt. Lake Park; Chas. F. Dawson, Republican, Judge of Election, Mt. Lake Park.

Albert J. Beckman, Democrat Clerk of Election, Mt. Lake Park; John Maroney, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—
Ryan's Glade.

James M. Nugent, Democrat, Judge of Election, Gormania, W. Va.; George Kline, Republican, Judge of Election, Bayard, W. Va.

Mortimer G. William, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.; Scott Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Nine—
Johnson's.

Patrick Hoye, Democrat, Judge of Election, Frostburg; William A. Brown, Republican, Judge of Election, Finzel.

John F. Cunningham, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Frostburg; F. A. Werner, Republican, Clerk of Election, Finzel.

Election District Number Ten—
Deer Park.

Ralph T. Browning, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Isaac A. Paugh, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park.

Patrick H. Hamill, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; Wilbur Chadderton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—
The Elbow.

George S. Warnick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Chester Green, Republican, Judge of Election, Lonaconing.

Enoch Robeson, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Lonaconing; David Merrill, Republican, Clerk of Election, Merrill.

Election District Number Twelve—
Bittinger.

Charles Buckle, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bittinger; Dennis Brenneman, Republican, Judge of Election, Bittinger.

H. L. Wiley, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Daniel L. Beitzel, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—
Kitzmillersville.

James T. Poland, Democrat, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller; James H. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller.

William True, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller; Cland E. Rafter, Republican, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller.

Election District Namber Fourteen—
Oakland

James O. Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; William Newman, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

W. A. Gender, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; J. I. Sollars, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON.
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

NOTICE OF Registration of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 31, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 31, as amended by the acts of 1900, 1902, 1902 and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, September 28,
Tuesday, October 5,
and on
Tuesday, October 12,
for revison only

(No one can Register after Tuesday, October 5.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts and for the purpose of performing all others duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Marvland.

Election District Number One—
Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—
Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—
Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—
Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—
Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—
Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—
Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—
Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—
Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—
The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—
Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the storeroom of G. W. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—
Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Banb Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Matthews' Building on Alder street in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM TURNER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

JASPER GUARD,
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK,
ELISHA B. FURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

STEPHEN F. BROADWATER,
J. H. PRICE
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett County.

ADAM J. RICHTER,
CONRAD SPIKER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. MATTINGLY,
NATHAN H. CASTEEL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

JAMES W. MASON,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROWE,
RICHARD McKENZIE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

SEBASTIAN HINEBAUGH,
BENJ. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

PETER F. MICHAELS,
WM. H. JACOB,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

J. TURNER LOHR,
SIMON BRENNEMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

L. C. HAMILL,
DANIEL FICHTNER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JAMES A. DELAWDER,
BERT C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Executor's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power conferred upon the undersigned as Executor of the last will and testament of Martha Warren, deceased, now of record in the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, he will on

SATURDAY,
the 18th Day of September,

1909, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction, all the following described real estate situated adjoining the town of Oakland on the South side, and in what is generally known as "Catonsville:"

1. All that part of Military Lot No. 863, lying South of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and contained within the fence lines maintained by the said Martha Warren, said fence lines being located near the original Military Lot lines of Lot No. 863, or that portion of it South of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as aforesaid; except about one-half acre which was devised by the said Martha Warren to Levi Zwyers. The part hereby offered for sale contains about five acres and is improved by three dwelling houses, a couple of stables and other outbuildings, and presents a most excellent opportunity to secure a home and location for any one desiring to engage in the trucking or poultry business, as Oakland is known and recognized as a splendid market for all products of this kind.

2. All that part of Military Lot No. 863, lying on the Northeast side of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and between said Railroad and what is known as the "Dead Pond;" this part contains six acres, is unimproved, but presents a splendid opportunity for an investment, as the same is within the town limits, and has about 800 feet frontage on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, convenient to switches and suitable for docks, warehouses or manufacturing establishments, and is the only railroad frontage now available for said purposes within said town.

Terms of sale, Cash.

FRED. A. THAYER, Executor.

I will also, at the same time and place, as agent for Levi Zweyer, offer at public auction the half acre above reserved. The same is improved by a dwelling house, and a number of trees of choice fruit.

Plat of the whole may be seen at my office.

F. A. THAYER.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Sept. 1, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$109,892 23
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		276 12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,485 57
Due from State Banks and Bankers		818 93
Due from approved reserve agents		8,326 04
Checks and other cash items		322 42
Notes of other National Banks		165 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		163 80
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 1,995 50	
Legal-tender notes	5,435 00	7,430 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$229,892 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	5,892 89
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,349 31
Individual deposits subject to check	47,626 94
Time certificates of deposit	98,022 89
Total	$229,892 03

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, Orval A. Welch, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Sept., 1909.

E. M. LISTON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
W. H. H. FRIEND,
JOHN T. GAREY,
Directors.

New Method Gas Ranges

Will Reduce Your Gas Bills 25 Per Cent



Will NOT RUST or BURN OUT.
Will BAKE THE SAME on All Parts of the Oven Bottom.
Will BROIL or TOAST Evenly Without Burning
WILL NOT HAVE ANY EXPLOSIONS.
If you will read the following you will learn why.

Are You Looking for a Gas Range and Want to Buy "The Best?"

WHICH IS?

YOU see gas ranges and gas ranges, all claimed to be "*The Best*," making you in doubt which is? If you could examine all the gas ranges that are made, you would find that there is very little difference in their construction as far as the burners, manner of lighting them and construction of the Oven are concerned. (*These are the things in a range that decide how much gas you will burn and how well your cooking and baking will be done.*) and if you could see a range made ten years ago you would find that its construction was practically the same as those shown you today with one exception.

THE NEW METHOD

When considering buying a Gas Range the first point you will think of, is the cost of the gas it will consume, for which reason, if you were shown two ranges, although in appearance the first pleased you more than the second, you would not hesitate to purchase the latter, if you were satisfied that with it you could do your cooking and consume one-fourth less gas than with the former.

If you buy a New Method Range or Hot Plate, your gas bill will be from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. less each month than it would be if you were using any Gas Range or Hot Plate having cast iron burners.

The reason why the **NEW METHOD** patented steel burners have from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. higher efficiency than any cast iron burner, is that they are made of Polished Key Steel which, together with their funnel-shaped jet holes does away with all the friction that there is in the rough cast burners with their thick jet holes. This allows a much larger quantity of air to be drawn in through the mixers and properly mixed with the gas without the popping back, at the same time producing a much more intense heat without any odor. **The more oxygen burned the less gas.**

These burners are light in weight, consequently can be easily lifted out washed and cleaned.

THE SECOND POINT

That you will consider, is how the range will bake. The construction of a **New Method** Oven is entirely different from the construction in any other Gas Range.

The reason why the **New Method** construction makes an oven that will bake on the top, bottom and on all sides the same, with a comparatively small consumption of gas, is on account of the Steel Oven Burners being placed at each side **(and which can be lighted direct without any possibility of an explosion)** below the flame plates that carry the flames toward an opening in the centre where the heat passes upward against the oven bottom, thence through each side flue to within three inches of the top, thence downward leaving the oven three inches from the bottom so that whatever is being baked is subjected to uniform heat on all sides. This is not the case in any other gas range, all of which have iron pipe burners located in the centre and against the oven bottom which, being in direct contact with the flame, is heated much hotter than any other part of the oven and will soon burn out steel and warps and cracks cast iron oven bottoms.

Also the oven burners placed in this way being always in direct contact with the flame from the other will, in a few years, cause them to warp and have to be renewed. We are able to line the oven top, back and sides with thick asbestos, which retains the heat without any fear of the oven rusting from the inside, on account of the oven plates being all enameled on the inside.

THE THIRD POINT

How will it toast and broil? On account of the location of the burners, the top above the broiler pan will be covered with a solid sheet of even flame that will broil or toast the entire surface the same, which cannot be done with pipe burners located in the center.

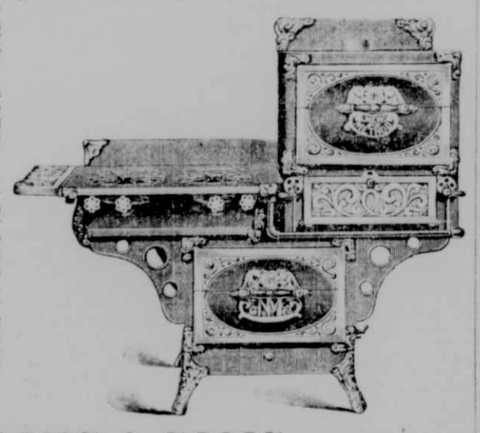
THE FOURTH POINT

The durability of the range. Many people are afraid to buy a steel gas range, knowing that the average life of other Gas Ranges made of this material is from five to eight years on account of the body rusting through. This objection we have entirely overcome by enameling the steel plates both inside and out under a high degree of heat, making the **New Method** Ranges as durable as if they were made from cast iron and without any of the disadvantages of the latter.

THE FIFTH POINT

Ease in taking care of and keeping clean.

The front, supply pipes and mixers are underneath the top, where they do not catch the grease and dirt. All the castingare smooth so that with the enamel finish of the steel the entire range can be wiped off with soap and water without any corners or carving to dig out.



SOLD BY

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, OAKLAND.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Situated Near Mt. Lake Park,
Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed, at the suit of P. T. Garthright against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of H. B. Bosely, which writ was issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, I will, on

Saturday, October 9, '09

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction, all the right and title of H. B. Bosely, in and to

All Those Two Military Lots Numbered 4054 and 1531, with All Improvements,

respectively, to satisfy said writ.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

A. L. LEE,
Late Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

What's the Use

Hanging on to old-time, old-fogy, hand-mixed paint, that will soon chalk off and discolor, when you can get

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

a thoroughly modern, up-to-date, machine-mixed PURE PAINT that will out-cover and out-last lead and oil paint and cost you less money.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

HAVE A FEW SUITS OF

Boys' Clothing

At a Bargain to Close Out

HAVE JUST OPENED A LINE OF

MEN'S and BOYS'

Fall Clothing

ALSO A NICE LINE OF

Sweater Coats

If you want a Nobby, Neat Suit of Clothes come and examine the New Line of FALL SAMPLES.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvemedts. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

SAMPLE COPY.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909. NUMBER 30

AMENDMENT TRICK NAILED BY LAWYER

Thousands of Voters Will Be Deprived of Rights of Franchise.

The foreign-born voter, and the sons of foreign-born men, are agitated over the proposed disfranchising amendment framed by the Democrats, which will come up for the approval of the people in November. The question as to whether a man whose father, a soldier in a New York regiment, killed in front of Fredericksburg, is entitled to vote is answered to day affirmatively in a morning paper which is backing the amendment.

The perplexed voter sent a letter to the newspaper mentioned. It follows:

"In regard to the amendment to be voted on this fall I am in a peculiar position, and I am informed that if it is adopted I cannot register, although I have been a voter for more than 20 years. My father was born in Germany, of Jewish parents, and he came to this country before the Civil War, and when that war broke out he enlisted in a New York regiment and died from wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va. I was then only a year and a half old. I cannot prove that he was ever naturalized. My mother is long since dead. I don't know anyone who knows that my father was ever naturalized. Therefore, if the amendment is passed I cannot vote. You say that no white man will be disfranchised. I understand that down in Annapolis they have the same kind of a law, and I am informed that a number of white men are in the same box as I am, who cannot prove their fathers were naturalized, and they could not register. Now if that is so, why do you say no white man will be disfranchised?

"Ever since I have been in Maryland I have voted the Democratic ticket, but I will not vote that ticket this fall, because I will be voting for a party that will take my vote away from me. I have two brothers, older than myself, and if they lived in Maryland they would be in the same box.

"JOSEPH S. BERGER."

The answer to the letter states that Mr. Berger is entitled to be registered and must be accepted by the register if he makes the statement under oath that his father was naturalized.

Leading Republicans take exception to the opinion given by the newspaper on the authority of an attorney and point out that it is misleading and intended to hoodwink the unwary.

In discussing the letter and answer today a prominent lawyer stated that under the provision of the law, if it should pass, Mr. Berger, or any other man, in similar circumstances, would be disqualified as a voter, notwithstanding the fact that he had exercised his right of franchise for years.

"As I understand the case," continued the lawyer, "Mr. Berger would lose his vote because he could not state under oath that his father had been a citizen. According to his statement he was 18 months old when his father was killed. His mother has since died and he has no means of stating, as a matter of fact, that his father had voted, or had been naturalized. He or any other man could declare that his or their father had been a citizen, but if he or they had conscientious scruples and would not swear to a statement to that effect they would be debarred from voting.

"The point is a fine one and it will be used by the Democratic spellbinders on the stump this fall, but it is a vicious and specious piece of business and should have no weight with those persons who are situated similarly.

"The measure itself specifies absolutely that a voter's parent must have been a citizen or had taken out his first papers prior to January 1, 1869, and the applicant for registration must have positive proof that his parent had complied with all the requirements. In the absence of such proof, or if the would-be voter would not swear to what he knew to be not so, he would be disqualified forever.

"There are any number of person who are affected by this condition who today do not realize that their rights to vote are in danger should the measure become a law.

"Who among us at this time could swear positively that his father voted prior to 1869? I venture to say that 99 persons out of 100 could not testify truthfully that their fathers voted previous to the time prescribed in the proposed law.

"The opinion expressed through the morning newspaper is misleading and tends to work harm among people who will be made to suffer through the sins of omission or commission of their parents."—Baltimore Star.

Sewer Work Being Rushed.

Mr. Willian Tunny, the sewer and water contractor who has been engaged during the major part of the summer installing the water and sewer systems of Oakland, has been somewhat handicapped the past few weeks on account of a large number of his men quitting the job in sympathy with an Italian boss who was discharged. Tuesday morning and again yesterday morning gangs of men arrived here from New York and they were at once put to work in making the excavations for the sewer system, two miles of which yet remain to be laid, in addition to several connections to be made where the sewers pass under and above the water courses through the town. The reservoir is now completed and a good supply of water is being kept in it by the water works engineer, Mr. Arthur Lawton.

The Republican for Job Work.

DIXON & KELSO

Better Than Ever.

Our Fall Stock of Goods are all now in, and we want you to come and inspect them.

Large Cotton Blankets, 69c. up per pr.
Large Wool-filled Blankets, $1.75
All-Wool Blankets, $3.50 to $5.00 per pr. in all colors and plaids.
Comforts, 90c to $2.00 each.
100 pcs. light and dark Outing and the best quality, 7½ to 10c per yd.
A complete line of Dress Goods, all prices.
Ladies' Misses' and Child's Sweaters in all colors and prices, also Coats and Suits.
We have anything in the Underwear line you want in Men's, Ladies' Boys' Misses' and Childs'. Will give you extra heavy fleeced underwear at 83c. a suit.
Our Shoe line was never more complete than now.

Come and bring your Produce and we will do our best to please you.

P. S. Will have Car Load of Sweet Potatoes next week at $2.00 per bbl.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

MR. SLOAN'S CANDIDACY AND HIS FITNESS

A Man of Exceptional Worth, Integrity and Standing.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The reputation a man establishes among his friends and neighbors and business or professional associates, who have known him all his life and have had full opportunity to observe his every action, public and private, cannot be said to be without value in estimating the man's fitness for high public office.

The writer is now and has been, since he reached manhood's estate, some years ago, a member of the bar of Allegany county. As such he has some knowledge of the relative standing and legal ability of the attorneys at our bar, and of how they are regarded by our people, both as to skill in the law and as to personal character. As one of these men has been nominated by the Republican party for the Chief Judgeship of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, it may not be wrong for the writer to venture to give, in a few brief words, his idea of the opinion entertained by the bar and people of Allegany county of Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, the Republican nominee for the bench.

Mr. Sloan is perhaps better known personally to the people of his home county, where he was born and raised, than he is in the other counties of the circuit, although it is believed by many persons competent to judge that he has a larger number of friends and acquaintances in the other counties of the circuit, particularly in Garrett county, than any other practicing member of our bar. This fact is due partly to the wide extent of his practice, which frequently requires his presence in the other counties of the circuit, and partly to his genial and friendly personality, which makes a favorable impression and wins the regard of the many people with whom for many years past, and a matter of daily routine, he has come in personal contact. There is no atmosphere of mystery or wall of exclusiveness about Mr. Sloan, and he has no false or exaggerated ideas of his own dignity.

Although for many years past his time, like that of every able lawyer of prominence, has had a recognized and substantial market value, no worthy person, however poor or humble, has ever failed to gain access to his presence and a kind, courteous hearing. This quality of unvarying affability has been a noticeable characteristic of Mr. Sloan throughout his entire career and the people who know him feel that it would not be affected or changed by his elevation to the bench. A judge should unite in himself all the requirements of legal learning, practical experience at the bar and impartial judicial temperment. But, in addition to this, he should be known among the people and should not consider himself above the people who make him. The many people in this circuit who for many years have been familiar with the personal character and legal attainments of Mr. Sloan feel confident that if elected he will make one of the ablest, fairest and most popular judges who has ever sat upon the bench.

When it comes to a consideration of those things which go to make up a judge, comparisons, are largely a matter of personal opinion, based on observation. No person of sound judgment will believe for a minute that either of the great political parties would or could afford to nominate for the bench a man not duly qualified for that important office. With a wealth of timber from which to make judicial nominations, it has always been and is now the policy of both the Republican and Democratic parties to put forward as their candidates for the bench men who represent the highest traditions of the bar and who, along with lofty personal character, combine all the requisites of ripe legal learning and experience. Any other policy would be suicidal. It therefore seems a thankless task to compare the qualifications of the present Republican and Democratic nominees for the bench. To say that one is the superior of the other would be to expose one's self to the accusation of undue favoritism and partisanship.

The Democratic party, by the circulation of anonymous campaign literature in behalf of its candidate, has not hesitated to lay itself open to this charge to his great detriment in the minds of all thoughtful and impartial people. It would have been better for the Democracy not to have tried to influence the minds of the people by the circulation of false reports, for the level of intelligence in the three counties of the circuit is so high that such methods can only react to the injury of the proposed beneficiary.

In Mr. Sloan the Republican party has nominated for the bench a lawyer of the most extensive experience and approved ability and against whose personal character no word can be uttered. By education, experience and character he is fitted in every way to make an ideal judge. This is all that any Republican can ask, and it is all that any Republican does ask. If we, the Republicans of Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties, cannot elect to the bench of the Court of Appeals, which has been almost exclusively Democratic for half a century, a man who possesses the splendid and unsurpassed judicial qualifications of Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, then we might as well make up our minds to lay down to the Democracy all along the line, let them pass the Straus amendment, and go out of business in the State of Maryland. For the only hope of the Republican party in this State to gain fair and adequate representation on the bench of the Court of Appeals lies in the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

ALLEGANY COUNTY LAWYER.

Cumberland, Sept. 21, 1909.

An Appeal to Farmers to Help with the Census.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Next April a new census is to be taken. It is our duty to give correct data for it. Director Durand asks the farmers to keep written records of everything raised on the farm during the year 1909. It would be well to keep a book and jot down everything raised. Since we must give this information we should have it correct.

The following is what you will be required to give: Value of farm, acres in farm, amount cleared and amount in woodland; also acreage, value and amount of each crop, including the different grain raised, hay, vegetables, fruits, cotton, tobacco, etc. Also the number and value of all animals, poultry and swarms of bees on farm to April 15, 1909; number and value of all young animals, such as pigs, lambs and colts, and of young fowls, such as ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens. He will be required to give number of animals and fowls sold, amount received therefor, number bought and amount paid therefor, also number slaughtered for food, number of cows kept for dairy purposes, amount of milk, cheese and butter produced and sold, amount of honey, eggs and wax produced, amount paid for farm labor, for feed and for fertilizers in 1910. If the farm changes owners the record should be left with the new owner.

The law requires that all information given shall be kept secret.

Let all the farmers lend a helping hand. A CITIZEN.

Sept. 20, 1909.

LETTER TELLS OF DEAL FOR SLAVES

Ancient Epistle Found Under Floor of a House on Bedford Street.

While working at the house, 182 Bedford street, this city, Edgar Walsh, a plumber helper, engaged with Frank C. Simpson, yesterday, found under the floor an old letter addressed to George A. Pennel, Cumberland, Md. It was mailed at Little Crossing, Md., August 22, the postmark being in writing and beside the postmark was written the figure 5, indicating the amount of postage the recipient of the letter paid. The letter is dated August 24, 1845, and is as follows:

Dear Sir:—According to your request I have sent you a black woman. You can have her at 45 dolls. per year and you clothe her. I hope she may suit you. Let me hear from you shortly.

Respectfully,
T. FAIRALL.

The letter was written on a long strip of paper which was folded and sealed with red wax. No envelop was used. It is yellow with age. Mr. Simpson says his uncle, Charles Howell, lived at the house in which the letter was found, in 1854. T. Fairall, the writer of the letter, was Truman Fairall.—Cumberland News.

Lost Finger in Press.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, foreman in this office, met with quite a serious as well as painful accident last Thursday afternoon when he attempted to replace a disarranged part of the newspaper press which he was operating. That particular portion of the press is controlled by a heavy coil spring working on a cam and when the spring came into play the small finger of his left hand was caught between two iron bars working in opposite directions, severing the finger completely at the first joint. Surgical attention was rendered by Dr. Legge and as a result of the accident Mr. Lochner will undergo an enforced idleness of some two or three weeks, which he will spend at his home in Lonaconing.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR TO BE HELD AT SWANTON

Preparations Being Made For Gathering There October 30.

The farmers of Garrett county are again making arrangements for a fair to be held at Swanton on October thirtieth, under the direction of the Swanton Grange.

In order that the work might be divided the following large committee was selected to look after the arrangements: Herman Steiding, John C. Beckman, John A. Beckman, Stewart Paugh, Josiah G. Friend, J. F. Friend, Jr., James Smearman, Edward Shank, Hugh Hamill and Charles T. Sweet, with Mrs. P. F. Mellinger, Mrs. J. F. Friend, Jr., Mrs. Lucy McRobie, Miss Mollie Friend, Miss Carrie Shank and Miss Annie Steiding as a committee on refreshments and entertainment.

On last Thursday night the committee got busy and decided on some of the following points:

Speaking. Senator Brown, President of the State Horticultural Society, having promised his aid a year ago, would be counted on to make an address, and Professor Patterson, Worthy Master of Maryland State Grange and Director of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, or Captain Silvester, President of Marviand Agricultural College, would be secured for the occasion if possible.

Music. A movement was made toward securing a brass band and weekly meets will be held under the direction of Prof. Groves, of near Altamont, to practice on the beautiful Grange melodies.

Refreshments. It was decided to not have a picnic, but the above six ladies, with James Smearman as an assistant, were constituted a committee to secure and serve refreshments and it is hoped, thus make the fair self supporting.

Exhibits. No entrance fee will be charged exhibitors, no cesh prizes will be given. It is open to all who wish to see improvement in agriculture and an advance of land values in Garrett county. It is hoped that there will be an increased number of exhibits from the household, garden, field, poultry yard and orchard over last year, and that is saying much, for through the exhibits of our fruit, collected at Swanton and Oakland, at Baltimore, where we were the banner county of the State, and afterwards at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where thirty-three plates of Garrett county apples carried off twenty-eight prizes in competition with the whole country, many investigators have since sought out Garrett county with a view to establishing extensive apple orchards. In short, last year we showed the rest of the State and adjoining states what we could do up here in apples, cauliflower, etc. This year we want to impress them that we are just as great on wheat, oats, potatoes, buckwheat and maple syrup.

While we expect a large exhibit at Swanton in every line, we hope that all our people will catch the Western spirit of enterprise and give Garrett a big boom on the five crops named above. To this end, if the farmers will at once respond in large numbers, bringing their exhibits to Oakland and leaving them in care of one of the banks, (which institutions we hope will be able to make a preliminary display of them), they will be exhibited at the Swanton fair on October thirtieth, each exhibit awarded an appropriate prize and notice thereof given in the county papers. After this the best of them will be exhibited in Baltimore at the exhibit of the State Horticultural Society in the name of the Swanton Grange, each producer, however, having due credit for his particular contribution. If the size of the exhibit warrants it, the Swanton Grange will send two ladies to the State exhibit to serve buckwheat cakes and maple molasses, as only our mountain girls know how.

The time to select apples and pears is when you you are picking them. Six highly colored fruits of uniform size, with stems on, is what you want. Four quarts of grain, (well cleaned) and a peck of potatoes is enough. In maple products, a quart of syrup, (or a gallon to help our girls) and sugar, both granulated and cake.

Everybody send something, and don't forget your names on it, for orders will follow such advertising. California and Washington have found that out. Eastern Maryland and Delaware want our seed potatoes, buckwheat and maple products, and persistent efforts along this line will double land values in Garrett.

Every one help it along with regular Western enthusiasm. Make this a success and next year we can take up cranberries, hops, and wool.

CHARLES T. SWEET.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

Sixty-Third Annual Meeting at Mannington.

The sixty-third annual session of the West Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in Mannington on September 29. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., will preside. This conference covers the state with the exception of a small section of the eastern panhandle. A large part of southwest Virginia, including the city of Staunton, is also included in the conference.

There are eight great districts, each under the constant supervision of a district superintendent. The members of the church within the conference number 57,200, with 3,697 probationers additional. There are 816 church buildings, valued at $1,879,735; 198 parsonages, valued at $383,388; 1,087 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 64,728. The membership of the annual conference is composed of 173 who are full members; 26 ministers who are candidates for full membership; 69 members who are on the superannuated list through age or infirmity, and 10 members who from some just cause have not been engaged in active work during the past year.

In addition there are 69 supplies, who while not members of the conference, are doing regular work and must report to the conference. There are 35 widows of deceased ministers who are claimants on the funds of the conference. Last year there was paid to these widows and the superannuates the sum of $6,486.

At the conference session every charge sends in a full report of work and the character of every minister comes up for examination, and no name is passed unless it is declared "nothing against him." No men in the world undergo such an annual scrutiny as Methodist ministers. The morning sessions of the conference are devoted to business and the afternoon and evening sessions to the work of the great benevolent societies, such as missions, education, temperance and conference claimants; and to committee work. There are 20 standing committees, which make reports concerning missions, education, freedman's aid, church extension, Sabbath observance, and, indeed, on every subject that commands the care of the church.

An important part of the session is the examination of young men who are candidates for the ministry. The conference has a four years' course of study, and the mastery of which would be equal to a seminary course, and no one is admitted into full membership and ordained as an elder until he has completed this course. After a full examination on the English branches young men are received on probation; at the end of two years if they have passed the examination and "made good" in the work they are received into full membership and ordained as deacons, and after two more years and the completion of the course of study they are ordained as elders.

Perhaps the part of the conference work in which the people are most interested is the appointment of the ministers. There is no longer a time limit in the church. A minister may stay any length of time deemed necessary in a charge. But the theory underlying all appointments is that the minister is appointed only for a single year, and if he returns it must be by reappointment. Often the work of adjustment which assures each minister of appointment and each church of a minister, causes unexpected changes. Men who expect to go back are changed, and men who expected to change are returned; likewise churches expecting changes are disappointed, and those not desiring changes are surprised at a change. It is no easy matter to make 150 appointments, take care of the work, and satisfy 200 and more ministers and 60,000 people.

Another cause of changes among pastors is the completion of the time of a district superintendent, whose term of office is limited to six years; the coming again into the work of men who for some cause have rested a year or more, and finally changes demanded by dissatisfied ministers or charges. All these tend toward changes. This year three district superintendents finish their terms. Asbury Mick, of the Huntington district; J. S. Robinson, of the Morgantown district, and R. B. Ward, of the Oakland district. On account of ill health another district superintendent may resign. There are several prominent churches that expect changes this year, so that the prospect is for a large number of changes. The people will wait anxiously for the list of appointments.

The conference session lasts from Wednesday until the next Monday evening. During some time in the session, generally Friday, laymen, representatives of the different appointmentss hold a laymen's conference. This brings them in touch with the work and is a decided gain to the denomination.

FORMAL NOTIFICATION OF HIS NOMINATION FOR CHIEF JUDGE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

A Pleasing Event At Cumberland, When Mr. D. Lindley Sloan Was Officially Apprised of the Honor Conferred Upon Him by the Republicans of the District.

Mr. D. Lindley Sloan the Republican candidate for chief judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, was last Thursday notified of his nomination, the notification taking place in one of the dining rooms of the Windsor Hotel, Cumberland. Previous to the notification address the committe was entertained at dinner by Mr. Sloan, among those present being Hon. A. C. Strite, of Hagerstown, chairman of the committee; Julius Renninger, Esq., of Oakland; and Lloyd L. Shaffer, of Cumberland, representing their several counties on the committee; Congressman George A. Pearre, ex-Senator George L. Wellington, States Attorney David A. Robb, City Councilman George G. Young, F. Brooke Whiting, Esq., Messrs. Richard J. Bruce and Charles W. Donnelly.

At the conclusion of the dinner and while cigars were being lighted, Hon. A. C. Strite, of Hagerstown, chairman of the notification committee, arose and addressed Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, the judicial nominee, and those present as follows:

At a convention of the representatives of the Republican party of Allegany, Garrett and Washington counties, held August 31 in Hagerstown, you were selected as the nominee of that party for the high office of Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

Reposing confidence in your honesty and integrity, knowing your exceptional advantages of education both general and in the special domain of the law, which should eminently fit you for a judicial career, familiar with the sterling qualities of that sturdy Scotch stock from which you spring, believing that your pride of birth and ancestry will stimulate you to the limit of human effort to add new honors to a family name already widely and favorably known and respected, you were deemed a suitable person to whom to tender the honor of such a nomination.

That you have before you many unspent years of your life's calendar is your good fortune. Probably the ablest jurist that has ever sat upon the bench of our Court of Appeals began his judicial career at the age of thirty-three. I refer to Chief Justice John Buchanan. Another Chief Justice, his peer, I might add, and possibly the final judgment of time may pronounce him his superior, began his judicial career at the age of forty-one. I refer to the late Judge Alvey. Young men cannot lay claim to a store of rich experience. Old men only can pride themselves upon it, but young men are in closer touch with their times, the world and their fellowmen, and their energy more than makes up for what they lack in years.

At a time when the rivalry between the two great parties in our own state has reached the point that the one is advocating measures to eliminate altogether the other from the field of politics, measures which run counter to the spirit of the times and the material prosperity and advancement of our state, measures which abridge human liberty rather than extend it, there is need of young, energetic, able and fearless men on the bench, as well as in the arena of active politics.

While you are the nominee of a political party, that party will not ask nor expect any favors from you, if you are elected; you can best honor it by honoring yourself; you can best serve it by making yourself a reputation for industry, deep learning, courtesy in hearing, soberness in considering, wisdom in answering and impartially in deciding—the attributes which always distinguish an able, just and upright judge.

In this spirit we tender you this nomination.

At the close of Mr. Strite's remarks, which were heartily applauded, Mr. D. Lindley Sloan arose and made the following address of acceptance, which address also met with hearty applause:

Messrs. A. C. Strite, Julius C. Renninger, and Lloyd L. Shaffer, Members of Notification Committee:

Gentlemen:

In accepting the nomination by the Republican party to the office of Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland I wish to acknowledge the debt I owe to the Republicans of the Circuit for the high honor they have conferred upon me.

The duties of a judge are of a non-political character but so long as there are political parties, and judges elected by the people, just so long will there be candidates for judicial honors nominated by their respective parties.

Regardless of the nomination of judicial candidates by political parties the people can be trusted to elect the proper candidate, and no party can hope to succeed which nominates unworthy men. The Republican party requires of its judicial nominee, that, if elected, he shall perform his duties faithfully, fearlessly, impartially and without perjudice. It asks nothing more, and it will not be satisfied with less.

This judicial contest is unique in it way. The minority party in the circuit, it being the majority party in the state, has nominated as its candidate a member of its party, chosen by reason of the fact that he is of its political faith, and has in its confessed weakness, for political purposes, declared that politics should not enter into the election of a judge. In other words this should be a non-partisan campaign.

In Maryland the election of the judiciary is vested in the people, and so long as the people elect there will be no such thing as a non-partisan bench. There can, however, and of right ought to be, a bi-partisan Court of Appeals in in this state, the personnel of which should reflect the relative strength of the two great political parties of the state.

The convention which you gentlemen represent declared for a more equitable distribution, politically, of the members of the Court of Appeal, and it is a proposition that should appeal to the sense of justice and fair-play of all citizens, regardless of their political affiliations.

I agree with my opponent, that political considerations should not weigh with a judge in the performance of his duties, and especially should this be true where the liberty and elective franchise of the citizen are involved. These are sacred rights of men from which party prejudice and political expediency should be entirely eliminated. There is nothing so fatal to the prestige of the Courts as to have it said that politics entered into a judicial decision.

Whether I have the character and ability necessary to the proper performance of the duties of the office to which I have been nominated, it is not for me to say. Those are matters for the citizen to determine for himself.

The Constitution of Maryland provides, that in order to qualify one for the bench, he shall be an attorney, not less than thirty nor more than seventy years of age, and that if a judge attains the age of seventy before the expiration of the term of his election, then the General Assembly may extend the time, in its discretion, "not to exceed the term for which he was elected." I am in my thirty-sixth year, and, if elected, would serve until in my fifty-first year. Can anyone say that these are not among the best years of one's life?

I have been in active practice for fourteen years, but have had no judicial experience, and it is not possible for one to have such experience unless he has been elected or appointed to the bench. I am, however, familiar with the requirements of the office of Chief Judge, and have sufficient confidence in myself to believe that I can satisfactorily discharge its duties.

I can assure the people of the Fourth Judicial Circuit that, if elected, I shall have no favorites among litigants and lawyers; that in all that may come before me, I shall constantly aim to be prompt, zealous, fair, impartial and free from prejudice.

I thank you, the convention you represent and the party represented by it for the great honor conferred upon me, and for the kind expressions of your approval of my candidacy.

Short addresses were made by Julius Renninger, Esq., of Oakland; Congressman Pearre, ex-Senator Wellington, F. Brooke Whiting, Esq., State's Attorney Robb and Richard J. Bruce. The fact that all the different factions of of the party in Allegany county were represented and had promised Mr. Sloan their united support, was favorably commented upon, and the opinion was freely expressed that from reliable reports received from the different sections of the three counties, Mr. Sloan would be elected by a majority of more than two thousand.

NEW RECORD FOR PIG IRON.

Enormous Sales of Steel Rails Reported and Shapes Equally In Demand.

The "Iron Trade Review" says:

"The continued activity of furnaces and mills is fortunately being accompanied by a strong conservative feeling, which is being manifested particularly in the opposition of mills to the making of contracts for delivery next year. During the past few days consumers of steel bars and other iron and steel products have been rather insistent in endeavoring to contract for future requirments, but leading interests are firmly resisting the making of contracts.

"Indications point to a new record of pig iron production this month. Last month the number of furnaces in operation was increased 20 and the production amounted to 2,232,642 tons. A number of stacks will be blown in this month and at Gary one new stack will be ready for blowing in each month during the remainder of the year. The four Gary stacks each will have a rated capacity of 13,500 tons per month.

"The Illinois Steel Company reports rail sales aggregating 100,000 tons, including 63,000 for the Chicago & Northwestern and 20,000 tons for a frog and switch company. The Carnegie Steel Company has sold to Wabash 2,500 tons for this year.

"Inquiries are near closing on about 20,000 tons additional. The Southern railroad has purchased 28,000 tons of open-hearth rails from the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and is in the market for 150,000 pairs of rail joints.

"The leading interests has sold over a half million tons of scraps and plates to car building plants during the past few months. One recent order called for 13,000 tons. Four lake vessels ordered last week, will require about 16,000 tons of shapes and plates. The sales of the American Bridge Company for August amounted to 32,000 tons.

"Prices for fabricates show a much greater advance in the Chicago and Pittsburg districts than in Eastern territory. The demand for plates is very active, and the increased requirements of the Pressed Steel Car Company as a result of the settlement of the strike, will add to the troubles of the mills in that district in giving deliveries.

"Specifications on sheets are extremely heavy."

VALUE OF BEAUTY

How Tastefulness and Touches of Artistic Beauty pay.

The last thing to arrive in the development of the commercial spirit in America is the sense of the actual market value of beauty. In no country in the world have business and ugliness been so completely and persistently identified as in the United States. No St. Louisan, for example, desires to live in or very near to a manufacturing district, irrespective of noise, dust or odor, because the great majority of our factories are bare, square boxes of brick, angular and unadorned, without a hint of the shade of trees or the greenness of grass, and flanked by heaps of coke, pig iron and lumber. It in necessary to go to Belgium or Germany or to some place in the United States where foreign examples have taken root, as in parts of the manufacturing district of Moline, Ill., to see factories whose tasteful building are overrun with vines and bordered with well kept lawns, whose shrubs and trees are artistically disposed.

Such improvement pays. It increases the value of adjoining real estate and does away with the "no man's land" between factory and residence district. It rests the eye and the spirit and so makes for human efficiency.

The life of the busy man, whether clerk, merchant, mechanic or manufacturer, is divided into an industrial part and a domestic part, and the town in divided to to co respond. Anything that pushes the unavoidable ugliness of work into the realm of home life, that carries the strain of the day beyond the business district, is bad business. This the billboard does. It vulgarizes the residence districts of the town that permits it.

The domestic atmosphere of residence streets is as important to a town's well being as is the commercial atmosphere of business streets. The critical visitor and the would be resident are impressed in the business district by corwds, loaded trucks, full switches and other signs of business enterprise. No less are they impressed by the atmosphere of home in the residence district by streets where nothing meets the roadway, the white face of the sidewalks, the green grass and trees and the cheerful red walls of brick or soft tones of facades which rise sheer from the velvet turf. Whom does it benefit to place opposite such homes a 100 foot monstrosity advertising Dosem's pilis or Swillem's whisky?—St. Louis Republic.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnincent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and beheve that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

STERN RESOLVE.

I'M weary of worry and wearing a face
As long as the road to Cheyenne,
Of cooking up troubles that never occur
And working them over again,
Of letting the little and no account ills
My feelings like sandpaper rub,
Of being downhearted with this and with that—
It's me for the Don't Worry club!

So easy it is to be all in a stew,
To sputter at nothing at all,
To be in hot water at least to the neck
Through trifles, no matter how small;
To conjure up shadows foreboding and dark
And give them a being to shun,
To pack airy nothings about on our back
As though they were weighing a ton!

We get without effort a peach of a krouch,
Allowing our fancies to dwell
On things that are hardly worth thinking about,
That eight for a nickel would sell.
Some molehill we constantly turn in our minds
Until like a mountain it seems,
And matters as large as the point of a pin
Play hob in the night with our dreams.

Avaunt, then, ye worries! Begone from my sight!
I'll have you no more in my train.
No more will I put on my glasses to look
For things over which to complain.
The Don't Worry club has a member in me.
The primrose lined passage is plain.
No matter what comes, be it little or great,
I'll smile, though it gives me a pain.

Gaging the Price.



"I can't talk to you. My time is worth money."

"I'll buy an hour of it."

"All right."

"Got change for a nickel?"

Found a Way.

"True happiness," said the garden philosopher, "consists in doing good to others."

"Does it?" dubiously asked the man with the ingrowing grouch.

"It does," replied the philosopher.

"Not for rational people," said the grouch. "I sat down with a street car hog today and kept jabbing him with my elbow and stepping on his toes until he wanted to fight. Say, I haven't been so happy for six months."

Imitative.

"That hat tag says 'Marked Down to $98.' I saw it myself last week for seventy-five."

"That is easy to understand."

"I can't see why he calls it marked down."

"He has been reading about the tariff lowering."

Still Hungry.

"I hit the boss for a raise today."

"Did you get it?"

"I should say not."

"Maybe his breakfast didn't agree with him."

"I guess it did, for I thought he was going to eat me up on top of it."

Different Location.

"Did Longfellow write 'Waiting at the Church?'"

"He did not."

"I thought he did."

"Well, you are mistaken."

"Oh, that's so. He was the fellow who stood on the bridge."

Preparation.

"What business did you advise him to go into?"

"The butter business."

"Does he know anything about it?"

"He ought to. He is a most persistent butter in."

Uncomfortable.

With pad on knee
And pen in fist
I try to give
My brain a twist.

I try to work
An item out
And think of what
To write about.

I try to turn
The current on,
But find the spark-
Ing plug is gone.

I only think
I'm hot and dry
And dry and hot—
And so am I!

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

A lazy man leaves his glasses at home when looking for work.

Don't worry unless you can draw a salary for it.

Give a calf plenty of rope and he will tangle your legs.

Don't cry over spilled milk. Maybe it was only chalk and water.

Some men have been quite successful in minding their own business, while others have been able to pay a man a salary for the same.

Touch a conceited man's vanity or a stingy man's pocketbook if you want a quick response.

EARLY CELERY

Department of Agriculture Bulletins on Use of Blanching Boards.

For early blanching on a small scale, such as would be employed on the farm or in the garden of the amateur horticulturalist, there are several methods. One of the most common is by means of boards placed on edge along each side of the row of celery. This method is also in general use for blanching large fields of early celery.

The boards used for blanching should be one inch thick by 12 to 14 inches wide and 12 to 16 feet long. The cheaper grades of pine will answer the purpose, but new boards are liable to impart an unpleasant flavor to the celery. The kinds used by growers in Michigan, Ohio and New York, at the rate now prevailing, cost $15 to $30 a thousand feet. In placing the boards in position slip one edge well under the outside leaves of the plants, then bringing this edge upward until in a vertical position along the row, having another board at the same time placed on the other side so that when in position there will be as little space between the boards as the thickness of the plants will permit. These boards, when used on a small scale only, may be fastened into position by means stakes driven in the ground, by nailing short pieces of laths across the top every six or eight feet, or by placing notched sticks over the tops of the boards. Any of these methods would be too inconvenient when applied on a larger scale, and a far better one is that practiced by large growers, namely, that of using double hooks, or spanners, about six inches long, made of heavy galvanized wire, bent somewhat in the shape of the thumb and first finger extended. These spanners are slipped over the upper edges of the boards every few feet to hold them together, and the plants are rigid enough to keep the boards in an upright position.

After the boards are in position it is a good plan to run a celery hiller between the rows, and to throw a little soil against the lower edges of the boards to close any openings that may result from the uneven surface of the soil.

Two or three week's time will be required to complete the blanching of the early varieties, and the boards must be kept in position until the crop is removed from the ground, after which they may be used again two or three times during the season. If the celery is allowed to remain in the boards too long after it has reached a marketable state, it loses in weight and flavor and is liable to be injured or even destroyed by the attacks of blight. This is especially true during the earlier part of the season, when the weather is warm. At the end of the season the boards should be piled flat, with strips inserted at every fourth or fifth course, and the whole pile roofed over to shed off rain; treated in this manner they will last from ten to twelve years.

Improving Native Sheep.

The mingling of new blood seems to give heavier feeders, more size and stronger constitutions, says the New Hampshire Farmer. At this station the breeding of rams of several pure breeds to native ewes has given marked results, especially with the cross of Dorset on natives. Yearling ewes in this flock being broader in back and near the type of mutton sheep, now weighing 125 pounds and shearing in May fleeces of eight and three-quarter pounds of wool of excellent length and strength of fiber, are the result of only one cross of a Dorset ram on native ewes never weighing over 95 pounds and shearing less than four pounds of wool.

Further improvement can be made by the weaning of the lambs in the summer; by doing this the ewes are given a chance to recuperate before the next breeding season. These lambs if put on fresh green pasture will also fatten and be in better market condition than if let run with the ewes until late fall.

A NEW VEGETABLE.

A Japanese Salad Plant That Is Meeting With Favor.

Without reservation of any description, we now positively pronounce this Japanese salad plant a decided acquisition to the American table and hence to the American vegetable grower. It is very difficult to describe it, says the New York Experiment Station Bulletin.

It "favors" both celery and asparagus, but is very different from either of them. Eaten raw it is simply delicious, and has struck all sorts of tastes, immediately becoming popular with old, middle aged and young of both sexes. Cooked, if cut up and stewed like celery, it makes an extremely pleasing addition to the list of creamed dishes. Cooked like asparagus and served with drawn butter, butter and vinegar, or any other asparagus dressing, it is just as marked a success.

We have proven conclusively that it can (by hilling) be cut in the open at any time from Christmas to the middle of the month of May. At Christmas extremely delicate blanched shoots from three to five inches long and from one-quarter to three-eighths inches in diameter are obtained. In April or May the stalks are from 8½ to 10 inches long and three-quarters to one and one-quarter inches in diameter. Six stalk equal the size of the regular bunch of asparagus, and these six stalks weigh one pound. It has many advantages over either celery or asparagus. Like asparagus, once planted it is always there, coming up annually and growing to a height of four or five feet. It is a bushy shrub with a small white flower and berries very much like elderberries. It can be started from either seeds or roots, as is asparagus. It demands no particular care, but occasional cultivation. Keeping it free from weeds will pay, as does this practice with all other crops.

On Long Island it requires no fertilizer of any description. It grows well in distinctly clayey loam, also in light sandy loam. Its yield per root is greater than asparagus. It can be cut freely the second year, and a test of four years shows that the stalks rapidly increase in number, in diameter and in height. Each new stalk, if left hilled up, throws out roots at joints under ground, hence having started a small patch it is an easy matter to secure plenty of plants for extending the beds. It can be introduced commercially through clubs, hotels and high-class restaurants. Like olives, asparagus and grape fruit, some people will have to learn to like it. But a plant that furnishes a clear white crisp stalk, without a particle of waste, that can be served whole or sliced lengthwise, like celery is served, that makes an extremely pleasing salad, and that can be stewed and creamed or served in any of the methods used for asparagus, certainly is entitled to a place on the American bill of fare.

The Republican for Job Work.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

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If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

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D. E. BOLDEN.

WANT FARMERS TO KEEP BOOK.

Census Directors Want Them Prepared When They Gather Statistics.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Farm economists and scientists learned in agricultural problems, appointed as expert special agents for a brief term, are now in Washington assisting Census Director Durand and his staff in the formulation of the agricultural schedule of the thirteenth census so that the questions to be asked by the census enumerators shall be easily comprehended by the farmers of the country and so draw out the information ordered by congress to be ascertained. At the same time these practical steps are being taken by the census bureau, the farmers themselves will be called upon to help push the statistical plow over the country-wide field of farm data. It will be suggested by Director Durand to the farmers that the work of securing accurate returns at the coming census of agriculture, which will be taken April 15, 1910 at the same time as the count of population, will be greatly facilitated if the farmers will keep or provide some sort of written record of their farm operations during the year 1909. This effort to secure the farmers' personal co-operation is but one of a number of ways and means chosen in the effort to secure an accurate, expeditious and economical census concerning population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries, which are the subjects of inquiry defined in the census law.

FULMINATION OF MURRAY VANDIVER.

The attention of voters who have hitherto seen no dishonor in their affiliatoin with the great party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, is called to a letter published on the front page of Thursday's Baltimore Sun, over the signature of Mr. Murray Vandiver, State Chairman of the Democratic party. It seems to us that this public letter of the official head of the Democratic party in Maryland, in which he stigmatizes past and present members of the Republican party as "carpet-baggers," and "foul birds of prey," is a direct and deadly insult to the Republican party, but as to this we leave the rank and file of the party to judge, and will be content with their verdict. Mr. Vandiver is perhaps to be congratulated upon the possession of a remarkable sense of the eternal fitness of things when, for the political condition of Democratic rule, of which he boasts, he gives thanks not to the God of Christianity, but to the Mohammedan deity worshipped in the despotic land of the passe Abdul Hamid on the banks of the Bosphorus. We quote below excerpts from Mr. Vandiver's letter showing the opinion which the Democratic party entertains of the Republican party and all things Republican. In Thursday's Baltimore Sun, Democratic State Chairman Vandiver, among other things, used the following language:

"From 1852, when the Whig party went down in final extinction, to the Reconstruction era, the Democratic party practically held the entire South. Corruption in politics was unknown. The electorate was pure and intelligent; the representatives in the national congress and in the State legislature were men of high ability and of character beyond reproach; government was honestly, efficiently and economically administered. Then came that cursed, unholy era of Re-construction, so-called, and for a series of dismal calamitous years the Southern States were one-party States, but not Democratic. Republican carpet-baggers, foul birds of prey, the worst scum of the earth, swarmed down upon the South, and with the aid of this cursed negro suffrage, which it is contended should still be hung to the neck of Maryland, cast into chains the whole section. My God, what chains they were. It is an oft told tale, and iteration may weary, but the day can never come when every noble heart will not throb with horror and indignation at the record of the government of those Republican one-party State. The unhappy people were not put to the sword by their Republican rulers. It would have been a better fate for many. Pillage and rapine ran riot; the States were poverty-stricken to the last degree; all public and private enterprise was stifled and a whole people almost literally left starving. Now, mark the contrast. Little by little at first, and then more vigorously and rapidly, those State's loosened the Republican chains that bound them. One after another, they at last shook off the hideous fetters altoge her. They are still one-party States, but, blessed be Allah, not Republican."

In the above words, Mr. Murray Vandiver, Democratic State chairman, discloses the determination of the Democratic party to convert Maryland into a one-party State, and at the same time utters a foul libel on the Republican party. If adherence to principle is still alive in the Republican party—and we know that it is—and if red blood still courses in the veins of its members, this atrocious and official slander of our party, published broadbast by the titular head of the Democratic party, can have but one result. It will arouse in the breast of every Republican a spirit of honest, patriotic and unalterable resentment. It will arm every member of our party with an invincible determination to defeat the Straus amendment and elect every nominee on our ticket by overwhelming majorities. Confronted as we are by an arrogant and powerful foe, whose self-confessed design is to destroy the Republican party in Maryland this is no time for doubt, for quibbling or for hair-splitting. We must lay aside every personal and factional difference of the past and present, a united front to the common army. The life of the Republican party is at stake. Our whole ticket must be elected and the Straus amendment forever buried beneath an avalanche of votes. The grand old party expects every Republican to do his duty.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.
C. J. NEWMAN.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

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For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p m Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department
Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates,
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

HIS LATEST OUTBREAK.

The good people of Garrett county were hardly prepared for the lurid letter that emanated from the versatile pen of Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill through the columns of the Garrett Journal last week, in which he undertook to try his so-called libel case against the editor of THE REPUBLICAN, and in which he descended to the lowest depths of billingsgate and personal abuse.

People who are acquainted with this gentleman are aware that he is given to great outbursts of temper, but that he was adept in the art of calling people liars was left for him to demonstrate to the entire satisfaction of the community in the article referred to. Possibly some people who are afflicted with the same kind of disorder, applauded this supreme effort of Mr. Hamill to let the public know just how he felt and in what chaste and charming language he could pour out the long pent-up vials of his wrath.

So far as we are able to judge Mr. Hamill's mentality is especially disturbed every time a reference is made to his connection with the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but we see nothing in this that should disturb his tranquility or cause him the slightest disquietude and upset his peace of mind. Surely it is no disgrace to be connected with the greatest corporation in the State of Maryland, to be its representative in the greatest county of the State, and to enjoy the prestige resulting from such relationship Its practical immunity from taxation gives it a warm place in the hearts of the people of Maryland, no doubt, and enjoying this great degree of popular esteem, its servants and representatives should feel at all times that they, too, are the peculiar objects of this same kind of public affection and regard.

We regret that Mr. Hamill descended to the depths to which temper led him Were we to reply in kind we should be putting ourselves upon his level. We feel sorry for him in his plight and we believe that the better element of the community joins with us in this expression of sympathy. Mr. Hamil has reached the age where youthful indiscretion in statement should give way to the calm, deliberate judgment and correct expression of advancing years. Mr. Hamill is considerably along on the shady side of life and it is hoped that in his declining years he will lose all asperity of temper and permit the sweet and mollifying influences of beautiful old age to draw around him the love, affection and high regard of our great hearted people.

A TWO-PARTY STATE.

Governor Crothers in his speech at the Lyric meeting, inspired by a tremendously sympathetic audience, declared: "They say that the ratification of the amendment will make this a one-party state. Why, it is a one-party state now, and it will be as long as we have negro voters."

If Maryland is now a one-party state there is no such thing among the states of this Union as a two-party state. It is not necessary to go back to the sweeping result of the election of 1895 to show that the long-dominant party had arrived at a period when its hold upon power had become precariously uncertain. There has not been a general election in this state since 1895 when the result immediately preceding the election not been a matter of doubt. Governor Crothers himself was elected by a small plurality. At the last congressional election this state equally divided its representation in the House branch of the national assembly, and even in the state legislature of 1908 there was an able and aggressive minority representation which exerted an incalculable modifying influence upon a body which, to put it very mildly, greatly needed critical watching. There is, in fact, in this state a large independent vote, which, under present conditions, holds the balance of power between the two parties.

As every discriminating observer is aware, the disfranchisement scheme is really designed to eliminate the independent vote in this state—to render it of no effect. If the existing wholesome balance between the two parties is destroyed the organization bosses who have made of the Democratic party a close corporation can do what they please in the way of making tickets and electing them. They can put up a type of candidate which, under existing circumstances, they would not dare to nominate. The independent vote may then swing to the other side without avail, for the 15,000 independents in the state could not counterbalance the 50,000 disfranchised. With the complete control of the electoral machinery of the Democratic party the organization which even now does things in the name of the party would so entrench its position that not in the next quarter of a century, perhaps not in half a century, would it be possible to break the grip of the bosses.

The disfranchising amendment is designed to destroy the wholesome balance of power between the two parties in this state. It means that, and nothing else.

LET "WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton, pastor of Brantly Baptist Church, took occasion yesterday morning to preface a sermon with a few remarks about the disfranchising amendment which are the more interesting in that they come from a minister who is at the same time a Democrat and a man who has been closely identified with the South for a lifetime. Dr. Wharton said in part:

"To accomplish the purpose of the proposed amendment may work injury to deserving white men of foreign birth to some extent, and the wheat might be pulled up along with the tares. Besides if the negro vote should be taken out of politics it would give the Democratic party such supreme control that corruption might—I dare say would inevitably—follow. Perhaps we had better let "well enough alone." The negro is our ward. We are his guardians. In the providence of God, he is on our hands and we must take care of him. The amendment is absolutely unnecessary. We had better leave things as they are."

If the amendment is not absolutely unnecessary, as Dr Wharton points out, it remains for somebody to show wherein its adoption will improve the condition of either the white man or the black man in Maryland. With its present overwhelming majority in the Legislature, the Democratic party does not need another vote in either house to pass any law or to enact any reform it wishes to grant the State. The possibility of this becoming a boss-ridden Commonwealth in the event of the elimination of the negro vote is undeniable. The time to let "well enough alone," as Dr. Wharton suggests, is when asked to make a radical change, a change which, at best, can be productive of little good, and which may be productive of a very great deal of harm.—Monday's Baltimore News.

THE BALTIMORE SUN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

(Sun Editorial, October 30, 1897.)

In spite of spoilsmen in the City Council and Legislature, the Republican administration has actually accomplished more in the direction of good government during its brief tenure of power than the bosses did from 1875 to 1895. The facts speak for themselves. Put political prejudice aside and look at them. Here they are: (1) an excellent election law, with reputable Supervisors of Elections, under which the frauds of the Gorman-Rasin machine are impossible; (2) a business-like management of the city's finances, which has avoided the creation of floating debts and has provided honestly for the sinking funds; (3) notable improvement in the efficiency of the police and fire service; (4) the streets better cleaned than ever before, at a greatly reduced cost; (5) reduction of legislative expenses, of printing expenses, of State insurance and other similar items; (6) an assessment law, which, though not perfect, was passed in answer to the popular demand and the promise of the Republican platform. In summing up the benefits derived from the election of 1895, the blessing of an independent and thoroughly honest executive in the City Hall should not be forgotten. Mayor Hooper's example in that position will be a permanent influence and inspiration toward better things for many years to come.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

GARRETT COUNTY BREADSTUFFS

The Cultivation of Cereal Crops in Garrett County.

To the Editor of The Republican:

For many years it was the belief among farmers that wheat could not be cultivated to any advantage in Garrett county and they so acted in far back years. Then only a small spot of wheat would be seeded for a little wheaten bread to be used on special occasions. Rye was almost the only winter grain produced, and was mainly the breadstuff in those days. Buckwheat was extensively cultivated and was used in the winter for bread in its dark state long before the roller process flour came into use, which is a great improvement on the old way. By this method buckwheat cakes are much more desirable and tasteful than by the old way. Oats were also extensively cultivated. They have some cereal qualities, but the grain was almost exclusively used for horse feed. In those days at 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel, there was much demand for it along the old National Road by hotel and tavern keepers when the old National highway was in its palmy days. It is now like an ordinary county road. It ought to have new life.

But the farmers of late years in Garrett county have found that winter wheat can be cultivated to even greater advantage in this mountain county than in the old counties below. As an instance, Mr. G. Broadwater, near Grantsville, this season produced 225 bushels from a five acre field—45 bushels to the acre. This was an extraordinary yield, and much above the usual scale in the old wheat growing counties of our state. There are other farmers in the county who have had products nearly equal to the one named. It will thus be seen that the wheat crop is by far the most profitable of all the grain raising, and should be so treated and considered.

Let it be remembered that the wheat product now in this country is not on the increase, but the demand and consumption are largely on the increase, with advances in price. Therefore there are good reasons and inducements for our farmers to enlarge their wheat fields. It has been realized that the mountain climate is not unfavorable to the growth of wheat. The lands in Garrett county are less exhausted than the old farms in the counties below us. Besides there is much land which can yet be turned into farms.

The remarkable exploit of Jennings Brothers in converting an exhausted timber forest into productive wheat land is an inducement for the conversion of similar ground into wheat growing land.

As wheat now produces more to the acre than any other grain, with nearly double the price over the latter, it would seem plain that the former cereal should be preferable in the production of any grain. Let the junior county of our good old state start anew on the chief of the cereal grains. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 13, 1909.

NEW GERMANY.

Farmers are plowing potatoes and cutting corn.

Our school opened with an enrollment of sixteen under the care of Miss Lulu Warnick.

Mr. Stephen Broadwater spent last Thursday in Frostburg.

Miss Lulu Warnick spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents near Grantsville.

Messrs. George Durst, Ernest Wiland and Frank Stephens, who have been working in West Virginia, are home again.

Messrs. Sam Otto and James Durst were attending the fair at Meyersdale, Pa., last Thursday.

BITTINGER.

The scheme for an independent people's ticket was a dead failue, so far as this district is concerned, as not a single individual appeared on last Saturday afternoon to hold the primary election for which a call had been made.

Rev. J. B. Shoup returned from his western trip last Saturday afternoon and is now at the home of his daughter in this village, and we are sorry to report his physical condition as rather serious.

Mrs. Brininger, of Sunnyside, is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. J. Turner Lohr, at this place.

Ray McCullough and Miss Lizzie Welsh, of Friendsville, spent a few hours last Sunday in this village as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Orendorf.

Samuel Peck, of McHenry, passed through this village one day last week.

A party of ladies from Jennings came to this village one day last week laden with good things for Rev. and Mrs. Yugel, and after spending the afternoon very pleasantly at the parsonage, returned to their homes on the evening train.

John H. Stark and wife, of this place, spent a few days last week visiting friends at and near Confluence, Pa.

Harry and Charles Wiley, of this village, spent two days last week attending the fair at Meyersdale, Pa.

Rev Alvin Yugel made a business trip to Oakland and Cumberland last week.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. Lloyd Biggs, who has moved into Roslyn cottage, has formed a copartnership with Mr. A. L. Callis in the plumbing business.

Natural gas is already in use and is being put into the business houses, residences and churches—in Loch Lynn—not in Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Leighton are at Atlantic City. Mr. Leighton will also purchase fall and winter goods while on the eastern trip.

Mr. A. W. Miller, late of Bond, this county, has leased the Callis blacksmith shop and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. His family will occupy a house in Loch Lynn.

The new Baptist church is now being plastered by Mr. Whorton, and will soon be completed and dedicated.

Mr. Gay W. Hayden has been clerking at the Mountain Lake Hotel for the past month.

Mr. Albert Biggs has moved from the Fern cottage in Mt. Lake Park to a house in Loch Lynn.

Mr. R. T. Miller, who purchased the Alderton cottage and now occupies it with his family, will be a permanent resident of the Park. They are from Marietta, Ohio, and are very worthy people.

Mr. Lloyd Crane and family, who conducted the Alleghany House this season, are visiting relatives in Friendsville district.

Professor and Mrs. J. P. Hillis, who have been occupying their cottage here this season, left Tuesday morning to attend a convention in Iowa.

Judge T. H. Cuppett is here making improvements to his cottage which he will occupy permanently soon.

Our schools in the immediate neighborhood are being conducted this term as follows: Mt. Lake Park, by Misses Anna DeBerry and Rose Wilson; Loch Lynn, by Miss Ruth Rudisill and the Close School by Miss Cora Weimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchell left Monday for a short visit among friends.

Hon. Philip Willett delivered a lecture last Friday night in Piedmont.

Mr. Wesley Rudisill has been appointed contracting engineer for a large electrical syndicate with headquarters in North Carolina.

Dr. McIntyre, who had located for the practice of medicine in Loch Lynn, has moved to Littleton, W. Va.

Mrs. Adam Long was taken to the Western Maryland Hospital at Cumberland last Sunday, accompanied by Dr. J. E. Legge, where she was operated on for cancer Tuesday morning. She is now doing well with every indication of a permanent cure.

Mr. Upton Cuppett will furnish our people with coal from the Tower mine again this winter.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. This will be the last preaching service this conference year.

Mr. Doman, at his new mill in Loch Lynn, is now prepared to gring buckwheat, corn, etc.

STOYER.

The weather is very favorable at this writing.

Buckwheat is not so good on account of dry weather.

Miss Grace Riley was visiting at Mrs. E. E. Tasker's, near Kurtz Chapel, last Sunday.

Mrs. Jonas Gainer, of St. George, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. White, of this place.

Mrs. M. S. Harvey was seen in town Sunday evening.

Messrs. Waitman Stoyer and Chas. Kidd and Misses Bessie Stoyer and Ida Harvey were calling on friends near Deer Park last Sunday.

Mr. Bell White and wife were visiting at J. T. Stoyer's last Wednesday.

Mr. Scott Harvey was in town Sunday.

Mr. V. H. Foley, of Mt. Storm, visited our town last Saturday evening. Sunday morning no trace of him could be found. Attractions must be great.

Miss Bessie Stoyer was visiting at the home of Rev. Idleman last Friday.

Mrs. Winters and children, of Midland, were visiting at Thos. Melvin's Sunday.

A merry crowd of our young people attended the illustrated lecture at White church last Thursday night. All report a good time.

Mr. Mike Tasker is helping Mr. Jack Wilson haul logs this week.

Mrs. Oscar Wolfe, of Kitzmiller, was visiting in town Sunday.

Mrs. E. E. Tasker, of Kurtz Chapel, visited friends here last Wednesday. She expects to go to Oklahoma and New Mexico soon, where she is going to homestead. Her daughter Emily will accompany her.

Schools Largely Attended.

The Oakland Public Schools are enjoying a larger attendance this year than in any former year. Yesterday the total enrollment numbered 356, divided in departments as follows: High School, 66; Miss Leary's department, 50; Miss Dunham's, 35; Miss Loughridge, 34; Miss Browning, 40; Miss Hamill, 31; Miss Miller, 43; Miss DeWitt, 45; Commercial Department, 12.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 3,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,
OAKLAND, MD.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

Westernport Mercantile Company

Having purchased the stock of merchandise and fixtures of the late Wm. W. Sweet, at Swanton, Md., we shall continue the business and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing and a well selected line of Groceries and Provisions

We wish to inform our prospective customers that we shall do a strictly cash business, or its equivalent, in Country Produce, etc., for which we shall allow the best prices the markets afford.

Soliciting the continued patronage of Mr. Sweet's old customers and trusting that our business relations may be mutually pleasant, we are,

Very truly yours,

C. S. REPP, Manager
GEO. L. MICHAELS, Sec'y and Treas.

Westernport Mercantile Co

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL.	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Semmes, of Cumberland, spent the past week in Oakland.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, of Baltimore, is here as the guest of his brother, Dr. B. Frank Selby, for a few days.

Mrs. W. L. Thomas and little daughter, who spent a week with relatives in Fellowsville, W. Va., returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Money to loan in amounts to suit b rrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT,
28-4t Attys.

Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, Republican candidate for Chief Judge, was in Oakland last Friday and Saturday calling upon many of his friends.

Mr. Ralph Thayer left Oakland Monday morning for Morgantown, W. Va., where he is again enrolled as a student in the West Virginia University.

Messrs. Daniel E. Offutt and Gilmor S. Hamill left Oakland last Friday night and spent several days at Atlantic City, returning home Tuesday.

WANTED—A good cook and second girl to do work for small family living in Cumberland, Md. Address Mrs. W. B. Cornwell, 337 Locust Ave., Fairmont, W. Va. 1t

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Helbig returned to Oakland Monday from their wedding trip and will go to housekeeping in the Mealy residence on Fifth street in a short time.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

According to a report published in the Cumberland Times Capt. P. A. Chisholm, of Oakland, is responsible for the statement that pheasants will be more plentiful during the hunting season this year than they have been in a number of years past.

The exhibit of farm products at the real estate office of Mr. E. S. West in Oakland last Saturday exceeded the expectations of many. The farmers and others responded to Mr. West's invitation generally, bringing corn, potatoes, beets, sugar beets, pumpkins, turnips, cauliflower, cabbage, canteloupes, oats, buckwheat, wheat, barley, tomatoes, squash, grapes, millet, apples, peaches, cucumbers, children, etc. The office was crowded nearly the entire day with interested spectators and exhibitors.

Mr. Fred. Furbee, recently of Oakland, but for the past year a resident of Denver, Colorado, arrived in Oakland last Saturday night and remained here until yesterday afternoon on a visit to friends, leaving for Keyser, where he will visit his brother before returning west.

Mr. Henry Blocher, of District No. 9, accompanied by Mr. Olin D. Robeson, of the same section, were callers at this office yesterday afternoon. Other representative residents of No. 9 who visited Oakland yesterday were Messrs. Thomas H. Layman, James Carey and Frank C. Graham.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Mr. Gus A. Bolden, editor of the Grafton Republican, which paper he founded several years ago, will leave Grafton this week for Charleston, W. Va., where he will assume the duties of editor of one of the dailies published in that city. Mr. Bolden as a newspaper man has developed exceptional abilities and we trust that success may attend his efforts in his new field. For the present Mr. Bolden's family will continue to reside in Grafton.

Mr. W. Creed Dunnington, who operated both the Mountain Lake and the Chautauqua Hotels, Mountain Lake Park, the past summer, has leased the Sherwood Hotel at Grafton for the winter months and will take charge of it on October 1st. Mr. Dunnington's record as a hotel man cannot be surpassed. His endeavors have been toward the comfortable entertainment of his guests and his success as a hotel man at Grafton is almost assured.

Dr. Wilbur M. Phelps, of Washington, spent the past week very pleasantly at "Uplands," near Deer Park, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek. Dr. Phelps occupies a prominent place in the medical world. He is professor of chemistry at the George Washington University at Washington. He is also connected with the Georgetown University and the Atlantic Medical College of Baltimore. This was Dr. Phelps' first visit to Garrett county and he enjoyed every moment, declaring that the healthfulness of the Alleghanies in Garrett county is without question.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

HEALTH OFFICER AT KENDALL.

Prevalence of Typhoid Fever There Necessitated His Presence.

Last Friday Health Officer Henry W. McComas, of Oakland, went to Kendall where there are at present seven cases of typhoid fever, for the purpose of making an observation and to trace the cause of the outbreak to its source.

Dr. McComas upon investigation gave it as his opinion, after his return to Oakland, that there is a reasonable suspicion that the cause of the disease is found in the water supply, it being his opinion that pollution exists and to gnard other communities against typhoid he has requested this paper to print the following terse suggestions:

Whenever occasion to suspect the purity of water arises, it would be well to boil all water for drinking purposes; also all water used in cleansing cooking and eating utensils, milk receptacles, etc.

Whenever and wherever a case of typhoid exists the nurse or attendant in charge of the patient should be extremely careful in burying the excretions after having thoroughly disinfected the same with a solution of sulphate of copper or chloride of lime, both of which are efficient destroyers of typhoid germs and are easily and cheaply procured. The deposits should be made in a pit and covered with earth immediately. Care and good judgment should govern the location of the pit so that it would be impossible for it to drain into wells or springs.



REV. J. B. WORKMAN.

Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church of Oakland, and secretary of the West Virginia Conference, who will leave here next Tuesday morning for Mannington, W. Va., to attend the sixty-third annual gathering of the ministers of his denomination. Mr. Workman has diligently looked after the spiritual welfare of his flock during the past five years and by his endeavors has in great measure made the local church strong in members and helpful spiritually. Mr. Workman's return as pastor of St. Paul's will be pleasing not alone to the membership of that church but to others as well.

A Wonderful Curiosity.

Mr. Charles A. Ashby, who owns an extensive farm adjacent to Deer Park, in the course of his labors in some new ground one day last week, brought to surface a curiously carved stone, which from appearance has been in the ground for perhaps centuries, certainly antedating the discovery of America by Columbus. The stone, about eight inches in length is cut at an angle of nearly or quite forty-five degrees and upon one end is depicted the head and face of some animal, possibly the wolf, while on the opposite end is the face of a human, well proportioned and extremely well preserved, thenose alone having corroded leaving the outline, however, which is plainly discernable. At the angle of the stone a hole has been drilled or cut through. Those who have examined the image are of the opinion that it was a god of some race of people who inhabited this country at one time and the purposes of the hole the stone was to enable it to be suspended at a sufficient height so that the worshippers would be looked down upon by either one or the other faces carved thereon.

Some Advice to Trustees.

There seems to be a prevailing opinion among trustees that by striking out the phrase, "from term to term and from year to year," from teachers contracts, that teachers are hired for one year only, and cannot hold the school longer than one year. Such is not the case, however, as trustees do not have the power to change contracts. Any teacher, therefore, can hold a school until some good reason is found why he should not hold the school longer. This precaution, therefore, is unnecessary.

A TEACHER.

Fishing Creek, Md., Feb. 24, 1909.

I have been handling

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

about eleven years and have never heard a complaint. Yours truly,

A. E. PHILLIPS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. ELLITHORP

A Fishing Trip, Indian Burial Customs, etc., In the Northwest.

PRESTON, MINN., Sept. 20, 1909.

Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

The frost of September 1st did no damage in this section. Corn is about out of the way of frost; some is being cut.

We were delayed one day starting North; we started on September 8th. Left Preston at 12.30 p. m. and arrived at Minneapolis at 8 p. m. Enroute we passed through a fertile country and many prosperous towns, among them Austin, Owatonna, Fairbault and Northfield. The latter is where the famous Jesse James and the Younger brothers came to grief away back in the seventies. It is a town of 5,000 inhabitants, 42 miles from Minneapolis. It has three railroads, the Great Western, Rock Island and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. It is a prosperous and wealthy town. We spent one day at the state fair, which was going on between Minneapolis and St. Paul. Minneapolis has a population of 310,000. There were 45,000 people at the fair on Sept. 9th. I am not stuck on Minneapolis; while it is a busy business place they will come as near robbing one as any city I was ever in. They charged 10 cents for a glass of ginger ale and other things in proportion. Whether the dealers try to fleece the fair visitors or whether it is the general make up I am not informed. My wife and our cousin Darius Broadwater were with me on this trip. We visited Minnehaha Falls and Minnehaha Park. It is a fine place and there are many species of wild animals kept there. Saturday morning at 9.30 we left for Sandstone, 86 miles from Minneapolis, on the Great Northern railroad, arriving there at 12 noon. After dinner we hired a man with an auto to take us 18 miles in the country. It was a great trip. Sometimes we rode, sometimes we walked, sometimes we pushed. The road is a fairly good one, only there are short sandy hills and the loose sand caused all our grief, but we finally got there. Fishing was fine; the largest catch was a pickerel two and a-half feet long and a five pound bass. We also caught a lot of smaller ones. Some of the lakes are so full of wild rice that it is almost impossible to fish in them.

The Indians were about through gathering their winter supply of wild rice. We visited the Indian village and their burying ground. They have a bed quilt put on a flag pole at a grave; they also put a feather bed, a quilt and their gun and tobacco pouch and money in the coffin, as well as their hat and blanket. They wrap their dead in a blanket and then wrap them in pink cheese cloth, then they make a little coop over the grave, like a chicken coop, with a small opening in one end, and every day for a while they put something in at the opening to feed the spirit until they get acquainted in their Happy Hunting Ground.

We spent a week in Pine county and left Sandstone on Saturday, Sept. 18th at 8.20 a. m., on the slowest train I ever traveled on. Had we been in a hurry we would have walked, but not being rushed we rode through to Minneapolis, remained there about three hours and then came to Preston. A lady had a sick cow and called a veterinary surgeon. After diagnosing the case he said it was a bad case of strangulated hydrophobia.

Expect to be in old Garrett county next month if all goes well.

C. E. E.

Local Teachers' Institute.

The Garrett County Teachers' Association will hold local institutes upon the dates given below at the following places: Grantsville, October 2; Kitzmilliersville, October 9; Friendsville, October 23; Accident, October 30; Deer Park, November 3. The principals of the above named schools will arrange the programs. If there should be any sufficient reason why the above dates should be changed, the alteration will be made upon request to the president of the association.

H. A. LORADITCH, Pres.
O. V. DUNHAM, Sec'y.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Property.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, the undersigned administrator of Sarah J. Scott, deceased, will sell at public auction at the late home of the said deceased, on Second Street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, on Tuesday, September 28, 1909, at 1.30 o'clock P. M., a lot of Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of two Double Heating Stoves, one Parlor Stove, one Bedroom Stove, one Sewing Machine, four Bedsteads and Mattresses, Rocking Chairs, Dining Chairs, Carpets, Mattings, Extension Table, Breakfast Table, four Bureaus, three Trunks, Wardrobe, Sink, Refrigerators, Chamber Sets, Mirrors, Clocks, Books, Lamps, Chinaware, etc.

All articles not sold the first day will be offered for sale the next morning at 10 o'clock.

Terms of Sale—All sums of $5.00 or under, cash; all sums over $5.00 a credit of 60 days will be given, the purchaser to give note with security satisfactory to the Administrator.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
2t-29 Administrator.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

MILLINERY

You Are Cordially Invited to Attend My First

Opening of Fall Millinery,

September 23d, 24th and 25th.

Rooms Formerly Occupied by Mrs. M. L. Scott.

I Will Greatly Appreciate Your Patronage.

Ellen Connell.

Public Sale of Live Stock.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at his farm one mile west of Oakland on the Sang Run Road, on Wednesday, October 6, beginning at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the following personal property: one bay Mare, 10 years old, in foal, weight about 1250 pounds; 1 black Mare, in foal, weight 1000 pounds; 1 large Belgian Colt, year old last May; 2 young Milk Cows, half-bred Jersey; 2 yearling Steers, Durham; 1 Jersey Heifer Calf; 1 Durham Bull Calf; 2 fine Brood Sows; 7 Spring Pigs.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser to execute his interest bearing note with security to be approved by the undersigned, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash on the day of sale will be allowed.

M. C. HINEBAUGH

Call for Your Letters.

Hannan Ingram, L. P. Riggs, Niles Riggleman, W. O. Halls, Virginia Given, Margaret Glotfelty, Mrs. Josephine Fosler, Florence Forman, Dr. Geo. B. Wilson, D. D. (2), Stephen Wilson, Lillian White, Mrs. Lloyd Davis, Martha M. Kelley, Oliver Beachy.

Mid-Week Services.

Rev. C. P. Bassman, pastor of the Keyser (W. Va.) Lutheran church, will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Oakland, on Thursday and Friday evenings, Sept. 23 and 24, preparatory to the Communion services in the church Sunday morning, the 26th inst.

Dedication Services.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Jennings, this county, will be dedicated on Sunday, September 26th, 1909. The Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward will preach the dedicatory sermon at 10:30 a. m. on the above date. All are cordially invited to attend. A special invitation to all former pastors of the Grantsville circuit.

D. A. FRIEND,
Pastor.

Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Mitchell spent a few days at the Deer Park Hotel last week. The Mitchells did not occupy their Deer Park cottage, "Four Winds," this year, but will have possession of it next season. Dr. Mitchell spent the summer on the coast of Maine, but after all, he says, there is no spot like Garrett county.

Paring Corns Proved Fatal.

George Galloway, aged 65 years, of Oakland, Md., died at the Western Maryland Hospital here Tuesday night, from blood po soning, which came from gangrene. He pared corns with a pocketknife a month ago and the fatal malady resulted. He was brought to the hospital here about three weeks ago and a portion of the right leg was amputated below the knee. Galloway was a bachelor and had been a laborer on a farm near Oakland.—Cumberland News

Subscribe for the Republican.

PEARY'S CONQUEST OF THE FAR NORTH

Explorer's Own Account of His Wonderful and Successful Dash to the Pole.

A Story That Is as Fascinating as if Taken From the "Arabian Nights."

Copyright, 1909, by the New York Times Company.

BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador (via Marconi wireless, Cape Ray, N. F.), Sept. 9.—The steamer Roosevelt, bearing the north polar expedition of the Peary Arctic club, parted company with the Erik and steamed out of Etah Ford late in the afternoon of Aug. 18, 1908, setting the usual course for Cape Sabine. We had on board 22 Eskimo men, 17 women and 10 children, 226 dogs and some forty odd walrus.

We encountered the ice a short distance from the mouth of the harbor, but it was not closely packed and was negotiated by the Roosevelt without serious difficulty. As we neared Cape Sabine the weather cleared somewhat, and we passed close by Three Voort island and Cape Sabine, easily making out with the naked eye the house at Hayes Harbor occupied by me in the winter of 1901-2.

From Cape Sabine north there was so much water that we thought of setting the lug sail before the southerly wind, but a little later appearance of ice to the northward stopped this. There was clean open water to Cape Albert and from there scattered ice to a point about abreast of Victoria head, thick weather and dense ice bringing us some ten or fifteen miles away.

From here we drifted south somewhat and then got a slant to the northward out of the current. We worked a little farther north and stopped again for some hours. Then we again worked westward and northward till we reached a series of lakes, coming to a stop a few miles south of the Windward's winter quarters at Cape Durville. From here, after some delay, we slowly worked a way northeastward through fog and broken ice of medium thickness through one night and the forenoon of the next day, only emerging into open water and clear weather off Cape Fraser. From this point we had a clear run through the middle of Robeson channel to Lady Franklin Bay. Here we encountered both ice and fog and were forced across to the Greenland coast at Thank God Harbor.

The fog lifted there and enabled us to make out our whereabouts, and we steamed north through a series of leads past Cape Lupton and thence southward toward Cape Union. A few miles off that cape we were stopped by impracticable ice, and we drifted back south to Cape Union, where we stopped again.

Twice Forced Aground.

We lay for some time in a lake of water and then to prevent being drifted south again took refuge under the north shore of Lincoln Bay.

Twice we were forced aground by the heavy ice. We had our port quarter rail broken and a hole stove in in the bulwarks, and twice we pushed out in an attempt to get north, but we were forced back each time to our precarious shelter.

Finally on Sept. 2 we squeezed around Cape Union and made fast in a shallow niche in the ice, but after some hours we made another short run to Black Cape and hung on to a grounded bit of ice. At last, a little after midnight of Sept. 5, we passed through extremely heavy running ice into a stream of open water, rounded Cape Rawson and passed Cape Sheridan.

Within a quarter of an hour of the same time we arrived three years before—7 a. m., Sept. 5—we reached the open water extending beyond Cape Sheridan.

We steamed up to the end of it, and it appeared practicable at first to reach Porter Bay, near Cape Joseph Henley which I had for my winter quarters But, the outlook being unsatisfactory I went back and put the Roosevelt into the only opening in the floe, being barred close to the mouth of the Sheridan river, a little north of our position three years prior.

The season was further advanced than in 1905. There was more snow on the ground, and the new ice inside the floe bergs was much thicker. The work of discharging the ship was commenced at once and rushed to completion. The supplies and equipment we sledged across ice and sea and deposited on shore. A house and workshop were built of boards, covered with sails and fitted with stoves, and the ship was snug for the winter in shoal water, where she touched bottom at low tide. This settlement on the stormy shores of the Arctic ocean was christened Hubbardville.

Moving the Supplies.

On Sept. 15 the full work of transporting supplies to Cape Columbia was inaugurated. Marvin, with Dr Goodsell and Borup and the Eskimos, took sixteen sledge loads of supplies to Cape Belknap, and on the 27th the same party started with loads to Porter Bay. The work of hunting and transporting supplies was prosecuted continuously by the members of the party and the Eskimos until Nov. 5.

On Oct. 1 I went on a hunt with two Eskimos across the field and Parr Bay and the peninsula, made the circuit of Clements Markham inlet and returned to the ship in seven days with fifteen musk oxen, a bear and a deer.

Professor McMillan went to Columbia in November and obtained a month of tidal observations, returning in December. In the December moon Borup moved the Hecla depot to Cape Colan. In the February moon Bartlett went to Cape Hecla, Goodsell moved some more supplies from Hecla to Cape Colon, and Borup went to Markham inlet on a hunting trip. On Feb. 15 Bartlett left the Roosevelt with his division for Cape Columbia and Parr Bay. Goodsell, Borup, McMillan and Hansen followed on successive days with their provisions. Marvin returned from Bryants on Feb. 17 and left for Cape Columbia Feb. 21. I brought up the rear Feb. 22.

The total of all divisions leaving the Roosevelt was 7 members of the party, 59 Eskimos, 140 dogs and 23 sledges. By Feb. 27 such of the Cape Colan depot as was needed had been brought up to Cape Columbia, the dogs were rested and double rationed and harnessed and the sledges and other gear overhauled.

Hewing Through Ice.

Four months of northerly winds during the fall and winter instead of southerly ones, as during the previous season, led me to expect less open water than before, and I was prepared to hew a road through the jagged ice for the first hundred miles or so and then cross the big lead.

On the last day of February Bartlett, with his pioneer division, accomplished this, and his division got away due north over the ice on March 1. The remainder of the party got away on Bartlett's trail, and I followed an hour later.

The party now comprised 7 members of the expedition, 17 Eskimos, 133 dogs and 19 sledges. One Eskimo and seven dogs had gone to pieces.

A strong easterly wind, drifting snow and temperature in the minus marked our departure from the camp at Cape Columbia, which I had christened Crane City. Rough ice in the first march damaged several sledges and smashed two beyond repair, the teams going back to Columbia for other sledges in reserve there.

We camped ten miles from Crane City. The easterly wind and low temperature continued. In the second march we passed the British record made by Markham in May, 1876—82.20—and were stopped by open water, which had been formed by the wind after Bartlett passed. In this march we negotiated the lead and reached Bartlett's third camp. Borup had gone back from here, but missed his way, owing to the faulting of the trail by the movement of the ice.

Marvin came back also for more fuel and alcohol. The wind continued forming open water all about us. At the end of the fourth march we came upon Bartlett, who had been stopped by a wide lake of open water. We remained here from March 4 to March 11. At noon of March 5 the sun, red and shaped like a football by excess of reflection, just raised itself above the horizon for a few minutes and then disappeared again. It was the first time I had seen it since Oct. 1.

I now began to feel a good deal of anxiety because there were no signs of Marvin and Borup, who should have been there for two days. Besides, they had the alcohol and oil, which were indispensable for us. We concluded that they had either lost the trail or were imprisoned on an island by open water, probably the latter.

Across Eighty-fourth Parallel.

Fortunately, on March 11 the lead was practicable, and, leaving a note for Marvin and Borup to push on after us by forced marches, we proceeded northward. During this march we crossed the eighty-fourth parallel and traversed a succession of just-frozen leads from a few hundred yards to a mile in width.

On the 14th we got free of the leads and came on decent going. While we were making camp a courier from Marvin came and informed me he was on the march in the rear. The temperature was 50 below.

The following morning, March 14, I sent Hansen with his division north to pioneer a trail for five marches, and Dr. Goodsell, according to the program, started back to Cape Columbia. At night Marvin and Borup came spinning in with their men and dogs steaming in the bitter air like a squadron of battleships. Their arrival relieved me of all anxiety as to our oil supply.

In the morning I discovered that McMillan's foot was badly frostbitten. The mishap had occurred two or three days before, but McMillan had said nothing about it in the hope that it would come out all right. A glance at the injury showed me that the only thing was to send him back to Cape Columbia at once. The arrival of Marvin and Borup enabled me to spare sufficient men and dogs to go back with him.

This early loss of McMillan was seriously disappointing to me. He had a sledge all the way from Cape Columbia, and with his enthusiasm and the powers and physique of the trained athlete I had confidence in him for at least the eighty-sixth parallel, but there was no alternative.

The best sledges and dogs were selected and the sledge loads brought up to the standard. The sounding gave a depth of 325 fathoms. We were over the continental shelf, and, as I had surmised, the successive leads crossed in the fifth and sixth marches composed the big lead and marked the continental shelf.

On leaving this camp the expedition comprised 16 men, 12 sledges and 100 dogs. The next march was satisfactory as regards distance and character of going. In the latter part there were pronounced movements in the ice, both visible and audible. Some leads were crossed, in one of which Borup and his team took a bath, and we were finally stopped by an impracticable lead opening in front of us.

We camped in a temperature of 50 below. At the end of two short marches we came upon Hansen and his party in camp, mending their sledges. We devoted the remainder of the day to overhauling and mending sledges and breaking up our damaged ones for material.

The next morning I put Marvin in the lead to pioneer the trail, with instructions to make two forced marches to bring up our average, which had been cut down by the last two short ones. Marvin carried out his instructions implicitly. A considerable amount of young ice assisted in this.

At the end of the tenth march, latitude 85.23, Borup turned back in command of the second supporting party, having traveled a distance equivalent to Nansen's distance from this far to his farthest north.

From this point the expedition comprised 13 men, 10 sledges and 70 dogs. It was necessary for Marvin to take a sledge from here, and I put Bartlett and his division in advance to pioneer the trail.

The continual daylight enabled me to make a moderation here that brought my advance and main parties closer together and reduced the likelihood of their being separated by open leads.

After Bartlett left camp with Henderson and their division Marvin and I remained with our divisions twenty hours longer and then followed. When we reached Bartlett's camp he broke out and went on and we turned in. By this arrangement the advance party was traveling while the main party was asleep, and vice versa, and I was in touch with my advance party every twenty-four hours.

I had no reason to complain of the going for the next two marches, though for a less experienced party, less adaptable sledges or less perfect equipment it would have been an impossibility.

Last Words to Marvin.

At our position at the end of the second march Marvin obtained a satisfactory sight for latitude in clear weather, which placed us at 85.48. This result agreed very satisfactorily with the dead reckoning of Marvin, Bartlett and myself. Up to this time the slight altitude of the sun had made it not worth while to waste time in observations.

On the next two marches the going improved, and we covered good distances. In one of these marches a lead delayed us a few hours. We finally ferried across on the ice cakes.

The next day Bartlett let himself out, evidently for a record, and reeled off plump twenty miles. Here Marvin obtained a satisfactory sight on latitude, which gave the position as 86.38, or beyond the farthest north of Nansen and Abruzzi, and showed that we had covered fifty minutes of latitude in three marches. In these three marches we had passed the Norwegian record of 86.14 by Nansen and the Italian record of 86.34 by Cagni.

From this point Marvin turned back in command of the third supporting party. My last words to him were, "Be careful of the leads, my boy." The party from this point comprised 9 men, 7 sledges and 60 dogs.

The north march was over good going, but for the first time since leaving land we experienced that condition, frequent over these ice fields, of a hazy atmosphere in which the light is equal everywhere. All relief is destroyed, and it is impossible to see for any distance.

In the next march we encountered the heaviest and deepest snow of the journey, through a thick, smothering mantle lying in the depressions of heavy rubble ice. I came upon Bartlett and his party, fagged out and temporarily discouraged by the heart racking work of making a road. I rallied them a bit, lightened their sledges and sent them on, encouraged again.

A Narrow Escape.

During the next march we traveled through a thick, low lying, smoky haze drifting over the ice before a biting air from the northeast. At the end of the march we came upon the captain camped beside a wide open lead, with a dense black water sky northwest, north and northeast. We built our igloos and turned in, but before I had fallen asleep I was roused out by a movement of the ice and found a startling condition of affairs. A rapidly widening road of black water ran but a few feet from our igloos. One of my teams of dogs had escaped by only a few feet from being dragged by the movement of the ice into the water.

Another team had an equally narrow escape from being crushed by the ice blocks piled over them. The ice on the north side of the lead was moving around eastward. The small floe on which were the captain's igloos was drifting eastward in the open water, and the sides of our igloos threatened to follow suit.

Kicking out the doors of the igloos, I called to the captain's men to pack their sledges and be ready for a quick dash when a favorable chance arrived.

We hurried our things on our sledges, hitched the dogs and moved on to a large floe west of us. Then, leaving one man to look out for the dogs and sledges, we hurried over to assist the captain's party to join us.

A corner of their raft impinged on the ice on our side. For the rest of the night and during the next day the ice suffered the torments of the damned, surging together, opening out, groaning and grinding, while the open water belched black smoke like a prairie fire. Then the motion ceased, the open water closed, the atmosphere to the north was cleared, and we rushed across before the ice should open again.

A succession of laterally open leads were crossed, and after them some heavy old ice, and then we came to a layer of young ice, some of which buckled under our sledges, and this gave us a straight way of six miles to the north. Then came more heavy old floes covered with hard snow.

This was a good long march. The next march was also a long one. It was Bartlett's last hit. He let himself out over a series of large old floes steadily increasing in diameter and covered with hard snow.

During the last few miles I walked beside him or in advance. He was very solemn and anxious to go farther, but the program was for him to go back from here in command of the fourth supporting party, and there were no supplies for an increase in the main party.

In this march we encountered a high wind for the first time since the three days after we left Cape Columbia. It was dead on our faces, bitter and insistent, but I had no reason to complain. It was better than an easterly or southerly wind, either of which would have set us adrift in open water, while this was closing up every lead behind. This furnished another advantage of my supporting parties. True, by so doing it was pressing to the south the ice over which we traveled and so robbing us of a hundred miles of advantage.

Bartlett's Far North.

We concluded we were on or near the eighty-eighth parallel unless the north wind had lost us several miles. The wind blew all night and all the following day. At this camp in the morning Bartlett started to walk five or six miles to the north to make sure of reaching the eighty-eighth parallel.

Bartlett returned in time to take a satisfactory observation for latitude in clear weather and obtained for our position 87.48, and that showed that the continued north wind had robbed us of a number of miles of hard earned distance.

Bartlett took the observations here, as had Marvin five camps back, partly to save my eyes, but largely to give an independent record and determination of our advance. The observations completed and two copies made, one for him and the other for me, Bartlett started on the back trail in command of my fourth supporting party with 2 Eskimos, 1 sledge and 18 dogs.

With the disappearance of Bartlett I turned to the problem before me.

As for my party, my equipment and my supplies, I was in shape beyond my most sanguine dreams of earliest years. My party might be regarded as an ideal which had now come to realization.

Four of them carried the technique of dogs, sledges, ice and cold as their heritage. Two of them, Hansen and Ootah, were my companions to the farthest point three years before. Two others, Egingwah and Sigloo, were in Clark's division, which had such a narrow escape at that time. The fifth was a young man who was if possible even more willing and eager than the others for the princely gifts—a boat, a rifle, a shotgun, ammunition, knives, etc.—which I had promised, for he knew that these riches would enable him to wrest from a stubborn father the girl whose image filled his young heart.

He Plans Five Marches.

I had no fault to find with the conditions. My dogs were the very best, the pick of 122 with which we left Columbia. My sledges, now that the repairs were completed, were in good condition. My supplies were ample for forty days and, with the reserve represented by the dogs themselves, could be made to last fifty. I decided that I should strain every nerve to make five marches of fifteen miles each, crowding these marches in such a way as to bring us to the end of the fifth long enough before noon to permit the immediate taking of an observation for latitude.

Weather and leads permitting, I believed I could do this. If my proposed distances were cut down by any chance I had two means in reserve for making up the deficit:

First, to make the last march a forced one, stopping to make tea and rest the dogs, but not to sleep.

Second, at the end of the fifth march to make a forced march with a light sledge, a double team of dogs and one or two of the party, leaving the rest in camp.

Underlying all these calculations were a recognition of the ever present neighborhood of open leads and impassable water and the knowledge that a twenty-four hour gale would knock all my plans into a cocked hat and even put us in imminent peril.

At a little after midnight of April 1, after a few hours of sound sleep, I hit the trail, leaving the others to break up camp and follow. It was a fine morning. The wind of the last two days had subsided, and the going was the best and most equable of any I had had yet.

I set a good pace for about ten hours. Twenty-five miles took me well beyond the eighty-eighth parallel. While I was building my igloos a long lead formed by the east and southeast of us at a distance of a few miles. A few hours' sleep and we were on the trail again. The weather was fine and the going like that of the previous day, except at the beginning, when pick axes were required. This and a brief stop at another lead cut down our distance. But we had made twenty miles in ten hours and were halfway to the eighty-ninth parallel.

Again there was a few hours' stop, and we hit the trail before midnight. We marched something over ten hours, the dogs being often on the trot, and made twenty miles. Near the end of the march we rushed across a lead 100 yards wide, which buckled under our sledges and finally broke as the last sledge left it.

We stopped in sight of the eighty-ninth parallel in a temperature of 40 degrees below. Again a scant sleep and we were on our way once more and across the eighty-ninth parallel.

This march duplicated the previous one as to weather and going. The last few hours it was on young ice, and occasionally the dogs were galloping.

We made twenty-five miles or more, the air, the sky and the bitter wind burning the face till it crackled. It was like the great interior ice cap of Greenland. Even the natives complained of the bitter air. It was as keen as frozen steel.

A little longer sleep than the previous ones had to be taken here, as we were all in need of it, then on again.

Up to this time, with each successive march, our fear of an impossible lead had increased. At every inequality of the ice I found myself hurrying breathlessly forward, fearing that it marked a lead, and when I arrived at the summit would catch my breath with relief, only to find myself hurrying on in the same way at the next one.

But on this march, by some strange shift of feeling, this fear fell from me completely. The weather was thick, but it gave me no uneasiness.

Before I turned in I took an observation which indicated our position as 89.25. A dense, lifeless pall hung overhead. The horizon was black, and the ice beneath was a ghastly, chalky white, with no relief. A rise in temperature to 15 below reduced the friction of the sledges and gave the dogs the appearance of having caught the spirits of the party. The more sprightly ones, as they went along with tightly curled tails, frequently tossed their heads, with short, sharp barks and yelps. In twelve hours we made forty miles. There was no sign of a lead in the march.

"The Pole at Last!"

I had now made my five marches and was in time for a hasty noon observation through a temporary break in the clouds, which indicated our position as 89.57. I quote an entry from my journal some hours later:

"The pole at last—the prize of three centuries, my dream and goal for twenty years, mine at last! I cannot bring myself to realize it."

The first thirty hours at the pole were spent in taking observations, in going some ten miles beyond our camp and some eight miles to the right of it, in taking photographs, planting my flags, depositing my records, studying the horizon with my telescope for possible land and searching for a practicable place to make a sounding.

Ten hours after our arrival the clouds cleared before a light breeze from our left, and from that time until our departure in the afternoon of April 7 the weather was cloudless and flawless. The minimum temperature during the thirty hours was 33 below, the maximum 12.

The Return Journey.

We had reached the goal, but the return was still before us. It was essential that we reach the land before the next spring tide, and we must strain every nerve to do this.

I had a brief talk with my men. From now on it was to be a big travel, little sleep and a hustle every minute. We would try, I told them, to double march on the return—that is, to start and cover one of our northward marches, make tea and eat our lunch in the igloos, then cover another march, eat and sleep a few hours, and repeat this daily.

As a matter of fact, we nearly did this, covering regularly on our homeward journey five outward marches in three return marches. Just as long as we could hold the trail we could double our speed and we need waste no time in building new igloos.

In the afternoon of the 7th we started on our return, having double fed the dogs, repaired the sledges for the last time and discarded all our spare clothing to lighten the loads.

Five miles from the pole a narrow crack filled with recent ice, through which we were able to work a hole with a pickax, enabled me to make a sounding. All my wire, 1,500 fathoms, was sent down, but there was no bottom. In pulling up the wire parted a few fathoms from the surface, and lead and wire went to the bottom. Off went reel and handle, lightening the sledges still further. We had no more use for them now.

Three marches brought us back to the igloos where the captain turned back. The last march was in the wild sweep of a northerly gale, with drifting snow and the ice rocking under us as we dashed over it.

Traces of Marvin.

South of where Marvin had turned back we came to where his party had built several igloos while delayed by open leads. Still farther south we found where the captain had been held up by an open lead and obliged to camp. Fortunately, the movement of these leads was simply open and shut, and it took considerable water motion to fault the trail seriously.

While the captain, Marvin and, as I found out later, Borup had been delayed by open leads, we seemed to bear a patent charm, and at no single lead were we delayed more than a couple of hours. Sometimes the ice was fast and firm enough to carry us across; sometimes a short detour, sometimes a brief halt for the lead to close; sometimes an improvised ferry on an ice cake, kept the trail without difficulty down to the tenth outward march.

Igloos there disappeared completely and the entire region was unrecognizable. Where on the outward journey had been narrow cracks there were now broad leads, one of them over five miles in width, caught over with young ice.

Here again fortune favored us, and, no pronounced movement of the ice having taken place since the captain passed, we had his trail to follow. We picked up the old trail again north of the seventh igloos, followed it beyond the fifth and at the big lead lost it finally.

From here we followed the captain's trail, and on April 23 our sledges passed up the vertical edge of the glacier fringe a little west of Cape Columbia. When the last sledge came up I thought my Eskimos had gone crazy. They yelled and called and danced themselves helpless. As Ootah sat down on his sledge he remarked in Eskimo:

The Devil Asleep.

"The devil is asleep or having trouble with his wife or we never should have come back so easily."

A few hours later we arrived at Crane City, under the bluffs of Cape Columbia, and after putting four pounds of pemmican into each of the faithful dogs to keep them quiet we had at last our chance to sleep.

Never shall I forget that sleep at Cape Columbia. It was sleep, sleep, then turn over and sleep again.

Two days we spent here in sleeping and drying our clothes, then for the ship.

We reached Hecla in one march and the Roosevelt in another. When we got to the Roosevelt I was staggered by the news of the fatal mishap to Marvin. He had been either less cautious or less fortunate than the rest of us, and his death emphasized the risk to which we had all been subjected, for there was not one of us but had been in the sledge at some time during the journey.

The rest can be quickly told. McMillan and Borup had started for the Greenland coast to deposit caches for me. Before I arrived a flying Eskimo courier from me overtook them with instructions that the caches were no longer needed and that they were to concentrate their energies on tidal observations, etc., at Cape Morris K. Jesup and north from there.

The Roosevelt's Cruise.

These instructions were carried out, and after their return in the latter part of May McMillan made some further tidal observations at other points. The supplies remaining at the various caches were brought in, and on July 18 the Roosevelt left her winter quarters and was driven out into the channel pack of Cape Union.

She fought her way south in the center of the channel and passed Cape Sabine on Aug. 8, or thirty-nine days earlier than in 1908 and thirty-two days earlier than the British expedition in 1876.

We picked up Whitney and his party and the stores at Etah. We killed seventy odd walrus for my Eskimos, whom I landed at their homes. We met the Jeanie off Saunders island and took over her coal and cleared from Cape York on Aug. 26, one month earlier than in 1906.

On Sept. 5 we arrived at Indian Harbor, whence the message, "Stars and stripes nailed to north pole," was sent vibrating southward through the crisp Labrador air.

Praise for His Men.

As to the personnel, I have again been particularly fortunate. Captain Bartlett is just Bartlett—tireless, sleepless, enthusiastic.

Dr. Goodsell, the surgeon of the expedition, not only looked after its health and his own specialty of microscopes, but took his full share of the field work of the expedition as well and was always ready for any work.

Professor Marvin and McMillan have secured a mass of scientific data, and their services were invaluable in every way.

Borup not only made the record as to the distance traveled during the journey, but to his assistance and his expert knowledge of photography is due what I believe to be the unequaled series of photographs taken by the expedition.

Hansen in the field and Percy as steward were invaluable in their respective lines. Chief Engineer Wardwell, also of the last expedition, aided by his assistant, Scott, kept the machinery up to a high state of efficiency.

Mr. Gushue, the mate, who was in charge of the Roosevelt during the absence of Captain Bartlett and myself, and Bos'n Murphy, who was put in charge of the station at Etah for the relief of Cook, were both trustworthy and reliable men, and I count myself fortunate in having had them in my service.

The members of the crew and the firemen were a distinct improvement over those of the last expedition. Every one of them was willing and anxious to be of service in every possible way.

As for my faithful Eskimos, I have left them with ample supplies of dark, rich walrus meat and blubber for their winter, with currants, sugar biscuits, guns, rifles, ammunition, knives, hatchets, traps, etc., and for the splendid four who stood beside me at the pole a boat and tent each to requite them for their energy and the hardship and toil they underwent to help their friend Peary to the north pole.

But all of this—the dearly bought years of experience, the magnificent strength of the Roosevelt, the splendid energy and enthusiasm of my party the loyal faithfulness of my Eskimos—could have gone for naught but for the faithful necessaries of war furnished so loyally by the members and friends of the Peary Arctic club. And it is no detraction from the living to say that to no single individual has the fine result been more signally due than to my friend the late Morris K. Jesup, the first president of the club.

Their assistance has enabled me to tell the last of the great earth stories, the story the world has been waiting to hear for 300 years—the story of the discovery of the north pole.

The Little Tin Cottages.

By Virginia Blair.

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The sky was blue, and the lake was blue, and there were four blue birds against the silver gray of the birches.

"It's like a chain of sapphires," Peggy said as she and her mother followed the narrow path among the trees.

"Yes," murmured her mother faintly.

Peggy looked back at her.

"Mother," she protested, "you are tired out," and she took the heavy bag that her mother had carried, and, thus weighted with two, she plodded on until she came to an intersection of the path.

"I'm not sure which way to turn to go to our cottage," she said. "Doesn't



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it sound too good to be true to say 'our cottage,' mother?"

"Yes, it does, and the rent is so cheap," Mrs. Linton said.

"We couldn't have come if it hadn't been cheap," Peggy remarked philosophically.

"No, we couldn't," her mother agreed, and again they plodded on.

Presently a man appeared among the trees. He wore blue overalls, and he was wheeling a barrow.

"Oh, can you tell us where Miss Brownlee's cottages are?" Peggy called eagerly.

"The tin cottages?" the man inquired.

"The what?" Peggy gasped.

The man grinned. "The tin cottages. Those are the ones Miss Brownlee rents. You go on till you come to a path toward the lake, and you'll find them."

"Mother," Peggy demanded when he had gone on, "what do you suppose he meant?"

"I'm sure I don't know, and I don't care," said Mrs. Linton pensively.

"Poor little mother," Peggy worried, "you're tired out."

Again they wandered on, and at last they saw before them a row of diminutive houses like in[illegible] bathtubs. They were painted [illegible] and they were very compact [illegible]eat, but to Peggy, who had dreamed of a picturesque rustic bungalow, [illegible]ere nightmares.

"Oh," she [illegible] dismay, "they are hideous, mother!"

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"Oh, dear!" [illegible]d Peggy. And her mother echoed [illegible]plaint.

But presently [illegible]ey saw a woman beckoning to them from the porch of a large rustic cottage at the end of a row of tin caricatures.

"That must be Miss Brownlee," Peggy said. "I am going to tell her that I think she should have told us that the cottages were made of tin."

But as they came up to the porch the beaming face of the rather massive lady disarmed criticism.

"I thought you would be here about this time," she said. "I want you to have lunch with me."

"Oh," Peggy demurred, "we don't like to trouble you."

"I'm dead lonesome," Miss Brownlee hastened to explain, "and I like company. That's why I built the cottages."

"Aren't they a little odd?" Peggy asked.

"I think they are beautiful," Miss Brownlee declared radiantly. "After the big fair they were for sale—they had been models, you know—and I bought them cheap, and they are nice and comfortable inside. I have rented the one next to you to a young man, an artist. He comes tomorrow."

"Has he seen them?" Peggy quavered, not daring to look at her mother.

"No, but I told him how nice they were."

"Oh," Peggy murmured, and went on eating hot biscuits.

A half hour later she said to Miss Brownlee, "I have never tasted such a perfectly delicious lunch."

Miss Brownlee laughed. "Well, I am a right good cook," she said. "I always wanted to have an opportunity to learn things, but after mother died I was too old to take up painting or music, so I just went on cooking. After all, I don't know but it's just as worth while to be a good cook as a bad artist."

"Indeed it is!" said Peggy heartily. "I paint some myself. But I wish I could make cake like this."

"Oh, do you paint?" cried Miss Brownlee. "Some time I am going to get you to make a picture of the cottage."

In the morning Peggy set her easel up on the bluff, but the magic of the lake eluded her, and when she came in she had nothing to show but a sketch of Sally.

She gave it to Miss Brownlee.

"Well, well," said that delighted lady, "it's just like Sally. I'm going to have it framed. By the way," she added, "it's time for that young man to come. And there he is now." And she hurried to the door.

He was a handsome young fellow, with a gray cap on the back of his head.

"I wanted to ask about my cottage. Where is it?"

"There," said Miss Brownlee, pointing to the one next to Peggy's.

"That? Oh, by George!" the young man ejaculated, and Peggy laughed to herself.

"It's the one I told you about in my letter," Miss Brownlee went on.

"Yes," he murmured feebly, "you told me."

"This young lady and her mother have the one next to it." And Miss Brownlee stepped back and showed Peggy behind her—Peggy, whose blue eyes danced wickedly.

The young man looked at her, taking in with appreciation the grace of the slender girlish figure.

"I think I shall like—the cottage," he said slowly, and when they had talked for a few minutes Peggy went back to her mother.

"He is very nice," she remarked, "and his name is Meredith." And with that she took her portfolio and started for the bluff.

"Look here," said some one over her shoulder two hours later, "you ought not to try that sort of thing."

It was Mr. Meredith. "Why not?" asked Peggy.

"I saw your sketch of Sally," he told her. "You do it better than water things. Your lake and sky aren't right."

Peggy flushed. "Oh," she said, "I don't want to paint pussy cats! I want to paint the silver water and the silver trees and a silver spirit of the woods."

"Silver tommyrot!" said the young man. "You ought to do things like the studies your mother showed me just now."

"Pot boilers!" Peggy murmured.

"This is the way water ought to be handled," and he opened his portfolio and handed her a sketch.

"Oh!" Peggy said as she looked at it, and when she had handed it back to him there was real humility in her tone.

"I have never seen anything so wonderful."

"It is no more wonderful than yours," he told her, "but I have studied longer—abroad and all that."

"Oh, have you?" said the eager Peggy, and they sat there and talked until the shadows fell.

That night Meredith said to Miss Brownlee, "I think it is beautiful here," and Peggy, watching the moonlight through the small square window of her room, smiled in the darkness as she thought how deliciously Mr. Meredith said "By George!" when he looked at her best work.

The next morning she took his advice and sketched the six curly tailed pigs, Sally over a saucer of milk and Miss Brownlee among her pots and pans.

"That's the best thing you have done yet," Meredith told her as he examined the sketch of Miss Brownlee. "The light of the fire and the sunlight through the window give a chance for values."

"I wish I knew as much as you do about such things," Peggy sighed.

"We will work together for awhile," he said, "and I will teach you all I know."

But he taught her other things than art as their easels stood side by side on the bluff, and the white gulls dipped to the sapphire lake, and the wind ruffled the curls on Peggy's forehead. And one morning as Peggy finished a sketch of silver birches with a bit of lake beyond he looked over her shoulder.

"You are getting on wonderfully," he said, "but you ought to have a year abroad."

"But I can't," Peggy told him.

"You can if you will marry me," was his unexpected proposition.

And "Oh!" said rosy Peggy.

"And to think," said the radiant Miss Brownlee when they told her, "that I should have a romance right here in my tin cottages."

"Dear cottages!" murmured Peggy.

And as the lovers went down the path the moonlight touched the little gray houses with magic light and made of each of them a castle of dreams.

Tragic.

Scene—A railway carriage.

First Artist—Children don't seem to me to sell now as they used.

Second Artist (in a hoarse whisper)—Well, I was at Stodge's yesterday. He had just knocked off three little girls' heads, horrid raw things, when a dealer came in, sir, bought 'em directly, took 'em away wet as they were on the stretcher and wanted Stodge to let him have some more next week.

Old Lady (putting her head out of the window and shrieking)—Guard, stop the train and let me out or I'll be murdered!—London Tit-Bits.

His Daily Income.

"What is your husband's income?"

"Twice a day—6 p. m. and 2 a. m."—Puck.

THE SPRING BLIND.

"To tell you the truth, old fellow, I never understood why with your capacity for domestic enjoyment you remained an old bachelor. Early disappointment in love?"

"I vowed to marry her or not at all, and she"—

Just at that moment the spring roller blind of a house that faced directly on the sidewalk flew up with a sudden "br-r-r" and a snap. Both the men looked around, and both were just in time to catch sight of a remarkably pretty girl's face with a pout of vexation on it.

"Who is that girl?" Guthrie asked.

"I'm afraid I don't know her, old fellow," said Bean.

"You haven't any idea who lives in that house, have you?"

"No, I haven't. Oh, by the way, I think I do know! Unless I'm mistaken, that's old Calthorpe's place. He's a fellow commuter of mine, and that's about the full extent of our acquaintance. But she isn't the young lady of your secret, is she?"

"That's just it," said Jeff, with a puzzled expression. "She can't be, and yet that face for the moment looked"—

"Like her? Was her name Calthorpe?"

"No. Her name was Sargent."

"How long ago was it?"

"Seven years."

"It isn't a long story," Guthrie presently continued. "She taught school there in that faraway little village among the hills and the mines. I was interested in her from the first and tried to win my way into some sort of acquaintance with her. But she seemed disinclined to anything like society."

"You didn't stay there more than a year altogether, did you?" Bean asked.

"Much less than a year. I never exchanged more than six words with her in all the time we were both in that village."

"Is this girl very much like Miss Sargent?"

"So much like that it wouldn't be remarkable even if they were twin sisters."

Guthrie's visits to the home of his married friend were all much alike in one very pleasant feature—he always romped with two out of three children, while the youngest, the baby, looked on and crowed and jerked itself about enviously.

"Now, what is it?" Mrs. Bean asked, turning to her husband when Allie and little Jeff had both been finally silenced under the bedclothes.

"Oh, it isn't my affair," said the husband.

"We—I—wanted to ask if you knew a Miss Calthorpe here, living in that new red brick house at the end of the common," said Guthrie.

Mrs. Bean shook her head. "No Miss Calthorpe lives there," she said. "Mr. Calthorpe lives there."

"Oh," said Bean, "was that old woman Calthorpe's sister?"

"She isn't really old, dear. She's younger than Mr. Calthorpe. There's one daughter, I believe."

But that night Mrs. Bean said to her husband: "Leave me alone for two days, and I will know all about your window blind young lady. Then make Jeff Guthrie come here and stay overnight."

The next visit of Jeff Guthrie was planned for a Saturday evening, with arrangements for a stay over Sunday.

After church this subtle woman insisted on lingering about the porch until a gray haired lady came out, and with her her daughter, the girl who had pouted at the window blind.

"Mrs. Perry, let me introduce our particular friend, Mr. Guthrie, and this is Miss Perry."

Nothing could have been more properly conventional than this introduction, and that was why Guthrie was so angry with himself for turning red and becoming confused. Mrs. Bean had, unknown to Guthrie, expressly invited these two ladies to dinner beforehand.

"Tell me, have you any relative—had you, I should say—of the name of Sargent?"

The girl's face changed in a moment. She was pale and bit her lip.

"Oh, Mr. Guthrie," she said, "you must ask mother that! I don't know about it. I was only a little girl of ten when poor Margaret left us and married that"—

She checked herself, then after an embarrassing pause went on, lowering her voice to a whisper and glancing round at her mother, "Did you know her—him?"

"I once knew a Miss Sargent very slightly."

"Where?"

"In Pennsylvania, at Brinkville."

"Oh, yes! He treated her so badly, after all, she had to go somewhere and be a teacher. Mother would have forgiven everything, but Margaret was too proud to come back to us. She went and called herself miss, I suppose. We only heard that she had died in Pennsylvania—nothing more. I was sent to school in Germany soon afterward."

"I understand," said Guthrie, "your mother has had a great deal of trouble."

"That is why she looks so old at fifty. Tell me, please, am I so much like poor Sister Margaret?"

"So much that I thought I was looking at her for the moment when you appeared at the window."

Jeff Guthrie ceased to be the old bachelor friend of the Bean family, and it was all owing to the escape of that roller blind from a girl's fingers. The marriage of her youngest daughter at least was not against Mrs. Perry's wishes; neither was it an unhappy one, and Mrs. Bean prided herself upon having brought it about.—Pittsburg Post.

THE LURE OF THE MASK

By HAROLD MacGRATH

A Fascinating Romance by One of the Most Popular Novelists of the Day

The Lure of the Mask



A story of the most alluring character in fiction. Such a woman in real life often decides the destiny of a nation. To read of her is as interesting and exciting as it would be to meet her. You will find the story fascinating from beginning to end.

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THROUGH the popularity and merit of his earlier literary hits, "Arms and the Woman," "The Puppet Crown," "The Grey Cloak," "Half a Rogue" and "The Man on the Box," Mr. MacGrath has won high rank as a fictionist.

"The Lure of the Mask" is rated his best

Will Begin in These Columns in a Short Time.

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"Mother," Peggy demanded when he had gone on, "what do you suppose he meant?"

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"Poor little mother," Peggy worried, "you're tired out."

Again they went on, and at last they saw before them a row of diminutive houses like inverted bathtubs. They were painted gray, and they were very compact and neat, but to Peggy, who had dreamed of a picturesque rustic bungalow, they were nightmares.

"Oh," she said in dismay, "they are hideous, mother!"

And after one glance Mrs. Linton sat down on the moss and laid her umbrella beside her. "It's the last straw," she said dejectedly.

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But presently they saw a woman beckoning to them from the porch of a large rustic cottage at the end of a row of tin caricatures.

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"Who is that girl?" Guthrie asked.

"I'm afraid I don't know her, old fellow," said Bean.

"You haven't any idea who lives in that house, have you?"

"No, I haven't. Oh, by the way, I think I do know! Unless I'm mistaken, that's old Calthorpe's place. He's a fellow commuter of mine, and that's about the full extent of our acquaintance. But she isn't the young lady of your secret, is she?"

"That's just it," said Jeff, with a puzzled expression. "She can't be, and yet that face for the moment looked"—

"Like her? Was her name Calthorpe?"

"No. Her name was Sargent."

"How long ago was it?"

"Seven years."

"It isn't a long story," Guthrie presently continued. "She taught school there in that faraway little village among the hills and the mines. I was interested in her from the first and tried to win my way into some sort of acquaintance with her. But she seemed disinclined to anything like society."

"You didn't stay there more than a year altogether, did you?" Bean asked.

"Much less than a year. I never exchanged more than six words with her in all the time we were both in that village."

"Is this girl very much like Miss Sargent?"

"So much like that it wouldn't be remarkable even if they were twin sisters."

Guthrie's visits to the home of his married friend were all much alike in one very pleasant feature—he always romped with two out of three children, while the youngest, the baby, looked on and crowed and jerked itself about enviously.

"Now, what is it?" Mrs. Bean asked, turning to her husband when Allie and little Jeff had both been finally silenced under the bedclothes.

"Oh, it isn't my affair," said the husband.

"We—I—wanted to ask if you knew a Miss Calthorpe here, living in that new red brick house at the end of the common," said Guthrie.

Mrs. Bean shook her head. "No Miss Calthorpe lives there," she said. "Mr. Calthorpe lives there."

"Oh," said Bean, "was that old woman Calthorpe's sister?"

"She isn't really old, dear. She's younger than Mr. Calthorpe. There's one daughter, I believe."

But that night Mrs. Bean said to her husband: "Leave me alone for two days, and I will know all about your window blind young lady. Then make Jeff Guthrie come here and stay overnight."

The next visit of Jeff Guthrie was planned for a Saturday evening, with arrangements for a stay over Sunday.

After church this subtle woman insisted on lingering about the porch until a gray haired lady came out, and with her her daughter, the girl who had pouted at the window blind.

"Mrs. Perry, let me introduce our particular friend, Mr. Guthrie, and this is Miss Perry."

Nothing could have been more properly conventional than this introduction, and that was why Guthrie was so angry with himself for turning red and becoming confused. Mrs. Bean had, unknown to Guthrie, expressly invited these two ladies to dinner beforehand.

"Tell me, have you any relative—had you, I should say—of the name of Sargent?"

The girl's face changed in a moment. She was pale and bit her lip.

"Oh, Mr. Guthrie," she said, "you must ask mother that! I don't know about it. I was only a little girl of ten when poor Margaret left us and married that"—

She checked herself, then after an embarrassing pause went on, lowering her voice to a whisper and glancing round at her mother, "Did you know her—him?"

"I once knew a Miss Sargent very slightly."

"Where?"

"In Pennsylvania, at Brinkville."

"Oh, yes! He treated her so badly, after all, she had to go somewhere and be a teacher. Mother would have forgiven everything, but Margaret was too proud to come back to us. She went and called herself miss, I suppose. We only heard that she had died in Pennsylvania—nothing more. I was sent to school in Germany soon afterward."

"I understand," said Guthrie, "your mother has had a great deal of trouble."

"That is why she looks so old at fifty. Tell me, please, am I so much like poor Sister Margaret?"

"So much that I thought I was looking at her for the moment when you appeared at the window."

Jeff Guthrie ceased to be the old bachelor friend of the Bean family, and it was all owing to the escape of that roller blind from a girl's fingers. The marriage of her youngest daughter at least was not against Mrs. Perry's wishes; neither was it an unhappy one, and Mrs. Bean prided herself upon having brought it about.—Pittsburg Post.

THE LURE OF THE MASK

By HAROLD MacGRATH

A Fascinating Romance by One of the Most Popular Novelists of the Day

The Lure of the Mask



A story of the most alluring character in fiction. Such a woman in real life often decides the destiny of a nation. To read of her is as interesting and exciting as it would be to meet her. You will find the story fascinating from beginning to end.

By Harold MacGrath

THROUGH the popularity and merit of his earlier literary hits, "Arms and the Woman," "The Puppet Crown," "The Grey Cloak," "Half a Rogue" and "The Man on the Box," Mr. MacGrath has won high rank as a fictionist.

"The Lure of the Mask" is rated his best

Will Begin in These Columns in a Short Time.

Election Supervisors'

Notice of Appointments

OF

Judges and Clerks of Election.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 31, 1909.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1896, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks, and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

John D. Ashenfelter, Democrat, Judge of Election, Swanton; L. H. Friend, Republican, Judge of Election, Swanton

F. R. Sharpless, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Swanton; J. S. O'Brien, Republican, Clerk of Election, Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

James H. Umbel, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; John M. Lowdermilk, Republican, Judge of Election, Selbysport.

W. W. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Selbysport; Asa E. Riley, Republican, Clerk of Election, Selbysport.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

Wm. Winterburg, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Jacob L. Fresh, Republican, Judge of Election, New Germany.

C. E. Stanton, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; S. W. Bittinger, Republican, Clerk of Election, Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Philip R. Tichinell, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Jesse Harris, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington.

Thomas P. Swann, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bloomington; Joseph Myers, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Philip George Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; Milton Lowderidik, Republican, Judge of Election, Hoyes.

August Harman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; Henry Becket, Republican, Clerk of Election, Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

S. K. Welch, Democrat, Judge of Election, Hoyes; Marshall Frankhouser, Republican Judge of Election, Cranesville, W. Va.

W. H. Sines, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Sang Run; Nelson Brenneman, Republican, Clerk of Election, McHenry.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

George Thayer, Democrat, Judge of Election, Mt. Lake Park; Chas. F. Dawson, Republican, Judge of Election, Mt. Lake Park.

Albert J. Beckman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Mt. Lake Park; John Maroney, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

James M. Nugent, Democrat, Judge of election, Gormania, W. Va.; George Kline, Republican, Judge of Election, Bayard, W. Va.

Mortimer G. William, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.; Scott Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

Patrick Hoye, Democrat, Judge of Election, Frostburg; William A. Brown, Republican, Judge of Election, Finzel.

John F. Cunningham, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Frostburg; F. A. Werner, Republican, Clerk of Election Finzel.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Ralph T. Browning, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Isaac A. Paugh, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park.

Patrick H. Hamill, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; Wilbur Chadderton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

George S. Warnick, Democrat, Judge of Election, Lonaconing; Chester Green, Republican, Judge of Election, Lonaconing.

Enoch Robeson, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Lonaconing; David Merrill, Republican, Clerk of Election, Merrill.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Charles Buckle, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bittinger; Dennis Brenneman, Republican, Judge of Election, Bittinger.

H. L. Wiley, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Daniel L. Beitzel, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

James T. Poland, Democrat, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller; James H. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Kitzmiller.

William True, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller; Claud E. Rafter, Republican, Clerk of Election, Kitzmiller.

Election District Namber Fourteen—Oakland

James O. Hinebaugh, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; William Newman, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

W. A. Gonder, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; J. I. Sollars, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON.
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

NOTICE OF Registration of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 31, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 34, as amended by the acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, ~~September~~ October 5th,

Tuesday, October 12,

and on

Tuesday, October 19,

for revison only

(No one can Register after Tuesday, October 19.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts and for the purpose of performing all others duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the storeroom of G. W. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Band Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Matthews' Building on Alder street in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM TURNER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

JASPER GUARD,
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK
ELISHA B. CURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

STEPHEN F. BROADWATER,
J. H. PRICE
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett County,

ADAM J. RICHTER,
CONRAD SPIKER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. MATTINGLY,
NATHAN H. CASTEEL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

W. H. BARTLETT,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 7 of Garrett County.

JAMES W. MASON,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROWE,
RICHARD McKENZIE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

SEBASTIAN HINEBAUGH,
BENJ. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

PETER F. MICHAELS,
WM. H. JACOB,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

J. TURNER LOHR,
SIMON BRENNEMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

L. C. HAMILL,
DANIEL FICHTNER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JAMES A. DELAWDER,
BERT C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

SWANTON.

The Methodists of the Mt. Zion church, near Swanton, had an all-day service Sunday, September 19th. Rev. Mr. Wolf, the presiding elder from Keyser, was in attendance with several local preachers. In the morning there was a largely attended children's meeting addressed by several speakers. In the afternoon there was a sermon by Mr. Wolf, with administration of the communion. About four hundred or more people were present and most bountiful dinners were generously served by the Messrs. Sharpless and others, feeding the multitude, with many full baskets left.

The recently extremely ill, Mr. McKenzie and young Mankis, are much better, but both are still seriously prostrated.

The Rev. Mr. Brumbaugh, of the M. E. church, has positively decided to leave the Swanton charge at the expiration of his present term, much to the regret of very many warm friends.

A bright young M. D., about to locate in Swanton, has concluded that a fairer opening is in sight—the idea! Any sane professional man straying so far from the true path as to believe any prospect could be fairer than Swanton! deluded man!

McHENRY.

Digging potatoes is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferguson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Savage last Sunday.

Miss Florence Stark was calling on Miss Georgia Lowdermilk last Sunday.

Mr. N. F. Pysel called on Miss Anna Lowdermilk last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Brenneman and Mrs. Brison Glotfelty made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Quite a number of our young people took a trip up to see the new road last Sunday.

Rev. Johnson, of Mt. Lake Park, preached a very interesting sermon at this place last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Brison Glotfelty attended preaching at Flatwoods last Suuday.

Mrs. Geo. Glotfelty and mother spent a few days last week with Mrs. E. C. Cuppett at Mt. Lake Park.

Mr. Claude Lowdermilk was calling on Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLean last Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Fraker and family were calling of Mrs. Fraker's mother Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Suter was calling on her daughter, Mrs. Arch Glotfelty, Sunday.

Miss Martha Ferguson has returned home after spending the summer in Oakland.

Mr. R. L. Lowdermilk made his usual trip to Gap Run last Sunday eve.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Preaching 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Services next Sunday as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.
Wesley Chapel—Preaching Saturday at 7.30 p. m.
All visitors invited to worship with us.

JOHN O. BOLTON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

LOST—A hunting case gold watch on Wednesday night. Had a black fob attached. Reward if returned to W. R. Browning, Oakland, Md.

New Method Gas Ranges

Will Reduce Your Gas Bills 25 Per Cent

Will NOT RUST or BURN OUT.
Will BAKE THE SAME on All Parts of the Oven Bottom.
Will BROIL or TOAST Evenly Without Burning
WILL NOT HAVE ANY EXPLOSIONS.
If you will read the following you will learn why.



Are You Looking for a Gas Range and Want to Buy "The Best?"

WHICH IS?

YOU see gas ranges and gas ranges, all claimed to be "*The Best*," making you in doubt which is? If you could examine all the gas ranges that are made, you would find that there is very little difference in their construction as far as the burners, manner of lighting them and construction of the Oven are concerned. (*These are the things in a range that decide how much gas you will burn and how well your cooking and baking will be done,*) and if you could see a range made ten years ago you would find that its construction was practically the same as those shown you today with one exception.

THE NEW METHOD

When considering buying a Gas Range the first point you will think of, is the cost of the gas it will consume, for which reason, if you were shown two ranges, although in appearance the first pleased you more than the second, you would not hesitate to purchase the latter, if you were satisfied that with it you could do your cooking and consume one-fourth less gas than with the former.

If you buy a New Method Range or Hot Plate, your gas bill will be from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. less each month than it would be if you were using any Gas Range or Hot Plate having cast iron burners.

The reason why the **NEW METHOD** patented steel burners have from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. higher efficiency than any cast iron burner, is that they are made of Polished Key Steel which, together with their funnel-shaped jet holes does away with all the friction that there is in the rough cast burners with their thick jet holes. This allows a much larger quantity of air to be drawn in through the mixers and properly mixed with the gas without the popping back, at the same time producing a much more intense heat without any odor. **The more oxygen burned the less gas.**

These burners are light in weight, consequently can be easily lifted out washed and cleaned.

THE SECOND POINT

That you will consider, is how the range will bake. The construction of a **New Method** Oven is entirely different from the construction in any other Gas Range.

The reason why the **New Method** construction makes an oven that will bake on the top, bottom and on all sides the same, with a comparatively small consumption of gas, is on account of the Steel Oven Burners being placed at each side (**and which can be lighted direct without any possibility of an explosion**) below the flame plates that carry the flames toward an opening in the centre where the heat passes upward against the oven bottom, thence through each side flue to within three inches of the top, thence downward leaving the oven three inches from the bottom so that whatever is being baked is subjected to uniform heat on all sides. This is not the case in any other gas range, all of which have iron pipe burners located in the centre and against the oven bottom which, being in direct contact with the flame, is heated much hotter than any other part of the oven and will soon burn out steel and warps and cracks cast iron oven bottoms.

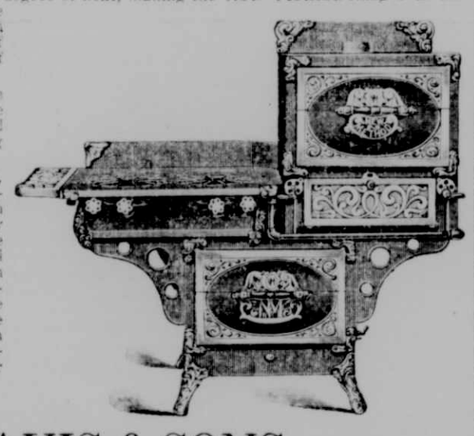
Also the oven burners placed in this way being always in direct contact with the flame from the other will, in a few years, cause them to warp and have to be renewed. We are able to line the oven top, back and sides with thick asbestos, which retains the heat without any fear of the oven rusting from the inside, on account of the oven plates being all enameled on the inside.

THE THIRD POINT

How will it toast and broil? On account of the location of the burners, the top above the broiler pan will be covered with a solid sheet of even flame that will broil or toast the entire surface the same, which cannot be done with pipe burners located in the center.

THE FOURTH POINT

The durability of the range. Many people are afraid to buy a steel gas range, knowing that the average life of other Gas Ranges made of this material is from five to eight years on account of the body rusting through. This objection we have entirely overcome by enameling the steel plates both inside and out under a high degree of heat, making the **New Method** Ranges as durable as if they were made from cast iron and without any of the disadvantages of the latter.



THE FIFTH POINT

Ease in taking care of and keeping clean.

The front, supply pipes and mixers are underneath the top, where they do not catch the grease and dirt. All the castingare smooth so that with the enamel finish of the steel the entire range can be wiped off with soap and water without any corners or carving to dig out.

SOLD BY

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, OAKLAND.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Situated Near Mt. Lake Park, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of P. T. Garthright against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of H. B. Bosely, which writ was issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, I will, on

Saturday, October 9, '09

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction, all the right and title of H. B. Bosely, in and to

All Those Two Military Lots Numbered 4054 and 1531, with All Improvements,

respectively, to satisfy said writ.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

A. L. LEE,
Late Sheriff of Garrett County.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA P. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., September 15, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, October 5, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.

C. J. NEWMAN.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

HAVE A FEW SUITS OF

Boys' Clothing

At a Bargain to Close Out

HAVE JUST OPENED A LINE OF

MEN'S and BOYS'

Fall Clothing

ALSO A NICE LINE OF

Sweater Coats

If you want a Nobby, Neat Suit of Clothes come and examine the New Line of FALL SAMPLES.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix.
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill,

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.
Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvemedts. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $80 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909. NUMBER 31

ARE EXTREMELY BITTER AGAINST INSURGENTS

Local Democrats Criticise Revolters—Burden of Attack Aimed at G. S. Hamill.

The following telegram under an Oakland date line appeared in the Baltimore American of Tuesday:

The "regular" Democrats will open their campaign here early in October, when their candidate for comptroller will deliver an address. One of their nominees for county commissioner, W. T. Stanton, of Grantsville, has declined to accept nomination. He published a statement to this effect in one of the local papers this week. It has not been definitely decided who will be named to fill this vacancy. The names of several candidates are being considered.

The Democratic "insurgent" movement here, under the name of the People's party, culminated Thursday by nominating a county ticket under the leadership of G. S. Hamill, the Baltimore and Ohio attorney. The primaries were held under the old system, the one in vogue prior to the legalized primary law, and were only held in seven of the fourteen districts and were controlled by insurgent Democrats and Prohibitionists with one or two exceptions. The ticket is made up of five Democrats, three Republicans and one Prohibitionist.

Seven of the nine candidates on this ticket reside in the five election districts on the B. & O. Railroad, the remaining nine districts having but two places on the ticket. There is much dissatisfaction here among the "insurgents" over the personnel of the ticket. Several strong candidates, who were aspirants for nominations, were turned down. Now they and their friends declare they will not support the ticket, but will support the regular nominees of their respective parties.

John O. Thayer, one of the Democratic nominees on the "insurgent" ticket, has been canvassing the county since the adjournment of their convention Thursday soliciting signers to a petition, in order to have the ticket placed on the official ballot. It is rumored that he has secured something more than one hundred names up to this time.

Many of the more prominent "insurgents" who attended the first meeting did not take kindly to the B. & O. attorney calling the meeting to order, making the principal speech, naming Capt. J. W. Cochran (a B. & O. Railroad conductor, formerly of Cumberland, but now of Mountain Lake Park, and who has never voted in this county), as chairman. Among the other speakers was a B. & O. engineer from Deer Park.

The regular Democrats are bitter against G. S. Hamill since he signed the call for the "insurgents'" courthouse meeting on the same evening after his return from Cumberland, where he called to see Judge Boyd. They also accuse him of preparing the call. They claim that he has been the absolute boss of their party for more than 20 years, as well as a candidate for office oftener than any other man now living in the county. For the last 18 or 20 years he has been a candidate of his party for the office of state's attorney whenever that office was to be filled, with but one exception, and that was when Edward Mitchell was the candidate.

The regulars also state that the insurgent Democrats are opposing the Straus amendment. Some say they propose trading their votes against the amendment for Republican votes for Boyd. The already bitter feeling against the insurgents for wrecking their party under the leadership of Hamill, when they believe there was a chance of electing some local candidates, has been intensified by the insurgent attitude on the amendment, and in the way of retaliation may result in a heavy cut by the regulars on Judge Boyd.

Sloan has behind him the united support of the Republican members of the bar association of this county. Attempted outside interference by communications to the local newspapers has made Mr. Sloan many friends.

HonK! HonK!! HonK!!!

Lieut. West, the real estate man, is about to commence the most extensive and systematic advertising Garrett county ever had. He is going to issue an extensive and interesting bulletin within the next week or ten days setting forth the many desirable features of this mountain top. If you desire to sell, rent or exchange property, you should see him immediately and make your wants known in order to enable him to get a description of your property in this bulletin. Thousands of these bulletins will be mailed to interested parties all over the U. S. His business has grown to such an extent that he has been obliged to employ an efficient stenographer to take care of the correspondence. Office hours from 8.30 to 12.00 and from 1.30 to 5.00. Call and list your properties. You will receive the most prompt and courteous service.

Killed Near Terra Alta.

Stephen J. Pendergast, a native of Hutton, this county, was killed on the grade below Terra Alta last Thursday night and on Friday his body was taken to his home in Cumberland. Mr. Pendergast was for a number of years employed on the railroad as a passenger conductor, leaving the service about a year ago.

The Republican for Job Work.

DIXON & KELSO

Better Than Ever.

Our Fall Stock of Goods are all now in, and we want you to come and inspect them.

Large Cotton Blankets, 69c. up per pr.
Large Wool-filled Blankets, $1.75
All-Wool Blankets, $3.50 to $5.00 per pr. in all colors and plaids.
Comforts, 90c to $2.00 each.
100 pcs. light and dark Outing and the best quality, 7½ to 10c per yd.
A complete line of Dress Goods, all prices.
Ladies' Misses' and Child's Sweaters in all colors and prices, also Coats and Suits.
We have anything in the Underwear line you want in Men's, Ladies' Boys' Misses' and Childs'. Will give you extra heavy fleeced underwear at 89c. a suit.
Our Shoe line was never more complete than now.

Come and bring your Produce and we will do our best to please you.

P. S. Will have Car Load of Sweet Potatoes next week at $2.00 per bbl.

N. B. Will pay 60c. bushel for good Potatoes with small ones sorted out.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

REPLY TO A SLANDEROUS COMMUNICATION

Which Appeared in the Two Democratic Organs of Garrett County.

To the Voters of Garrett County:

As a member of the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, who is attached to its principles and interested in its destiny in the State of Maryland, I would like, in a brief way, to call attention of my fellow Republicans of Garrett county to the methods and tactics which are being used in the judgeship contest by the Democratic party.

In the year 1893 the Republicans of Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties nominated a candidate for the chief judgeship of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, carrying with it membership on the bench of the Court of Appeals. Immediately upon his nomination and throughout the entire campaign which followed, this nominee of the Republican party was denounced, slandered and villified by the united Democratic press of Maryland, which said that Maryland was and always had been a Democratic State, and that it was presumption and impudence for the Republican party to attempt to elect one of its political faith to the bench of the Court of Appeals. The Democrats attacked the public and private character of the Republican nominee for the bench in 1893. They even sought to use his religious beliefs as a weapon against him, and, by the combined power and influence of the Democratic newspapers and organization of the State and the unlimited use of corporation money they succeeded in defeating our Republican nominee for the bench by a small margin.

The Democratic party is now attempting to repeat its campaign tactics of 1893. For the bench, the Republican party of Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties has nominated a man, who, in all things that go to make a judge, is the undoubted peer of any Democratic lawyer in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, be he on or off the bench. But the Democratic party, following the methods by which it defeated a Republican nominee for the bench in 1893, now seeks by anonymous letters to the newspapers to have the people believe otherwise I hope it will be understood by the intelligent Republicans of this circuit that if the members of our party purpose to be guided by the anonymous slanders of the Democracy, directed against our nominee for the bench, then, even in these three great counties, Garrett, Allegany and Washington, the mighty fortress and citadel of Republicanism in Maryland and the stronghold in which the ark of the covenant of the Republican faith is lodged, it will be a vain and useless thing hereafter for our party to make nominations for the highest judicial office in the State, and we may as well resign ourselves to the inevitable fact that the Court of Appeals will remain, as it has been for the past fifty years, forever Democratic.

A typical example of the slanders circulated by the Democracy in order to injure the Republican party and its nominee for the bench appeared in the Garrett Journal and Mountain Democrat of the 16th inst., in an unsigned letter which made the following ridiculous charge, to-wit:

"The dav Mr. Sloan was nominated a young member of our bar congratulated him upon his nomination. Mr. Sload said to him: 'I want your vote, too; I'm in this business to win, and I'm going to win, and I'll remember all thosewho vote against me.'"

The above story is so utterly, maliciously and obviously false on its face as to need no denial. No man who knows the upright, honorable and dignified nominee of the Republican party for the bench would believe him capable of such a thing. The writer of this lie did well to hide himself in darkness. That the duly elected delegates of the intelligent Republicans of Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties, in convention assembled, would nominate for the bench a man who would be guilty of the above utterance is an idea that no sane person will entertain for a moment, and is a falsehood that could emanate, as it does, only from a Democratic source. It is simply a specimen of the underhanded and despicable work by which the Democratic party hopes to elect its nominee for the bench in the face of overwhelming Republican majorities.

In his speech of acceptance, Judge Boyd, Democratic nominee, said: "I trust that nothing will be done in my behalf which is not entirely consistent with a due regard for the high office in question. Fair and unprejudiced criticism of my opponent or myself is legitimate, but abuse and unjust statements, ESPECIALLY IF UNTRUE, made against a candidate for judge are not only wholly inexcusable, but can receive the sanction of no right-minded person."

If Judge Boyd was sincere and in earnest and meant what he said when he wrote the above words, then, in all honor, justice and fairness, the Republicans of the Fourth Judicial Circuit call upon him to publicly repudiate, deny and stamp with the seal of his disapproval the above infamous falsehood which puts in the mouth of the Republican nominee words which he never thought, much less uttered. The Democratic nominee for judge must either repudiate this story or prove it true or make public the name of its author, or else stand convicted of willingness to allow falsehoods to be publicly circulated in his interest. If he follows any other course and by his silence approves, ratifies and adopts as his own this anonymous villification of the Republican nominee for the bench, then the voters of Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties can but believe with regret that Judge Boyd's plea in his letter of acceptance, uttered in behalf of justice, truth and fair play, was meant only to reserve protection to himself and deny it to his opponent. And the people will not permit the Democratic party to elect its nominee by such methods.

ALLEGANY REPUBLICAN.

BLOOMINGTON.

A telegram received by friends and relatives in town on Wednesday morning announced the death of Mr. William Klipstein, a prominent business man of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Klipstein was born and reared in this community and for years prior to taking up his residence in the above named city was agent for the C. & P. R. R. at Piedmont. About twenty years ago he resigned his position with the railroad company, moved to St. Louis and purchased a half interest in an established wholesale and retail hide and leather business owned and conducted by his brother-in-law, Mr. Norman Brown. Later he purchased the remaining Brown interest and became the sole owner and manager of the prosperous business house located at 723 North First street. He is survived by a widow and three children.

Little Sadie Paugh, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Paugh, of Walnut Bottom, died early Tuesday morning from a malignant attack of diphtheria. Two other cases have broken out in the same neighborhood in the family of Mr. James Nelson.

Mr. James Rowe was hurriedly called to Blaine by telegram on last Wednesday afternoon on account of the reported fatal injuries sustained by his half-brother, Mr. Jesse Hartley, while at work in the Hamill mine, near that place. Mr. Hartley was working at the breast of the coal when a rock weighing about 200 pounds fell from the roof, striking him across the loins and crushing him to the pavement. The result of his injuries cannot be foretold for a few days, but strong hopes are entertained by his physicians for his ultimate recovery. One year ago his brother, Mr. Charles Hartley, was caught in the same mine in a similar manner, but under a much heavier fall of rock, and survived his injuries only a few hours.

Mr. Harry Coffman and Miss Bessie Brendlin, lovers during their school days, faithful and true through the few short intervening years, immensely popular with the younger set and well liked and respected by the older ones of this community, eloped to Cumberland Wednesday, where they were married. The happy couple returned to Blaine the same afternoon, where they will make their future home. The groom is a telegraph operator for the W. M. R. R., at Harrison.

Mr. Matthew Watson, boss driver at the Buxton mine, narrowly escaped being killed last Friday evening. He was riding a mule from the mine to the company's stables and while crossing the county bridge which spans the incline plane and the ravine near the mouth of the mine, the mule broke through the rotten and insecure floor of the bridge. The end of a loose board flew up, striking Mr. Watson on the right side with such force that he was knocked from the mule and narrowly escaped being thrown over the bridge and killed. As it was, he sustained a very painful and ugly dislocation of the right elbow and numerous bruises about his body. The accident was due to the condition of the bridge which is known far and wide to the traveling public as being unsafe. Mr. Watson will enter a suit for damages against the supervisor of roads as soon as he is able to get around.

Call for Your Letters.

Viola Kertley, Alice G. Mallalien, Chas. Oats, Harry Oats, Clara Price, E. W. Barbier, James L. Hammond, William Hoops, Bertha Joyner.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLACED TICKET IN THE FIELD

Composed of Three Former Republicans, One Prohibitionist and Five Democrats.

The much heralded People's Party convention was held in the court house last Thursday afternoon when a ticket was placed in the field to be voted for at the election in November next.

Primaries for the selection of delegates to this gathering were held in but seven of the districts of the county on the Saturday preceding, but in order to make as great showing as possible people were persuaded to attend the convention from six additional districts, making thirteen of the fourteen districts represented in the convention, district No. 5 being the only one not represented.

The delegates were largely composed of Democrats who have been without the pale of the party organization for some months past, a few Republicans, who desired to be nominated by the convention of their party when it was held in Oakland some weeks ago, and half a dozen Prohibitionists who are members of that party from principle.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Harvey N. Cuppett, of Loch Lynn Heights, who is a pronounced Prohibitionist and who was a candidate on his party's ticket two years ago for the House of Delegates. William Spiker, of Deer Park, and W. F. King, of Oakland, Democrats, were secretaries. Mr. G. S. Hamill, of Oakland, addressed the meeting, and as he is reputed to be the sponsor for the so-called independent ticket, he is in great measure responsible for its personnel, as follows:

For State Senate, George L. Michaels, whose name was submitted to the Republican convention for nomination for the House of Delegates, and who received but three votes in that body.

For House of Delegates, Harvey N. Cuppett, Prohibitionist, and William T. Stanton, ex-Democrat.

Sheriff, John O. Thayer.

County Commissioners, Thomas H. Layman and Herman Steiding, both former Republicans. Mr. Layman served as County Commissioner for eight years and immediately after his term of office expired he became a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff and has been turned down every time by his own district. It is said that he did not attend the Republican primaries this year, but expected his name to be presented as a candidate for Sheriff in the Republican convention.

Treasurer, William Spiker.

Clerk to County Commissioners, W. F. King.

County Surveyor, A. C. Mason.

The convention was not as harmonious as it was hoped for and many who expected to be named as candidates returned to their homes pretty sore.

Gone to Conference.

Tuesday morning Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland for the past five years, left here for Mannington, where he will attend the sixty-third annual conference of his church until next Monday, when the sessions will close. The first day's session was held yesterday when Rev. Workman was re-elected secretay for the ensuing year. Rev. Luther B. Wilson, formerly of Baltimore, is the presiding Bishop. At the Sunday evening services held in St. Paul's church, Mr. Workman announced that he expected to ask the conference for a change of appointment.

As pastor of the church Mr. Workman has received into membership a total of one hundred and sixty-five. The present membership of the church is three hundred and twenty-four. He has preached over seven hundred sermons in Oakland; has made more than three thousand pastoral visits. His work in Oakland has been highly appreciated and he is esteemed by all who know him. There has been and is yet perfect harmony between the pastor and his congregation and the severance of the tie which has been drawn closer as Mr. Workman's services have become more and more appreciated will be a matter of sincere regret. We trust that should he be removed as pastor from Oakland that his lines may fall in pleasant places. Mr. Workman was accompanied to Mannington by Rev. J. O. Bolton, of the Mountain Lake Park charge. Rev. R. B. Ward, who also closes his six years' tenure of office as superintendent of the Oakland District, went to Mannington on train No. 55 Tuesday afternoon. Under the church law Dr. Ward cannot be reappointed for another term as superintendent and as in the case of Mr. Workman his removal from Oakland will be deeply regretted.

CHOSEN THIRD MEMBER.

Mr. C. A. Deffinbaugh Appointed to Fill Vacancy on Committee.

Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh, editor of the Mountain Democrat and also president of the Garrett County School Board, was appointed on the 25th inst. by Mr. Murray Vandiver, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, as the third member of the local committee in place of Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, whose resignation as a member of the committee was forwarded to Mr. Vandiver several weeks ago, and which was accepted by the state chairman upon its receipt.

The appointment of Mr. Deffinbaugh by Chairman Vandiver is in recognition of the regularity of that gentleman as a party man and fixes the organization in this county for the next two years in such manner as to be wholly satisfactory to the regulars and unsatisfactory, distasteful and nauseating to the bolters, or the Hamill wing of the Democracy.

WHITE ROCK SAND CO.'S PLANT

Will Pass To New Owners Tomorrow Morning, Having Been Sold by Mr. Hammond.

Mr. C. F. Hammond, owner of the White Rock Sand Company's plant at a point on the B. & O. eight miles west of Oakland, has sold his holdings to a company of West Virginia and Pennsylvania capitalists, at the head of which is Mr. Fay Hartley, of Fairmont, and Mr. John F. Brown, of Clarion, Pa. The new owners paid in the neighborhood of $65,000 for the plant and will assume control of it tomorrow morning with Mr. Brown in charge as superintendent.

Mr. Hammond stated this morning that he will continue to reside in Oakland.

Married.

MANOWN—MCCLAIN—A wedding took place at the residence of Mr. E. D. Kepner, in Oakland, Tuesday morning, the groom being Mr. Edward C. Manown, son of Dr. J. H. Manown, of Kingwood, well known in Oakland, and the bride being Miss Winona McClain, daughter of Mr. William McClain, of Kingwood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John M. Davis, of Oakland, in the presence of Mr. Kepner's family and Mrs. Frank E. Peterson, of Tunnelton, aunt of the bride, who accompanied the party to Oakland.

HINEBUGH—BARTLETT—A wedding occurred last February at Cumberland which has just been made known, the principals being Mr. Arthur Hinebaugh and Miss Gracia Bartlett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland. The announcement of the wedding was made Tuesday morning by the family of the bride. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

SANDERS—WAMSLEY—At the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland, by Rev. E. Manges, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Clarence Albert Sanders, of Gortner, and Miss Gladys Wamsley, of Preston county, West Va.

CHAPMAN—PITMAN—At the Lutheran parsonage on the 25th inst., John Chapman and Miss Jeannette Pitman, both of Philippi, West Va. The couple are both school teachers in their native county, their respective schools being located four miles apart and both boarded at the same place midway between.

BITTINGER.

There are many evidences in the realm of nature indicating the approach of winter, and the thrifty farmer is busy storing away food for man and beast during the long winter days.

Mrs. Brenninger, of Sunnyside, who spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Lohr, at this place, returned to her home last Saturday.

Amos H. Reckner, of North Glade, was calling on friends and relatives in this community last Saturday.

We are glad to report a slight improvement in Rev. J. B. Shoup's health during the past week

Miss Fanny Wiley, of Waterloo, Iowa, is spending a few weeks with her parents at this place.

Master Paul Davis returned last week from a ten days' visit with his mother, at her home near Markleysburg, Pa.

Messrs. Clarence and Frank Brenneman, who have been employed at Oakland for the past two months, are home again.

George Stark was in Oakland early last week consulting Dr. Muncaster, the eye specialist.

Mrs. S. O. Wiley, of Elk Lick, Pa., is spending this week with relatives in this settlement.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

WHY MR. PERKINS IS AGAINST AMENDMENT

Member of Democratic Anti-Amendment Association Gives His Views of Measure.

Mr. W. H. Perkins, who is a leading member of the Democratic Association Opposed to the Disfranchisement Amendment, Monday announced his reasons for opposing the Straus anti-suffrage measure. He states that the fact alone that such a measure would place the power in the hands of the heirs of the ring is enough reason for opposition to the amendment without any further argument.

When asked for his views Mr. Perkins said:

"I am opposed to the proposed amendment by which thousands and thousands of the supporters of the Republican party will be disfranchised. There is so much sophistry in the arguments advanced by its managers and promoters that it is not worth while for me to attempt to state answers that are very obvious to them all, for the stock arguments in favor of the amendment seem to me to be entirely wide of the mark. There is a small aquatic animal that endeavors to conceal its movements and effect its flight by muddying the waters in its vicinity. This much overworked simile serves to illustrate the tactics of our friends the disfranchisers. They state with a certain amount of irrelevant veracity many historical platitudes that do not bear upon the case, and then ask the voters because of those irrelevant platitudes to adopt a piece of legislation which amounts to nothing more than a plan to cut down the number of votes that could be cast against the men or measures of the Democratic ring politicians. They say:

" 'There are a great many rotten, one-party Republican states and these states are very prosperous and wealthy. The black republic of Hayti is fast relapsing into barbarism. The South just after a terrible war and in the throes of reconstruction was far less prosperous than it is at present when our friends Sambo and Pompey are no longer allowed to vote. Finally, Washington, where not even the white trash is allowed to vote, is a large and beautiful city, etc., etc.'

"These and many other similar things that one reads and hears about are all more or less true, but, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, they have nothing to do with the case.

"Neither is it material to the issue to decide upon a plan for an ideal republic. All, I presume, will concede that a community with the suffrage all in the hands of political students and philosophers, where no one could vote, or be bribed to vote, except the wise, the just and the good; where the state would be ruled by the highly cultured and the clean of heart, would be a very decent and respectable place. No doubt graft and peculation would there be quite unknown. There would be no angry disputes for months and months as to just which public official stole the city's money, nor as to how much, if any, help the sheriff's office gave to the traverser.

"I think the voters of Maryland will, and I believe they should, decide this question of franchise restriction only by the needs and conditions in Maryland, and according to our own experience.

"For we have been a one-party state already. We have seen and know well the self arrogance of our party managers and leaders. We have seen numbers of the party's best men driven from the party councils. We have seen the managers of the Democratic party in this naturally Democratic state owe their victories at the polls to murders, riot, fraud and intimidation. We have seen them pass and defend laws that have made the exercise of the franchise a farce. And now the proposition they submit is to pass a law, under cover of which (if found constitutional) the strangle hold of the same managers can again be fastened on the state and party organization. Without passing upon the questions affecting an ideal franchise restricted on fair and broad lines to those who have at stake sufficient to make them careful, with sufficient education to make them intelligent, and whose records show them to be worthy citizens; without regard to any other consideration, it seems to me that the mere fact that the proposed measure would again put the whole political power into the hands of the natural or political heirs and associates of the old ring Democracy is reason enough for refusing to authorize it."

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.,
10-8t

Subscribe for The Republican.

DISFRANCHISING AMENDMENT.

Violates Constitution of United States and May Take Suffrage from You.

It is the duty of every good citizen to obey the law of the land himself and also do what he can to make others obey it. The Constitution of the United States is undoubtedly the supreme law of the land, for the Constitution of Maryland declares that all the people of this state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or law of this state to the contrary notwithstanding. No person can hold any office or practice law or become naturalized as an American citizen without an oath to support that Constitution. And all other citizens, though they may not take this oath, are both legally and morally under the same obligation to support it.

The Fifteenth Amendment declares that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and yet this is precisely what the proposed disfranchising amendment to the Maryland Constitution attempts to do. How any one can vote for the adoption of such an amendment without violating his obligation to support the Constitution of the United States it is hard to see. Many of us may doubt the wisdom of the Fifteenth Amendment, but if one is at liberty to disregard any law simply because he does not approve of it, we may as well not have any law at all.

That the purpose of the proposed amendment is to abridge the right of negro citizens to vote simply because they are negroes is too plain for argument, although it is quite apparent that the devices which have been necessarily resorted to in seeking to accomplish this nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment by an attempted evasion of the letter of its prohibition against disfranchising on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude will undoubtedly have at the same time the effect of disfranchising a greater or less number of white men.

Every white man, native or naturalized, may be called upon to prove that he or his ancestor had the right to vote before 1869 or was naturalized before 1969. This proof would often be hard to give, especially if the registrars wanted to keep the applicant off the registration books. Those who cannot give the proof lose the right to vote unless they pass the impossible so-called educational test, which is skillfully framed for the purpose of excluding everybody attempting to pass it, or unless they pay taxes on $500 worth of property standing in their own or their wives' names.

The educational test, which requires every person seeking to register under it to make application in the presence of the officers of registration in his own handwriting with pen and ink without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever, and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration, correctly stating seventeen separate and distinct irrelevant and disconnected facts, making the right to vote under it conditional upon the exercise of a feat of memory which not one man in a thousand could perform.

Every voter should give due consideration to its effects before voting upon the question of ratifying the proposed disfranchising amendment, with the consequent possible loss of his own or his children's votes as one of the results therefrom.

NAMES THAT ARE PERPETUATED

Big Towns Along the Western Maryland Railroad.

"Our town got its name from Mr. Thomas Davis," said Mr. C. L. McDowell, of Thomas, W. Va., in Baltimore, speaking to a reporter at the Hotel Stafford. "There was a town named Davis in West Virginia before Thomas was laid out. In fact, the Davis name is pretty well perpetuated in the names of railroad stations on the West Virginia Branch of the Western Maryland railroad, which was a creation of the Davis brothers, and the Coal and Coke road, which extends from Elkins to Charleston. It was built largely by Mr. Henry G. Davis, the former senator and Democratic candidate for vice president in 1904. The latest name bestowed by him is Gassaway, his middle name, which is one of the most important towns on the Coal and Coke road. Then, there is an Elkins, which bears the name of his son-in-law, Senator Elkins. Mr. Davis' private car, the Graceland, bears the same name as his summer home at Elkins. The names of some of the greatest statesmen of modern times are recorded in the name of the villages and stations on the West Virginia Central. These men were associated with the Davis brothers in building the road. Some of these names are Blaine, Windom, Gorman, Kerens, Bayard and Barnum. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, one of the leading bankers of Baltimore, has a station named Douglas in his honor. It would appear that he had a double honor conferred upon him, as there is also a Thomas, but the latter was given for Mr. Thomas Davis. There is also a Hambleton, named for the late John H. Hambleton, of Baltimore, Augustus Schell, of New York, and President Harrison were also similarly honored.

THE CALL OF THE LAND.

In professional life it is well known that but the few grow rich and the many barely earn a living, even in the prosperous United States. In Great Britian it is said statistics show that but 15 per cent of professional men have living incomes. In industrial pursuits the eras of prosperity and those of depression succeed each other so rapidly that it is most difficult for the owner or operative to save enough from the years of activity to sustain and carry through the years of dullness or enforced idleness. Statisticians a score of years ago placed the final failures in mercantile affairs at 95 per cent of those who engaged in traffic, and while the percentage of recent years has no doubt been reduced very much below those figures, yet it is well known that two fail where one succeeds in merchandising.

It is in the tilling of the earth that lies the safest and most certain return to man for his labor. The advance in agricultural development during the past thirty years, in combination with advanced prices for products, vastly greater and better transportation facilities for reaching markets and the creation of new markets and constant growth in demand in every part of the world, has tremendously increased the possibilities, probabilities and certainties of amassing fortunes through agriculture.

Every county in every state in the entire Union needs tillers of the land, and every city, village and hamlet would have greater comfort and larger volume of prosperity if millions of farmers were added to our population.

No class of all the classes of workers in our nation has made the profits and saved such a large percentage of its earnings during the last twelve years as has the farmer class.

This year, while the banner year for those who till the land, is but one of a long series in which profits have come to them from their work.

The prosperity that has attended farming has been confined to no section of the Union.

It has been abiding in the East, the North, the South and the West, and from each and all of those regions today come invitations to millions of other men to join with those who are already enjoying the rewards of their foresight and labor.

The opportunities to secure independence, comfort and profit upon the lands of the United States were never so numerous nor so available as they are today.

The very best possible results to our government and our people would be obtained through a great increase in the number of those who derive their income through the productions of the soil.

RAYNER RESORTS TO VILLIFICATION.

The attempts of the Evening Times to explain away and apologize for the deadly insults heaped on the Republican party in Maryland by Democratic campaign orators are useless and unavailing. Wriggle, crawl and whine as it may, the Times cannot get away from the facts. It speaks of Reconstruction. Good or bad, Maryland never had Reconstruction, because, and perhaps the Times can tell us why, it never passed an "ordinance of Secession" and left the Union. For 30 years after the great Civil War the Democratic party was in absolute and unquestioned control in the State of Maryland, and throughout that period, content in security of power, it found no fault with the suffrage. In the end its name became a byword for all that was politically corrupt, and, in the good year 1895 the legions of Republicanism and Independent Democracy swept down from the mountains of Garrett and Allegany and under the peerless leadership of the lamented Lloyd Lowndes redeemed the State of Maryland from 30 years of Democratic misrule. Every Republican remembers with pride and gratitude the eminent public services of the illustrious dead. It is known of all men that the brief administration of Governor Lowndes, covering only four years of Republican rule, was one of unprecedented excellence and marked the high tide of progress and achievement in the governmental annals of the State.

But even the administration of Governor Lowndes does not escape the villifications of the Democratic acid-thrower turned loose on the hustings to rouse to frenzy the hordes of faithful in Baltimore City. In a speech delivered at the Lyric in that city on Thursday last, Isidor Raynor, Democratic United States Senator, described the admirable administration of the first and last Republican governor of Maryland in the following language, given verbatim below. Mr. Rayner said:

"The Republican platform congratulates the party upon the record that it made while in power in this State. It would have been well to have omitted all reference to this event. It is true that during the legislative sessions of the Republican party in 1896 and 1898 the Reform League whipped through that body several measures of benefit to the people; but taking both these sessions, with the Republicans in control, I assert that they were the most disgraceful that ever dishonored the political annals of Maryland. Surely no Democrat in this community, if he recalls them, would be willing to give the Republican party an opportunity to duplicate them. Public and private bills and measures were marketed to the highest bidder. Reports of committees were delayed to await the payment of the consideration they were sold for. The corridors of the state house were turned into an auction block, and the halls of the general assembly into a sutler's camp; and everywhere upon the avenues and highways of legislation the lobby reigned supreme and there was an unbroken carnival of riot and corruption."

We do not purpose to waste time in comment upon the above language of the Democratic senior senator of the United States from the State of Maryland except to say that when he uttered it he lied and he knew it. The short and ugly word is the only proper word for the long and ugly slanders of Mr. Rayner. And we ask the Republicans of Allegany county to rebuke Mr. Isidor Rayner by giving overwhelming majorities for the Republican ticket and every nominee on it, from State Comptroller down to County Surveyor.—Cumberland News.

Boom Your Own Town.

In a recent speech Governor Hughes referred to the constant inquiry of reception committees and prominent citizens of how he liked their town, and he said it had made a deep impression on him, says a New Jersey newspaper. It showed him that the people had civic pride and enthusiasm, and his remark is worthy of consideration.

Good citizens always have a good word to say for their home town. They know its good points, and if there are other peculiarities, they do not present them.

The grumbler who knows all the bad features of a town and mentions them at every opportunity is not only a poor citizen, but he is one who does nothing to build up the town in which he lives. It is good enough to provide a home for him and perhaps a place of business, or an occupation, but that is forgotten in the general flow of complaint.

Every resident can do something for the betterment of his town. If he can not improve property for lack of means or ownership, he can at least keep his own home neat and clean. He can have a clean yard, a grass plot or something to add to the appearance of the place, and, above all, he can say a good word for the place at every opportunity.

The grumbler should take a trip out west and hear the boomers there talk about their towns. It may be only a string of shacks and shanties, the most pretentious being one-story high with clapboard front, but the enthusiastic citizen will tell you how long it is since the first settler located and how the place is growing. He will point out the places which have acquired local fame and notoriety, will tell you of the prospects of the things they are going to have, and the room for expansion, which is bounded by the horizon. It isn't New York, he will say, but come back in ten years and he will show you a town that won't be hurt by comparison with any city on the footstool.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

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WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

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JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
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Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
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THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

QUERIES ANSWERED.

Important Subjects For Subordinate Granges.

About Open Meetings—The Lecturer's Province—Best Time For Children's Exercises — Membership Contests. Grange Lecture Courses.

Question—What should be our policy in regard to open meetings?

Answer—Make them just as rare as the conditions will warrant, and in some granges there is no need of ever having one except on such necessary occasions as Grand Army night, children's night, etc., and even then attendance of outsiders should be confined to those especially associated with the evening in question. Undoubtedly too many open meetings are held. The privileges of the grange are too often given free to those who ought to be members, and by so much does the Order lose instead of gain by the practice.

Question—To what extent is the lecturer "in charge of the meeting" while the literary program is in progress?

Answer—It is a mistaken idea in many granges that during the lecture hour the master is to give over all authority over the meeting to the hands of the lecturer, the oft repeated declaration of the master, "I now place the meeting in the hands of the lecturer," being in itself a misnomer. As a matter of fact, the master is in charge of the meeting from the first rap of the gavel until the closing benediction and should occupy his chair as much during the literary program as at any other time. The lecturer simply conducts the program features, but should not be required to maintain order or otherwise assume the functions of the master. The authority of the latter never suspends during the progress of the grange meeting, and the proper function of the lecturer is always secondary to that of the master. A clear understanding of this fact makes for pleasant relations and for the greatest success.

Question—What is the best season for holding children's night?

Answer—In the majority of granges June has been the most common month for entertaining the children, and this custom still largely prevails. Yet there is a growing disposition to get away from the month of school graduations and church observances, both of which occupy so much of the time and strength of the children. A July date has been adopted in many granges, while this particular evening is now often set for the second meeting night in September, thus securing the assistance of the teachers, who are invaluable helpers in training the children.

Question—Is there danger that competitive nights will arouse friction among the members?

Answer—So far as reported very little difficulty has ever arisen from such cause, though cases of this sort are not unknown. Where they have occurred it has been due simply to lack of tact on somebody's part and might as easily have grown out of any other occasion. However, the competitive night is rapidly taking on the form of simply the two sides presenting their respective programs without decision, judges or forfeit. This method proves quite as satisfactory as the other, leaves every spectator to judge for himself or herself which side did the better and eliminates all chance of any unpleasantness afterward.

Question—Can you tell us of any state where the grange has taken up the matter of lecture courses or attempted to do anything of that nature for its rural towns?

Answer—New Hampshire is making an extensive trial of just this plan and has a well established lecture bureau, which furnishes fine courses for the country towns. These lectures are highly spoken of and seem to meet a real need in the rural communities. The originator of the bureau was the state lecturer, Richard Pattee of Plymouth, who has charge of the work and its extension. Inquiry from Mr. Pattee will secure whatever details of the course may be desired.—Official Organ.

A WORTHY TRIBUTE.

O. H. Kelly, Founder of the Grange, Styled a World's Benefactor.

Today there is living quietly in the city of Washington one whose name deserves a place in the list of world's benefactors, one who in his day and time did much in his line of work and sphere of action that is worthy of the world's notice, the world's appreciation and the world's approbation.

The man is O. H. Kelly, the father of the grange. While there were associated with him others who saw much promise in his plans for a great farmers' organization, yet his was the master mind and he the master workman and his policies, principles and public interest the aroused public conscience and searching public concern. The movement which this remarkable man bequeathed to his countrymen cannot at the present time be fully and fitly estimated, yet we believe it is generally accepted as a move in the right direction, and the result of work thus started is to be in the final outcome one of such magnitude and importance as to command and secure the plaudits that we are wont to bestow on great undertakings that are followed by great public achievements.—W. N. Giles.

The Grange Recognized.

Congressman William Sulzer of New York, in a speech before the house of representatives on April 8 on "National Aid For Good Roads" asked unanimous consent to print as a part of his remarks an address by Hon. J. Bachelder, master of the national grange, on this subject. Consent was granted, and the address appears in the Record. This is an indication of at least one congressman's opinion on the influence of the grange in legislation.

Keep on Keepin' On.

If the day looks kinder gloomy
An' your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
An' the prospect's awful grim
An' perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Jus' bustle up an' grit your teeth
An' keep on keepin' on.

DEMOCRATS LOOK TO GOV. VARDAMAN FOR AID

Known Throughout the South As A Negro Baiter.

Among the prominent Democrats of the South who have been invited by Chairman Murray Vanever, of the Democratic State Central Committee, to come to Maryland and defend the disfranchising amendment is former Governor James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi. It is understood that Mr. Vardaman has accepted the invitation, and in order to do this has cancelled a half dozen lecture engagements. Four years ago, when the Poe amendment was the paramount issue in the Democratic campaign, Mr. Vardaman who was then Governor of Mississippi, was invited to participate in the Maryland campaign. Serious objections were raised to his presence here. Anyhow, Mr. Vardaman did not come.

The invitation extended to Mr. Vardaman shows to what desperate straits the Maryland Democrats are driven in their effort to secure popular approval of their pet scheme to make Maryland a one party State. Until his election as Governor of Mississippi in 1903 he was a politician of the type common everywhere—plausible, ready to take up any issue that promised success and known in his own State solely for the insistence with which he constantly ran for office and the persistence with which he was turned down whenever opportunity offered. In 1903 he succeeded in becoming Governor of Mississippi, despite the opposition of men like Senator McLaurin, Governor Long and other Democrats of the State, who knew the man and, recognizing his demagoguery and his pandering to the lowest element in politics, feared only too well that his administration would bring disgrace upon their State. Their fears were quickly realized.

On January 10, 1903, when his election was assured because of his success at the primaries, Mr. Vardaman printed in a paper of which he was editor and proprietor, an attack on the mother of President Roosevelt—an estimable Southern woman, resting for many years in an honored grave—an attack so vile that it cannot be reprinted in any journal. A cry of execration went up over the entire country. Here and there an apologist appeared, but the papers of Mississippi as a rule and the men of the South everywhere hung their heads in shame and asked only that the South be not judged by the mouthings of a vulgarian who happened to hold high office.

He wisely remained away from Washington at the time of the inauguration of President Roosevelt, recognizing that his presence in Washington would be the signal for an outburst of indignation. When the battleship Mississippi was launched at Philadelphia in 1905 again Governor Vardaman feared to face men, and he turned over to Senator Money, a gentleman who worthily represents his State in the Senate, the duty of representing Mississippi at the launching.

Until, by his foul reflections on a good woman, whose grave should have sheltered her from even a Vardaman, he attained the notoriety of execration, this man was known only in Mississippi as a fanatic negro baiter. Presumably, it is because of his record as the most violent hater of the black man in all the world the Democrats in their desperation think of bringing him into Maryland. He made his campaign for the governorship in 1902 and 1903 solely on the fanatic issue of the negro. The negro as a menace in Mississippi in 1902 and 1903 was nothing short of absurd, for the negro as a political factor had absolutely disappeared. The Mississippi Constitutional Convention of 1890 by its "understanding clause," had driven the negro from the polls. Between the registers in the registration booths, with their questions as to the interpretation of the Constitution, and the regulators at the polls with their shot guns and clubs, the colored men of Mississippi had soon realized that it was useless for them to attempt to vote, not to say fatal. But 18 years after the adoption of this amendment, when there was scarcely any negro voters in all Mississippi, Mr. Vardaman solemnly pretended that education would make the negro a menace to the white men of Mississippi, and he advocated that educating the negro meant to make him dangerous to society. He promised that if he were elected governor not one cent should be spent on the education of the negroes of Mississippi, except the revenues derived by the State from the taxes paid by the negro themselves—a sum so small that had he been sincere Mr. Vardaman would have promised that the colored schools of Mississippi should be practically closed and the colored children of the State deprived of education. Of course, it was only a demagogue's trick. During his term as Governor he never alluded to the promise he made in his gicampan.

PANAMA AFTER MORE TROUBLE

Uncle Sam May Be Compelled to Spank the Kid.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27—Apparently the United States government has a little further business to transact with the government, and, incidentally, the police officials of Panama concerning the protection of American citizens in that country.

George T. Weitzel, secretary of the American Legation at Panama, and in charge at present during the absence of Minister Herbert G. Squires, on leave, was instructed by cable Friday by Acting Secretary of State Wilson to request the Panama authorities to make a thorough investigation of the treatment of William Miller. Mr. Miller, who temporarily took up his abode in Panama City, was recently arrested on the charge of drunkenness. According to the complaint which has reached the State Department on behalf of the unfortunate American, he was not permitted by the police to lock the door of his residence, where he lived alone, and that, as a result, a traveling bag containing $175 in gold and $74 in silver was stolen from his house during his imprisonment.

The State Department is not at all pleased with the result of the trial in the case of the murder of Charles Rand, boatswain's mate of the naval transport Buffalo, which took place September 29, 1908. After the case had dragged nearly a year and the Panama authorities promised that they would properly punish the men responsible for Rand's death, a trial was finally brought about. This was not until the State Department had given what was practically an ultimatus that unless the guilty persons were brought to trial and a guarantee of protection of American sailors and other citizens given, this government, by provision of the canal treaty, would police the territory adjacent to the Zone, including Panama City and Colon.

According to the reports which have just reached the State Department, Jacinto Escudera, the man charged with killing Rand, was tried September 2, in the Superior Court of Panama City, before the customary jury of three men. Rand, while accompanied by another sailor, was pounced upon and stabbed so severely that he died the next day, while his companion was badly beaten. Notwithstanding that thorough investigations were made by the consul and officials of the legation, as well as by officers from the Buffalo, the jury, after little more than one hour's deliberation, gave a verdict of not guilty.

LOST—A hunting case gold watch on Wednesday night. Had a black fob attached. Reward if returned to W. R. Browning, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

"RING PERIL" vs. "NEGRO PERIL."

First is Real, Latter Imaginary, says Frank E. Williams, Republican Candidate for Comptroller.

In accepting the nomination for Comptroller at the hands of the Republican party, Frank E. Williams sounded the key-note of the campaign, when he declared last Wednesday that the "Negro Peril" is a myth, but the "Ring Peril" is not only a reality, but a menace fraught with such danger that no good citizen can afford to ignore it. In support of his first contention, he referred, among other proofs, to an editorial in the Baltimore Sun of Sept. 20, 1895, in which that erratic journal solemnly declared, that "There is no possibility of negro domination in this State" and attributes the agitation of it at that time to "the low cunning of the bosses" whose only object in doing so was "to try to save themselves by raising a false alarm against a danger that in no way threatens us."

That the danger of "Ring" domination is upon the other hand not only real, but imminent, becomes startlingly apparent when the registration and election figures are studied. Without going into all the details, it is a sufficient warning to say that, with the negro vote eliminated the present Democratic "machine" will have almost undisputed control in every branch of the State and City government. With a majority of 50,000 in the State and 20,000 in Baltimore, it would of course, choose both Governor and Mayor, thereby securing all the appointive offices in both. With a majority of at least 50 per cent in every county in the State, except Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett, it would have 23 senators, out of 27, and 84 members, out of 101, in the House, thus controlling that body overwhelmingly. In Baltimore City it would have a safe majority in every ward except three. With these figures before us and with the memory of what happened under the domination of the Gorman-Rasin "Ring" can it be doubted for an instant that their successors, who now run the "machine" if vested with such enormous power, would treat both State and City to a saturnalia of graft and corruption compared with which the work of the old-time Ringsters would appear insignificant?

Second only to Mr. William's address of acceptance in point of importance, was the hearing of the "Black Line" ballot cases before Attorney General Straus, on Friday last. Former U. S. Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, U. S. District Attorney John C. Ross and former State Senator Henry M. McCullough made the arguments on behalf of the Republican State Central Committee, and Mr. Leigh Bonsal appeared for the independent Democrats. The Democratic "Machine" had no representative, the presumption being that they could find no reputable lawyer, even among their own ranks, who would attempt to defend such an infamous outrage upon the electorate of the counties involved. The points made in the arguments were that the entire scheme is illegal because: 1st. It is the work of the two Democratic Supervisors of Election alone, the Republican Supervisor being debarred from even entering a protest. 2nd. Because it is a direct violation of the provisions of the Election Law prohibiting emblems, the "Black Line" being declared equivalent thereto, if not better than any emblem. 3rd. Because it is designed to assist, and actually does assist, illiterates of one party in voting while it confuses those of the other party, even if they are not illiterate. Attorney General Straus listened attentively to the arguments and promised to render an opinion in a few days. The hearing was the result of persistent efforts upon the part of Chairman John B. Hanna, acting under instructions from the State Central Committee, to force the Governor and the Attorney General to take specific action in the matter long enough before Election Day to permit of other steps in the event of an adverse opinion in the pending cases.

A third item of importance was the disfranchisement of at least 1,000 white voters in Baltimore City on the first day of registration by the infamous measure passed at the Special Session of 1901, at the instance of U. S. Senator John Walter Smith, then Governor, and the other Democratic bosses and known as the "Little Naturalization Law, of Maryland."

Public Sale of Live Stock.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at his farm one mile west of Oakland on the Sang Run Road, on Wednesday, October 6, beginning at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the following personal property: one bay Mare, 10 years old, in foal, weight about 1250 pounds; 1 black Mare, in foal, weight 1000 pounds; 1 large Belgian Colt, year old last May; 2 young Milk Cows, half-bred Jersey; 2 yearling Steers, Durham; 1 Jersey Heifer Calf; 1 Durham Bull Calf; 2 fine Brood Sows; 7 Spring Pigs.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser to execute his interest bearing note with security to be approved by the undersigned, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash on the day of sale will be allowed.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

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OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.53 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), †4.31 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., §3.31 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *8.31 a. m., *3.29 p. m.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
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The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y
You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.
Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.
Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates.
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

UNCOVERING PLOTTERS.

The Democratic machine did not appear at the public hearing to defend their fraudulent practices in the Wilson law counties. The public took notice of their absence as pretty good evidence that the Ring was afraid to openly advocate the crooked things done by their henchmen at their direction. Smarting under the criticism leveled at them, they now, it is said, desire to be heard before the Attorney General renders his decision. Something will have been gained if the Ring comes from under cover and admits its complicity.

THOSE GOOD ROADS.

At the beginning of his career as chief executive of the state, Governer Crothers announced with a large degree of impressiveness a scheme for constructing good roads in the various counties of the state. In response to the Governor's recommendation, the legislature which assembled in January, 1908, passed a state road law and authorized a $5,000,000 bonded loan to pay for the roads. The Governor appointed a road commission, with one of his personal friends, residing in his own county, as chairman of the commission at an annual salary of $2,500. No great amount of time was lost in getting the managerial system in shape and the official salaries agoing. But there does not seem to have been much else agoing except the salaries. Nearly two years have expired and practically nothing has been accomplished in way of road-building under the new state law.

There has been a large amount of traveling up and down and going to and fro by the commission. An extensive excursion was even made into other states, nominally for the purpose of gathering information both concerning methods of construction and ways and means of effecting economy in road building. There was a general disposition to excuse the long drawn out delay in beginning actual work, on the theory that the Crothers commission should be allowed time to obtain an education. But when contracts were invited, the bids sent in were fanciful in the high reach of the prices named for doing the work. On the surface it might not seem that the commission is responsible for the boggle that has arised in connection with the placing of road-building contracts. But there must be something wrong in the managerial system, some looseness or inadequacy of method to account for the fact that higher rates for construction work have been demanded under the auspices of the Crothers commission than were asked for under the older Shoemaker law.

Surely road building upon a large scale can be accomplished more economically that upon a small scale. The expenditure of $5,000,000 in road construction is an item of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of the close figuring of the best equipped road-building companies. Has the pernicious touch of machine politics gotten into this state road-building scheme? That was the danger which reflecting people feared when the original Crothers proposition was announced. The original suggestion was that the state should build the roads; that the commission which the Governor would be empowered to appoint under the law should have the handling of the $5,000,000 for direct distribution. This would have opened the door wide for the building of a powerful political machine by use of the $5,000,000 road fund. After all, has "practical" politics crept into this road-building business? Why otherwise is there such a continual boggle in the business?

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE SUN AND NEGRO DOMINATION

In an editorial which appeared in the Baltimore Sun, September 20, 1895, the Sun admitted that the cry of negro domination was simply a false alarm raised by the Democratic bosses in order to save themselves. Said the Baltimore Sun under the above date:

The low cunning of the bosses is seen in their persistent attempt to involve the honest Democrats of Maryland in a revival of old war issues, and especially to play upon whatever fears may linger in their minds as to the possible revival of the question of race supremacy. It is an appeal latent to apprehensions and anxieties which had good, solid ground in a period that has happily passed forever. There is no possibility of negro domination in this State, nor that the negro voters, who constitute only 18 per cent. of our total voting population, can ever become a ruling factor in either our State or city government. Whatever vitality may be left in the race issue in States further South, where the relative strength of the black vote to the white vote is much greater, there is none left in it in Maryland. No one knows this better than Gorman and Rasin and the only object they have in view in pretending to sound the alarm against the possibility of the ascendancy of the negro is to try and save themselves by raising a false alarm against a danger that in no way threatens us.

OFFICEHOLDERS TO RESCUE.

The expected has happened. A "league" of Democratic lawyers has been formed to push the Straus disfranchisement scheme and to fasten in perpetuity, if possible, the present Democratic oligarchy about the necks of a helpless people. So far as disclosed, the personnel of this combination is made up for the most part of about 50 officeholders, ex-officeholders, would-be officeholders or the relatives and friends of these several classes of model citizens. Included in the 50 we naturally find also several of the men who assisted Mr. Straus in the devious and perilous task of concocting the amendment along lines that would permit a self-respecting barrister to accept a retainer for the Democratic machine and put up an argument that could be made with a straight face in the remote contingency that the question should ever reach the courts.

Ex-Attorney General Bryan, who assumes the presidency of the "league," seems to have recovered from his modesty and reserve of yesterday, and now boldly joins in the opinion that the amendment does not conflict with the federal Constitution and is not unconstitutional. Only a few days ago he was unwilling to commit himself and was content to give a brief outline of the "obvious argument in favor of the proposition" of constutionality, while speaking with "reserve in discussing what position" the Supreme Court would take on the question. As a promoter of acrobatic mental performances the amendment issue seems to be a success.

One of the reasons advanced by the "league" for its confidence in the legal soundness of the measure, is the claim that the Republican party would not oppose it if it was clearly invalid, but would allow it to pass and then have it set aside by the courts. Wouldn't that be a pretty trap! What would the Democratic oligarchy do to the poor people of this state during the two years of its unfettered supremacy? Everybody, except possibly the great lawyers of this "league" knows that it would take at least two years to secure a decision by the Supreme Court. In the interval shere would be a perfect riot of ringism. Nothing could stop the further mutilation of our election laws by a packed legislature. Bypartisan election boards would soon be a memory, and the few precious checks and safeguards still existent would fade with the setting sun.

Biggest Pay in Two Years.

The largest pay roll in the last two years is what is claimed for the one Saturday by the Clarksburg Fuel and Fairmont Coal Companies, together with the numerons independent companies. The combined pay of the two companies named was more than $300,000 and that of the independent combined made the total reach almost $400,000. The pay was for the month of August, the busiest one in two years, and the prospect is good for still busier times.

Local Teachers' Institute.

The Garrett County Teachers' Association will hold local institutes upon the dates given below at the following places: Grantsville, October 2; Kitzmillersville, October 9; Friendsville, October 23; Accident, October 30; Deer Park, November 3. The principals of the above named schools will arrange the programs. If there should be any sufficient reason why the above dates should be changed, the alteration will be made upon request to the president of the association.

H. A. LORADITCH, Pres.
O. V. DUNHAM, Sec'y.

Subscribe for the Republican.

HOTEL COMPANY WANTS TRAINS TO STOP SUNDAYS

Inter-State Commerce Commission Asked to Order Innovation for Mt. Lake.

The Loch Lynn Construction Company of Garrett county, Md., brought suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to compel the company to stop all passenger trains at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday and evidence in the case was taken Monday at Fairmont, W. Va., before Mr. McCornick of Washington, D. C., a representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case involves the right of a railroad company for a consideration to contract with one party by which the rights and privileges of another company are alleged to be taken away. Testimony was offered by the plaintiff, the defendant and the Mountain Lake Park Association. It was shown in the testimony that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company several years ago entered into a contract with the Mountain Lake Park Association that in consideration of a strip of land at Mountain Lake Park to be used for railroad purposes, the railroad company would never stop any Sunday trains at Mountain Lake Park, which is a relig ous community.

The Loch Lynn Construction Company, which owns a large hotel just across the railroad tracks opposite Mountain Lake Park claims that its patronage is impaired by reason of the inability of persons to get in and out of Mountain Lake Park on Sunday. It claims that the refusal of the railroad company to stop trains there is a discrimination against the Loch Lynn Company in favor of Oakland and Deer Park, at which places summer hotels are also conducted and the alleged discrimination is in violation of the law of the Interstate Commerce Commission which makes public carriers serve alike. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company practically agreed that the contention of the Loch Lynn Company is right and made no serions objection to the stopping of trains on Sunday, but the Mountain Lake Park Association, wishing to maintain a quiet religions community on Sunday insists that the contract be carried out. A mass of testimony was taken which shows that the plaintiff was injured by the failure of the railroad company to stop Sunday trains.

G. M. Alexander, attorney, appeared for the plaintiff and Judge Elliott of Baltimore, for the Mountain Lake Park Association. The railroad company was also represented by counsel. The case will come up for a hearing before the commission in November. Among those who testified were Mr. R. T. Cunningham and Mrs. B. C. List for the Loch Lynn Company and Dr. W. W. Davis, superintendent, for the Mountain Lake Park Association. The question is regarded as a novel one and the like of which has probably never been before the commission.

THEN AND NOW.

In 1905 United States Senator Rayner opposed the constitutional amendment then submitted to the suffrage of the people because it lacked an educational test as a qualification for the right to vote, and because, in his opinion, it would have disfranchised thousands upon thousands of his white fellow-citizens.

In 1909 he favors the adoption of the disfranchising amendment now pending and pours out floods of oratory to emphasize his anxious zeal for its success. He accepts the bastard provision imposed upon the negro, and which he asserts does not apply to any white citizen, as an educational test and in strict harmony with the views he entertained four years ago. This test may meet Senator Rayner's judgment of the attainment in intelligence that should be required of the negro to entitle him to vote, but it is a test which today could not be met by one in a hundred of the white voters of the State.

If Senator Rayner were called upon, without previous notification, to submit to it he would probably fail to prove himself a qualified voter. Could he, without reference to some authority, sit down and write off hand the full name of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and of the Mayor of Baltimore City? Yet that is precisely what is required by the amendment of a negro in Baltimore City, and, if a resident of one of the counties, the substitution of the name of a county commissioner for that of the mayor. This, however, is not the only requirement, there being other provisions still more difficult and especially applicable to men who make a living by working for wages, as most negroes do.

The injustice of the amendment, on this account, is so glaring that it is difficult to conceive how any fair minded man can vote for it. It may be uncharitable to suggest that in Senator Rayner's case a change of circumstances has altered his judgment, but four years ago, he was not a candidate for the United States Senate.

REPORT OF OAKLAND DISTRICT.

General Superintendent R. B. Ward Reviews Work Accomplished in His District During Past Year.

To Bishop L. B. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., President, and Members of the West Virginia Conference:

In making this my sixth annual report to this Conference, it is with profound gratitude to Almighty God, our Heavenly Father for his gracious providence, his kindly leading through these six years of strenuous activity and constant toil, we have been sufficiently provided for and safely kept by his ever watchful care. For the preservation of our life, the safekeeping of our family and a place to work in his great harvest field, we shall ever be grateful.

I am pleased to report that the work has gone steadily forward on the district with but few exceptions, and real progress on all lines of church work.

THE POLICY ENFORCED.

It has been our constant thought that nothing great or lasting can be accomplished without order or discipline, and knowing of no ecclesiastical discipline better than our own, we have kept close to our Methodist Discipline, and knowing that the Gospel of Jesus is the only Glad Tiding of Salvation to a lost world, we have sought to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified.

The pastors have been preeminently faithful and gratifyingly successful in proclaiming this message from their pulpits as the healthful conditions of the charges will show.

REVIVALS.

The revival spirit has prevailed to a greater or less extent throughout the entire district. Conversions have been reported to me from every charge in the district, ranging in number of conversions from 3 to 333 the maximum, giving the total number of conversions for the year at 1850.

PASTORAL LABORS.

The preachers of the Oakland district, as a rule, give much time to pastoral labor. This is highly endorsed and much appreciated by our people. It not only helps and encourages them but it helps and developes the pastor and makes a better preacher of him. Two things are very necessary to the preacher: He must know the message and he must know men.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

I think we have a fairly well organized system of Sunday Schools in this district. We have in this district 130 Sunday Schools, 906 officers and teachers and between 6,000 and 7,000 scholars. In the main I think good and faithful work is done in these schools. Many of our young people are members of church.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The Epworth League is still alive and doing effective work. A very profitable convention was held at Mt. Lake Park in June, under the presidency of J. B. Workman. In many country places it is difficult to keep up an interest and even maintain a permanent organization. For this two reasons might be assigned: First, the traditional idea that things were not formerly done that way, and second, a lack of suitable leadership.

BENEVOLENCES.

The importance of a large liberality upon the part of all our people in the support of the benevolent enterprises of the church has been faithfully and persistently enforced. Quite a number of our people are in heartiest sympathy with the church and its plans to extend the Redeemer's kingdom in the earth and do all they can to aid and encourage our benevolent work. This is especially true in reference to our work in foreign mission fields and there is a growing interest in our home mission work. They are coming to know that God is sending the heathen and the unevangelized into our midst that we may lead them to the Master; yet I am sorry to say that we have entirely too many people among us who care little for missions, either foreign or home. These we have tried to point to the more than 900,000,000 unconverted heathen in the world and get them to hear the words of our divine Lord when he said, "Go into all the world and teach my Gospel to every creature. Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

PASTORS SALARIES.

Two things have I urged in reference to pastors salaries: First, that they should be fixed at a liberal amount. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and "They that preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel," and second, that the salary be paid in full. I am glad to record that there has been some improvement in the first instance. Larger salaries are apportioned than a few years ago, yet in many cases they are still too meager. In the second instance I am sorry that all the salaries will not be paid in full. This ought not to be, and I am grateful to the Lay Members' Association for their earnest effort and co-operation in reference to increasing and paying pastors' salaries. Six years ago the Oakland District apportioned its pastors' salaries at $12,649. This year they are apportioned at $21,650. This is exclusive of house rent.

CHURCH BUILDING.

On the Howesville charge, at the Fairview appointment, a beautiful and convenient country church was built at a cost of $1,200 and dedicated by the District Superintendent Nov. 8th.

On the Thayerville charge, at the Dodge appointment, a church costing $1,000 was built and dedicated by the Superintendent.

On the Montrose charge a church was built at the Salem appointment and dedicated September 19th by Rev. C. B. Meredith.

At Jennings, Md., a splendid frame church costing $1600 was built, and dedicated September 26th by the superintendent.

CHURCH AND PARSONAGE IMPROVEMENT

At Parsons a pipe organ was placed in the church and some other improvements amounting to $1000.

The Hambleton church was improved to amount of $100.

At Blaine a debt of $300 on the parsonage has been paid.

At Friendsville the parsonage has been improved at a cost of $145.

The Selbysport church has been improved at a cost of $175.

The Blooming Rose cemetery has been enlarged and improved at a cost of $200.

At Friendsville a new organ has been put in the church at a cost of $125.

The Thomas church and parsonage have been improved, costing $500.

Swanton has paid $75 on church debt.

Mt. Lake Park has painted the church costing $40.

St. George charge, the Mt. Carmel church was improved at a cost of $43.

The parsonage at Oakland was improved at a cost of $250.

Newburg has paid on church indebtedness $900.

Montrose has improved the parsonage at a cost of $100.

Kingwood paid the last of the parsonage debt amounting to $60.

Hendrick improved the church costing $70.

Bruceton charge, Harmony Grove church was improved at a cost of $150.

Davis church properties improved amounting to $350.

Bruceton parsonage was improved costing $75.

Brandonville churches and parsonage have improved, costing $200.

On Bayard church improvements cost $20.

The Aurora parsonage improvement cost $15.

WORK AMONG OUR ITALIAN BRETHREN.

Bro. Nicola Di Stephano, while in college at West Virginia Wesleyan, has found time to do much preaching among our Italian brethren, though at times very much embarrassed because of limited finances. We need more money and greater concentration in this work. Will not some of our loyal laymen lend a helping hand to this work? The Italians seem eager to hear the Gospel from an evangelic source.

THE PREACHERS.

There are thirty-three preachers in charge in the Oakland district. They are a faithful band of Christian toilers. They love the church and the cause for which Jesus died. No stain has been brought upon the church by these men. They have faithfully toiled through the years. Sometimes the pay has been meager, indeed, but they have complained but little. I have loved and trusted them. They have been good and kind to me. During the present year they went into their pockets, gave me more than $100 and said to me: "Go to the great Epworth League Convention at Seattle. See the great northwest." I went at the expense of these good brothers. Do I thank them? That word is too weak. Brethren, my heart's gratitude goes out to you. I will hold you in everlasting remembrance. May the God of all grace command his richest blessing upon you. Brethren, I shall not forget you. I will remember, love and trust you in the future. Command my cooperation when expedient.

PERSONAL EFFORT.

I came to the district in a hurry without any solicitation upon my part, whatever. Bishop Mallalieu appointed me to the task. I have worked in a hurry, though not carelessly, I have not worried, yet I have felt the burden. I am glad I came, I trust you are not too sorry. These have been strenuous years, but not years of vanity I trust. God has been good, His church has gone forward. We are stronger in the Oakland district as a church than ever before. May the Kingdom ever go forward.

With this report I close my work on the District as far as I know, and turn my eyes once again to the future, and wait my orders, without I think, undue solicitude upon my part. I crave that element of faith which will enable me at all times to hear that voice which said "I am with you always" even to the end of time live.

R. B. WARD,
District Superintendent.

Mr. Caton Dead.

Wm. F. Caton, ex-county clerk of Tucker county, W. Va., died at the Davis hospital Saturday last from appendicitis. He was editor of the Tucker Democrat when located at St. George, and was elected county clerk in 1890 and again in 1896, overcoming a large Republican majority. He, with Sheriff Harper, were the only Democrats Tucker county elected. Since the year 1900 he has been in the telephone business and developed that enterprise wonderfully.

Drowsy Chicken Thieves.

When S. P. Young of Rockwood went to feed his chickens Tuesday morning, he found a number of chicken heads. He trailed the thieves a mile into the country and found them sleeping by a fire. He secured the services of officers who arrested L. M. Caubaugh and Frank Leidyder as they were asleep the fire after having feasted on the chickens. Leidyder succeeded in escaping from the officers as he was being taken to jail.

Real Estate News.

The E. S. West real estate agency is keeping up its record for deals in property. The last deal put through was for the John Michael place of five acres and small dwelling located on the Oakland-Mountain Lake road, which was sold yesterday afternoon to Mr. N. G. Sturm, of Worthington, W. Va., for $1,800.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Mr. and Mrs. John McRobie, of near Swanton, were in the city Tuesday.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

Mrs. J. A. Kelly spent Tuesday evening with relatives and friends at Terra Alta.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of Gormania, was in Oakland last Saturday on business.

Money to loan in amounts to suit borrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT,
28-4t Attys.

Miss Elizabeth Weber is home on a short visit to her mother and other relatives.

Mr. Edward M. Spedden, of Crellin, spent Saturday afternoon in Oakland on business.

Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, was in Oakland this morning for a few hours shaking hands with his many friends.

Dr. Gilbert Selby, of Baltimore, who spent a week or more in Oakland visiting his brother, Dr. B. F. Selby, returned to Baltimore Sunday afternoon.

Mr. O. C. Crane, of Terra Alta Bank, and Mr. R. Morris, editor of the Preston Republican, published at Terra Alta, were in Oakland last Friday on business.

Mr. W. R. Stull left Oakland last Friday for Philadelphia, to which city Mrs. Stull preceded him by a number of days, and where they expect to spend the winter.

Rev. W. A. Berger, of Hagerstown, Md., who was in Oakland a few days last week as the guest of Mr. A. W. Duty, preached to the Lutheran congregation last Sunday night.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, after spending two weeks or more with relatives and friends near Kingwood, W. Va., returned to their home in Oakland last Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, of Sistersville, W. Va., after spending the summer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ault, near Oakland, returned to Sistersville Tuesday afternoon.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's church, Oakland, will hold monthly teas during the winter, the first to occur at at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Sliger on next Friday afternoon when tea will be served between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Henry D. Strawser, of Deer Park, who is engaged in the saw milling business near Kingwood, was in Oakland last Saturday on his way to Deer Park to pay a visit to his family.

Mrs. Ida Kiehl and Miss Lillian Mitchell, both of Pittsburg, who spent two weeks with their sister, Mrs. John Ault, near Oakland, returned to their homes in Pittsburg yesterday morning.

Mr. J. Turner Lohr, of near Bittinger, came to Oakland last Saturday where he spent a portion of the day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Lohr, returning to his home the same afternoon.

Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, who has been at Manchester, Md., for several weeks, disposing of some imported horses, returned to Oakland last night, and will go to his home in Accident today.

Mr. Philip T. Peddicord, who is a student of the Mountain State Business College, Parkersburg, spent a few days in Oakland recently with his parents, returning to Parkersburg yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fraley left Oakland Tuesday afternoon for Newell, W. Va., where they will be guests for a week of Mr. Fraley's brother, Mr. A. T. Fraley who is engaged in business in that town.

Mrs. Mollie Gonder, who went from Oakland to Butte, Montana, several months ago, returned to Oakland last Saturday, climatic conditions in Butte being such as to make the place exceedingly unhealthy.

Farmers marketing in this section from Garrett county, report a good potato crop, and are busy getting them out of the ground. One, Mr. Lewis Broadwater, took out over six hundred bushels last week.—Lonaconing Star.

Mr. John A. Merrill, this county, was in Oakland Tuesday when he qualified as administrator of the personal estate of his recently deceased father, ex-Judge Elias Merrill. As administrator Mr. Merrill gives the usual notice to creditors in this paper today.

Messrs. Austin Brown and D. E. Bolden spent Monday and Tuesday at Clarksburg, W. Va., where they attended a convention of West Virginia embalmers held under the auspices of the Clarksburg Casket Company, in which the two Oakland gentleman named are financially interested.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

RE-ELECTED SECRETARY

Rev. J. B. Workman Again Chosen to That Office By Conference.

Yesterday afternoon at the organization of the Sixty-third Annual Conference of the M. E. church in session at Mannington, Rev. J. B. Workman was re-elected secretary of that body by a unanimous vote.

Church Dedicated at Jennings.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Jennings, Garrett county, Md., was dedicated Sunday, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. R. B. Ward, presiding elder. The church is on the Grantsville circuit, of which Rev. D. A. Friend is pastor. The new Lutheran church at Jennings will be completed in November.

"Tom" J. Johnson's Big Barn.

Thomas J. Johnson, living in Johnson district, Garrett county, four miles west of Frostburg, has just completed the erection of a large balloon-shaped barn 36 by 80 feet. Within it can be stored hundreds of tons of hay and thousands of bushels of grain. Besides there is room for housing 50 cattle. The barn is framed of timber and covered with sheet iron. Mr. Johnson is the regular Democratic nominee for State Senator in Garrett county.

Anti-Saloon League Meeting.

In St. Paul's M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10:45, Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, of Baltimore, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, will deliver an address. The public is invited to come out and hear this leading advocate of this great movement.

Notice.

The undersigned will appreciate information that may lead to the whereabouts of George William Male, a lad of fourteen years, who has been in my charge for the past five years under an agreement with his mother. The boy has light hair, blue eyes, fair complected, rather thin in the face, small for his age and has small scar across his nose. Address A. J. Kolbfleisch, Oakland, Md.

Date Changed.

Mr. H. A. Loraditch, president of the Garrett County Teachers' Association, addressed the following to this paper yesterday: "Please state in your paper this week that the date for holding the local teachers' institute at Kitzmiller has been changed from October 9th to November 13th."

Mrs. Charles A. Miller and Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and Mrs. Tina Taylor, of Century, W. Va., were guests of friends in Oakland last Thursday, as was also Mrs. Richard Connell, of Morgantown, who was on her way home from a visit to relatives and friends on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

A party of campers composed of Messrs. Bowie Johnson, Charles Bosley, Geo. P. Weber, Andrew Gonder, James Bell, and Will White, left Oakland Monday morning for Hoye's Run, near Sang Run, where they will camp well equipped, carrying tents, cooking utensils and other necessary camping paraphernalia with them.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Ferris Bosley, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., accompanied by their two children, are in Oakland as the guests of relatives and friends, and will remain here until October 8th. Mr. Bosley is employed in the immigration department of the customs service at Sault Ste. Marie and is spending his vacation here.

Mr. Jacob J. Bender, of Grantsville, democratic candidate for the House of Delegates, spent last Friday and Saturday in Oakland on business before the Orphans' Court. On Tuesday Mr. Bender was appointed administrator of the estate of his recently deceased sister, Mrs. Barbara E. Lohr, who died near Bittinger several weeks ago.

Mr. Samuel A. Kendall, of Crellin, has his family domiciled in Washington, D. C., for the winter to which city they moved from their summer home at Meyersdale, on Saturday last. Mr. Kendall's household is very comfortably located in the residential section of the city where his two boys will enter as students in the Friends' School.

Mr. William T. Stanton, who was one of the nominees on the Democratic ticket for County Commissoner, cut loose from party ties last week when he published an open letter to the public stating that he was placed upon the ticket without his knowledge or consent and has no connection with that party. He is now a candidate on the people's ticket for House of Delegates.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland. Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOSEPH HENRY DAVIS.

Joseph Henry Davis, a well known resident of Selbysport, Garrett county, is dead, aged 66 years. He served in the Union army when he contracted malaria and he has never been well since, his death being due indirectly to this ailment. He is survived by his wife, two sons and five daughters.

J. ALFERD THOMPSON.

Mr. J. Alfred Thompson, aged thirty years, died at the Echard Cottage, Mountain Lake Park, last Thursday at noon after an illness of three weeks of typhoid fever. Mr. Thompson was a native of Frederick, Md., and resided near Baltimore. He was employed as a train auditor on the B. & O. R. R., his run being from Cumberland to Pittsburg, he having been taken ill at the former city and came to the Park where his family resided during the summer. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and his remains were escorted to the station at the Park by a delegation of the membership of the Oakland Lodge last Friday morning and shipped from that point to Baltimore where the interment was made on Saturday.

MRS. SUSAN MYERS.

August 6th, 1909, Mrs. Susan Myers, wife of Elijah Myers, of Frazee Ridge, departed this life after an illness of two weeks. Cause of death an illness of long standing and old age. She was born Nov. 12th, 1831; was married to Elijah Myers Jan. 12th, 1853. To this union was born twelve children, eight boys and four girls, eight of whom are now living, six boys and two girls, all married and living close the home of their childhood. Four preceded her to a home in heaven more than forty years ago. Those living are William F., John M., J. S., Mary Ellen, married to Sam. L. Bowling, Isaac T., George W., Walter G., and Hannah, wife of Jeff. Lowdermilk. There are living 35 grand children and 9 great-grand children. Sometimes nearly the whole family would go home at once, which was always a joy and comfort to them. Nothing pleased her better than to have as many as could come and partake of their hospitality. She was a member of church for more than 60 years. She not only professed Christ but lived as He would have her live each day, always ready to minister to the sick and care for the suffering and feed the hungry with joy and gladness. She was ever kind at home and yet firm in her commands; never was known to be unkind or hasty. I lived for 40 years at home and can truthfully say that I never heard my mother say a bad word in all my life. She had no fear of death, but was anxious to go to meet her Saviour and children, who have waited so long for her coming. She was laid to rest in the old Myers burying ground at Markleysburg, Pa., to await the call for all to come to judgment. A great gathering of relatives, neighbors and friends followed her to the last resting place. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Wolfe, pastor of the M. E. church, Friendsville charge. The pall bearers were John M., J. Stanley, Isaac T. and Walter G. Myers, Sam. S. Bowling and John Hoff.

We know she rests from her toil and labors. Her afflictions are unknown to her now. She can never come to us but we can go to her.

The following lines we dedicated to our mother:

When our earthly life is ended
And our earthly mission done,
We shall go across the river
At the setting of the sun,
And in God's celestial mansion,
Clothed in garments strangely fair,
We shall meet mother gone before us,
We shall know each other there.

Yes, we'll meet her in the city
That is just across the strand,
And our hearts will leap with rapture
When we take her by the hand.
Oh, how sweet will be the meeting,
Earthly words can ne'er declare;
We shall know the bliss of heaven
When we meet mother over there.

Do not tell us that our mother
Lose her earthly mem'ries quite,
When she sings among the angels
In the heavenly mansions bright;
Oh, we know that we shall know her
Though the angels' robe she'll wear
When she bids us welcome over,
We shall know dear mother there.

J. S. M

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday at 8 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.
At 10.45 a. m., Mr. Wm. H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League will give an address.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.

C. J. NEWMAN.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1909.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator.
Merrill, Md.

CROP REPORTERS FOR THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Director Durand Will Secure Progressive Farmers to Assist in Taking Census.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—Forty-five thousand enumerators out of the estimated grand total of 65,000, will be engaged April 15th next in gathering the required information concerning agriculture for the thirteenth decennial U. S. census. Director Durand purposes making every effort to secure progressive farmers and crop reporters for these places. His action is based upon the recommendations of Chief Statistician LeGrand Powers and the advisory board of special agents composed of professors of economics and farm experts who have been assisting in the formulation of the schedule of inquiries concerning farm operations and equipments. It is believed that the selection of this class of men, already familiar with statistical methods of securing data and reporting it in comprehendible form, will add greatly to the efficiency of the census and to the scientific value of the information obtained. Director Durand does not anticipate any difficulty in procuring enumerators of this kind as there are in every state of the Union, hundreds of crop reporters acting for the department of agriculture, representatives of state boards of agriculture, etc.

The agricultural schedule which is to be placed in the hands of these enumerators is nearing completion by the census bureau. The advisory board who are acquainted with practical agriculture, its varying conditions, and who are active in their respective states in assisting the farmers to improve their farm methods, have been most earnest and no effort is being spared to make the schedule as simple as possible, and yet secure the greatest amount of important information concerning agriculture.

By means of the census schedule an effort will be made to secure an accurate statement of the total number of acres of land in the farms of the country, by states and counties; also the improved area, number, and size of farms. On account of the growing importance of tenancy in many parts of the country, considerable information will be secured as to whether farms are operated by owners, tenants or hired managers. Infromation about the value of farms, buildings, and other permanent improvements, and of the farm equipment, both machinery, implements and live stock, will be secured.

An important part of the schedule will be that enabling a study of the crops and crop products of 1909. The enumerators will ask about areas, quantities produced, and value of crops, in the case of all the principal crops grown in all parts of the United States. This inquiry covers grains and seeds, hay and forage crops, and all important special crops, such as fruits, nuts and vegetables, cotton, tobacco, rice, hemp, potatoes, broom-corn, etc. By-products, like flax straw for tow and twine, and such manufactured products as wines, cider and vinegar, dried fruits, sugar, syrup, etc., will not be overlooked by the questions in the schedule.

The inquiries concerning live stock and their stock products, also include cattle, work animals, sheep and goats, swine, poultry and bees. The facts as to the number and value of live stock at the time of the enumeration are to be secured in some detail, taking into consideration ages, sex and use of animals. Futhermore, data will be secured relating to the number and value of each species of animal raised, purchased and sold, and the quantity and value of animal products, such as milk, cream, butter and cheese, wool, eggs, honey and wax.

A few special questions of a general nature may be included to secure valuable related information. Among these is one which will be made concerning the area and character of woodland in farms.

There will be but one schedule for agriculture. There may be a small schedule for the enumeration of animals in cities. This will be carried by the city enumerators and it will cover horses, milch cows, chickens, etc., housed barns, stables, etc., in the cities. No attempt will be made to get the area of city gardens or vacant cultivation.

CONSCIOUS AS LION CHEWED HIS LEG

African Hunter Whose Aim Was Bad, Severely Mauled by Wounded Animal.

Frederick Courtney Selous, the well-known African hunter, who is just back in England after several months spent in the region in which Col. Roosevelt has been displaying his prowess, describes rather realistically the unfortunate encounter of Harry Williams, one of William N. McMillan's hunting companions, with a lion, which left its wicked marks upon him. Williams' escape with his life was very narrow, and it was for a long time a question whether he would not be compelled to sacrifice a leg.

Going through grass about breast-high, with his gun-bearer, one day, a lion suddenly arose and started to move away from them. This behavior, by the way, Mr. Selous says, is not at all unusual. Williams was anxious to get the lion, and clapped his hands to irritate it. It turned and walked toward the hunter, but the distance between them was still several hundred yards. Williams took aim, but instead of waiting calmly until the beast had drawn comparatively near, fired prematurely, one charge of his heavy gun immediately following the other. The first ball flew wide and the other merely grazed the lion's shoulder. Then, lashing his tail in intense anger, the great cat came forward by leaps. The gun-bearer had another gun, but there was no time for him to hand it to his chief. There were no large trees nearby that could be climbed. The only protection was a young bamboo copse, and around this Williams ran. In less time than it takes to tell it, the lion had him. He seized one of his legs and sank his teeth deep into it. Luckily the lion, who was an old fellow, had lost one of his longer tusks, but the corresponding one on the other side of the jaw passed just between the two bones of the lacerated leg, and then the lion, with the grip upon him, shook the unlucky hunter as a dog does fowl which it has caught in similar manner.

Williams' life at that moment was worth only a very small purchase. One stroke of the lion's paw upon the head would have finished him. All this time the gun-bearer was displaying a grit unusual in his kind. He had approached the lion, striving to discharge the other gun. But he did not understand the method of working the gun. Try as he would, he could not inject a cartridge into the firing chamber. In tones of entreaty he asked Williams how it was done. Though suffering great agony, the hunter retained his consciousness. He gave the needed directions while the lion was ravenously chewing his leg. The native fired two big charges into the flank of the beast, and it rolled over dead. Yet it proved a rather difficult task to withdraw its teeth from the wound in Williams' leg. The latter was taken as quickly as possible into camp and one of the Uganda railway surgeons was summoned.

It was found after a few hours that poison from the fang of the lion had infiltrated the flesh, muscles and tendons around the bones of the leg. The conseqnent inflammation was severe and threatening. Unfortunately the wound was permitted to heal too rapidly in the outer part, and thus was closed before the septic suppuration had ceased. Several operations were performed to save the leg. At last accounts Mr Williams had not yet wholly recovered, but he has, at least, the satisfaction of owning the skin of the beast that mauled him.

DIRT ROAD IMPROVER

Wonderful Change Made by Using the Split Log Drag.

It has been said that the only 10 per cent. of the roads in the entire United States are the main traveled highways. The other 90 per cent. are the common, everyday dirt roads. In the ordinary discussion regarding road improvement our thoughts and energies so frequently lead us to the discussion of macadamized roads, brick, stone and other specially constructed roadbeds that the vast majority of our dirt roads are lost sight of. We talk about necessity for road rollers and road scrapers, rock crushers and various other essential roadmaking devices, and then when we figure out the cost of such roads at from $3,000 to $15,000 per mile we oftentimes wonder how many generations, it will take for our dirt roads to be adequately maintained, according to the best systems. Because of the utter hopelessness of getting macadamized or other expensive improved roads in his locality in Missouri a man named D. Ward King built a drag out of a log split in half some thirteen years ago, and after every rain, while the mud was soft, he drove up and down and road in front of his farm for half a mile, pulling the drag at an angle of forty-five degrees. Such marvelous improvement resulted from the use of this primitive device that scientific investigation by road engineers has been instigated, and the matter has now passed beyond the experimental or guesswork stage.

The 90 percent of our dirt roads in the United states, properly dragged after a rain, can be made almost as satisfactory during the greater part of the year as expressively hard surfaced highways and at a ridiculously small cost per mile, carrying from $5 to $100. In the light of the impossibility of macadamizing all our 2,000,000 miles of roads in the United States in one generation or even in any limited period of time, and in the light of the effective and immediate results obtained from dragging the highways, the study of this method can be followed with much profit.

First of all, dragging a road when muddy fills in the ruts, closes up uneven spaces and makes a smooth surface. Of course traffic over such a road will immediately proceed to cut it up again. However, as dragging is persisted in and the mud is worked into a clayey-like mass and becomes dry it likewise becomes hard. Eventually the top of the road presents a resistant shell-like cake of tough mud as hard as unburnt brick.

After a time it will be noticed that a road that has been dragged will become dry much sooner than neglected stretches of road in the same neighborhood. The more attention given to dragging a road the quicker will it dry out ahead of its neighbors. Eventually after several years of persistent dragging the mud shell on the surface of such a road will become so hard that even after a cloudburst of rain a pick will with difficulty be made to penetrate the surface for over two inches.

By the skilled use of the drag a road can be made higher in the middle. The average neglected country road is usually hollow in the middle and after a rain has small lakes and pools standing over its surface, sometimes for many days and weeks. But the dragged road, having such a crown sheds water into the side gutters.

These facts to the uninitiated or skeptical may on first impression seem farfetched or exaggerated, but they are facts based on the experience of reputable men from Missouri to New York state who have been dragging the country dirt roads after every rain.

The roads today in many sections of the United States are no better than they were fifty years ago, even with the labor and money that have been expended upon them. In some localities almost the entire amount of the tax is expended in temporary work, while nothing is spent for permanent improvement, with the result that conditions remain unchanged. The sooner we can get a system of road dragging inaugurated in every community the sooner will we have the 90 per cent of our neglected dirt roads adequately and permanently improved throughout the greater part of the year in the United States.—Donald McCaskey, M. D.

CUMBERLAND'S COMING EVENT

$15,000 in Purses and Premiums Bespeaks Greatness of Exhibition.

Preparations are rapidly being completed for the annual meeting of the Cumberland Fair and Agricultural Association, October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1909, which this year promiseds features of which but few similar enterprises in this section of the country can boast,

Special attention is being paid to the live stock and agricultural exhibits. Years ago, the Cumberland fair was noted for these features. Now that the fair have been revived and it has been shown by the experience of the past few years that the people are anxious to bestow their patronage, more so than ever will the facilities of the fair be utilized in behalf of live stock, poultry, agricultural and horticultural features and a display of farming machinery. Allegany county has grown in importance as an agricultural county and the same can be said of Garrett, while the country about has become one of the most important for fruit culture, especially apples and peaches, in the country. All these exhibits are being encouraged. The department of domestic manufactures and fine arts promises to be completely filled. Miss Verna Holt, of Cumberland, formerly of Clarksburg, W. Va., will be the manager of the dispaly of fine aticles.

The purses and premiums this year amount to about $15,000. The speed program includes a $1,000 stake race for each of the four days, while the other purses call for $400, except the free-for-all trot or pace on the last day, which is for $500. All the running races are for $150 purses. Some of the best racers of the country will be at the fair, Cumberland being in the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia circuit. Track record breaking horses in the West Virginia circuit this season have been entered.

The complete speed program is as follows:

TUESDAY—October 5.

	Purses.
2:25 Pace	$ 400
2:19 Trot (special conditions)	1000
2:15 Pace	400
Running, mile dash	150

WEDNESDAY—October 6.

	Purses.
2:12 Pace (special conditions)	$1000
2:21 Trot	400
2:20 Pace	400
Running, 1¼ mile dash	150
Running, ¾ mile dash	150

THURSDAY—October 7.

	Purses.
2:17 Trot	$ 400
2:18 Pace (special conditions)	1000
2:14 Pace	400
Running, 1¼ mile dash	150
Running, ¾ mile dash	150

FRIDAY—October 8.

	Purses.
Free for all—Trot or Pace	$ 500
2:15 Trot (special conditions)	1000
2:25 Trot	400
Consolation mile dash	100
Running, 1 mile dash—Gentlemen Riders—For Cup.	

The big outside free attraction will be Strobel's airship, which will later be at the Hagerstown Fair. This ship sails through the air at the will of the navigator, ascending and descending as he he would wish. He will also exhibit flying machines.

There will be an automobile show and the W. W. Garage Co., Cumberland, has offered a prize of $25 for the best looking machine—one decorated with its regular equipment. Motorists of Allegany and Garrett counties, Md., Mineral and Hampshire counties W. Va., and Bedford and Somerset counties, Pa., can enter this contest. Ladies will be judges.

The Baltimore Jockey Club, to encourage the Horse Show feature of the fair, which promises to be one of the most important, has offered a prize of $15 for the best single driver.

A handsome cup will be given to the winners in the race for gentlemen riders. There are already entries in this race from Maryland and West Virginia.

Foot racing, which is such a popular sport in Maryland coal regions, will also be introduced as a special feature. The events will include a 100-yard and a 200-yard dash with a $50 purse for each. The entries will close October 2.

Excursion rates will be offered by the various railroads and a special train will be run daily by the Western Maryland railroad from Central station to the grounds, while the street car service will be fully adequate,

TIPS ON SANDWICHES

How to Make Them Appetizing With Little Trouble.

The housewife who learns the art of making sandwiches is always well fortified against problems when serving an informal luncheon to guests. Close grained bread should be used for coarse bread will crumble. And bread baked in round tins is preferable to that cut into slices and cut with a biscuit cutter, since the baked edges preserve the shape. Moist fillings should be laid between lettuce leaves, and by buttering the bread the moisture cannot penetrate it, making it soggy. Melted butter can be used if it is not soft enough to spread. A salmon sandwich is a tempting article of food and should be half mixed with chopped boiled egg and very thin slices of olives and pickles. The wise hostess will make two different kinds of sandwiches, some with the mixture moistened with vinegar or lemon juice, others without, for many persons cannot take acids. Practical all meat sandwiches are extremely rich, and strong condiments are noticeable in the filling, especially mustard, and catchup. While white meat make a delicate sandwich, yet the darker meats mixed with mayonnaise and other relishes, are more appetizing in every way.

When hot sandwiches are served at a noonday luncheon at home the contents of the sandwiches are placed between the layers of bread and fried, or the bread is toasted and covered with a cooked meat filling, then covered with buttered toast and served hot. Peanuts mixed with mayonnaise and sliced egg make a good sandwich. They make a fruit sandwich which is well liked by those who are fond of fruit and bread. The filling consists of chopped dates, figs, lemon juice and ground nuts, lightly mixed with tart jelly. The bread is buttered for this. Candied fruits are often used, but often the sandwich is a bread cake, more of the angel food cake variety, filled with fruits and moistened with cherry juice or the liquor from preserved pineapple or peaches.

NOTICE OF Registration of Voters.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 31, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, September 28,
Tuesday, October 5,
and on
Tuesday, October 12,
for revison only

(No one can Register after Tuesday, October 5.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts and for the purpose of performing all others duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the storeroom of G. W. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Band Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Matthews' Building on Alder street in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM TURNER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

JASPER GUARD,
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK
ELISHA B. FURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

STEPHEN F. BROADWATER,
J. H. PRICE
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett County,

ADAM J. RICHTER,
CONRAD SPIKER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. MATTINGLY,
NATHAN H. CASTEEL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

W. H. BARTLETT,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 7 of Garrett County.

JAMES W. MASON,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROWE,
RICHARD McKENZIE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

SEBASTIAN HINERAUGH,
BENJ. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

PETER F. MICHAELS,
WM. H. JACOB,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

J. TURNER LOHR,
SIMON BRENNEMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

L. C. HAMILL,
DANIEL FICHTNER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JAMES A. DELAWDER,
BERT C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

New York's Coal Consumption.

New York city has consumed 14,400,000 tons of coal in the last 18 months.

BROTHERS.

The Love That Kept One and Drove the Other Away.

By OSCAR GRUENDER.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

Two brothers in love with one and the same girl, three hearts fired with the divine passion, three souls struggling with the agony of love and hope and fear—this was the horrible dilemma that fettered John and Dick Cummings and the beautiful, bewitching Edith Stearn.

For months it had been brewing—this immense struggle of hearts. And yet on the surface there was not a ripple. The brothers vied desperately, but good naturedly. Their companionship was not strained; it suffered no spasmodic fits of jealousy or anger. The most exemplary good fellowship prevailed, but somewhere in that good fellowship there lurked the silent, irrepressible conflict.

And John and Dick knew it. They felt it. Nevertheless the subject was never broached. Each in his own way sought to win the laurels of love, likewise dreading the crucial moment, for one, only one, could win.

The climax came suddenly and unexpectedly. John had come upon them—Edith and Dick—unexpectedly in his own elysium, a little spot in the wilderness of Iron Grove. He had gone there to dream of her. When he beheld the two the reverie left his brain as a rocket leaves the earth, and he sizzled and trembled with excitement.

At once he was a frenzied eavesdropper. He must hear. Surely he had a right.

Cautiously he made his way through the hedges; he drew himself forward on his hands and knees.

He beheld them seated far apart on the old log. Edith was plying the soft ground with a stick. She jabbed thoughtlessly and at random. Her soft hazel eyes were riveted on the ground, and her attitude was pensive. Dick, with his elbows on his knees and his chin on his hands, was a dupli-



EDITH WAS PLYING THE SOFT GROUND WITH A STICK.

cate in pensiveness. Verily it looked like a quarrel, and into John's heart there stole a bit of diabolical joy.

Dick was the first to break the ominous silence.

"You say that you love me, Edith," he said hoarsely, "and that you do not—cannot love John. Very well. But you must tell him so too. You are now bound by your very love to explain. Now that we know and understand we must confess. Deception must cease."

"Yes, yes, I know," replied Edith, digging a little more savagely. Then impulsively she dropped the stick, sat down beside Dick and put her arms around his neck. "He is your brother," she said feelingly, "and, oh, how I do hate to pain him. But I will tell him, only I want to break it gently. I know he half expects— What is that noise?"

"Nothing, nothing," broke in Dick impatiently.

But that noise was something. It was John wriggling through the hedges. He had heard enough—too much—already. Would he never get out of that shrubbery?

Once clear of the spot he threw himself on the grass. For a time he could not think. Before his eyes there jigged and ambled a dizzy world. But bit by bit the mental chaos eked itself out, and there remained only the sickening realization.

This, then, was the truth. She did not care for him after all. It was Dick she loved, and Dick alone could make her happy. But, then, he could do little, too, in making her happy. He might go away and save her the pain of telling, of breaking it to him. That would bring a little joy anyway. Of course she would never know, but what did it matter? Would he not carry in his heart the conviction that he had done something for her—that, after all, he had not loved in vain?

Yes, there would be that consciousness. He told himself so again and again and that he would go away. But where?

To the Philippines. There was some fighting there, and Uncle Sam was calling for volunteers. He would answer the summons; he would serve his country and serve his love.

He bade adieu to Iron Grove. His gaze wandered to the little spot, his elysium, once. An ache stole into his heart, and a lump rose in his throat, but he fought it bravely and turned away.

Within two hours he was back in the city and in the recruiting office. The examination he passed with ease. But his luck did not stop at that. He was told that duty began on the morrow. A few weeks in the eastern barracks and then the Philippines!

That night he dreamed of fighting in the tropics. And then came visions of the dear fatherland and of Edith. Delirious, kneeling, his arms outstretched, he beckoned her to come across the waters. He called her by name; he rallied and called, and in his voice there was the wail of a broken heart.

In the morning there were a few more things to pack. With alacrity he proceeded to jam these into the trunk. While he was thus engaged Dick entered the room.

"I suppose you have already heard," said John, tugging hard at the strap. "I've enlisted."

"Enlisted!" exclaimed Dick, his eyes starting from their sockets.

"Yes. You see, Dick, one of us ought to go. Besides, I'm getting tired of hanging around home. I want to go out and see a little of the world."

"But, I—I thought you cared?" ventured Dick.

"Cared what?" snapped John, almost angrily.

Dick said nothing, but reddened all over.

"I never cared—never!" John gave the brazen lie with such vehemence that something like an incubus toppled off Dick's breast.

"But you can do me a favor, Dick. You can bid her goodby for me. You see, I'll hardly have time, for the dray 'll be here presently. Ah, there comes my man now," and he yanked his trunk toward the door.

"And now, Dick, I must say goodby." He put his hands on Dick's shoulders and looked into his eyes as if he were gazing into the very soul of him. "I'm going far away," he continued huskily, "and I know I'll feel a bit lonely. But by and by I'll get used to it. And if you'll only think of me a little—you and Edith—it will make it easier—much easier. And I'll be happy. You promise? Good! God bless you both. There—now don't, Dick! Goodby, goodby!"

Where Eloquence Is Wasted.

It might have been supposed that Addison, the most polished writer of our Augustan age; that Burke, with his versatile intellect and exuberant eloquence; that Mackintosh, with his almost encyclopedic learning, and that Jekyll, who had set a hundred dinner tables in a roar, would one and all have achieved conspicuous success in the house of commons.

But, as Macaulay has pointed out, exactly the reverse was the case. Their speeches produced no effect. They wearied and bewildered their audience. And their rising to speak was too often the signal for a general exodus. In fact, as was said of Burke, they acted as a dinner bell. Even Macaulay himself, though on two occasions his speeches changed the fate of a division, was in no sense of the word an orator or even a great debater. His voice was too shrill and monotonous, and he poured out a torrent of words with such headlong fluency as to confuse his hearers as well as to baffle the quickest of parliamentary reporters. Bulwer Lytton, again, could recite an admirable essay, but his delivery was bad, and the seesaw gestures which accompanied his speech were as "grotesque as those of an old fashioned postboy."

In our own generation no two men probably have had more highly cultivated minds than John Stuart Mill and John Morley, but as far as their parliamentary utterances go their names are "writ in water."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Revenged.

He was asking the old man for his daughter in marriage. He was talking tremblingly, hesitatingly, as you read in story books. Now came the old man's turn to speak, and as he began his face was white with passion and his voice shook with excitement.

"You want to marry my daughter?" he said. "Ah! Twenty years ago your father crippled me in a business deal, and I swore to be revenged, and now my time has come."

He paused for breath, and the aspirant for the maiden's hand was about to beat a hasty retreat in the face of supposed defeat when the father broke forth again:

"Yes, sir; I swore to be revenged, and I'll now strike the father through the son. Want my daughter, eh? Well, take her, and may she prove as expensive to you as she has to me."

The old man dropped into his chair worn out with the excitement of his plot, and the young man fainted.

An Object Lesson.

A certain miserly old gentleman pulled up his horse and trap at the door of a shop the other day and beckoned to a seedy looking individual who was singing in the streets. "Here, hold my horse a minute," he said.

The singer stopped in the middle of a verse and took up a position at the animal's head. When the old gentleman came out of the shop he bestowed a halfpenny upon the man and then lost no time in scrambling into the trap. The recipient, having gazed at the coin for a moment, jumped on the step. "Take it back, sir," he remarked tragically. "It means ruin to you."

"What do you say, sir?" thundered the old gentleman.

"Ah," was the solemn reply, "once I was just like you. I'd heaps o' money an' threw it about like water, an' look at me now! Ain't I a hobject lesson? Keep your wealth. I scorn to rob you!"—London Scraps.

CARE OF FLOWER BEDS.

How to Keep Them Beautiful All Through the Summer.

All flower beds should at this season of the year be kept in proper shape and condition. All seed pods and withered and yellow leaves should be carefully cleaned and picked off. Frequent stirring with the hoe is good, but not deep enough to in any way injure the roots. It is a good idea every time you mow the grass to take a sharp spade and cut the edge of all your flower beds. It keeps the grass from encroaching on the beds and also keeps the beds to their proper shape and form and makes them have a fresh and neat appearance.

By August many of the soft growing foliage bedding plants, such as coleus, alternantheras achryanthus, etc., will be growing freely and should be kept cut back and not allowed to become straggling. To be pretty, beds having plants of this kind should be uniform. The various colors should not be allowed to intermingle. Golden colored plants should not have red foliage ones sticking their shoots up through the yellow, etc. This is easily prevented by constantly pinching. The main point is to commence pinching early and take the tip out of the young growth. In this way you can scarcely see that the work is going on. If, however, you neglect them until the plants are very tall then you leave stems showing, and the beds are unsightly for awhile.

Some beds are greatly benefited by a mulching of well rotted stable manure. It is necessary to shake out all the long straw before using, and if the manure is in large pieces chop it with a spade. Rose beds, cannas, hardy herbaceous and verbena beds are all benefited by mulching. We do not believe it is necessary to thus mulch soft plants, such as the coleus and geraniums, as they grow very well without it. The work of mulching is very simple. All you want to do is to spread the manure over the bed carefully to the depth of about one inch.

How often flower beds in the open air should be watered depends to a great extent upon the character of the soil and variety of plants. If the soil is good stiff loam and you have frequent showers you do not need to water at all. If it is sandy, as near the coast, and the weather dry it is beneficial to water every day. Geraniums seldom need watering when growing in good garden soil. With much water they grow too much to foliage. Cannas and plants of this character do not require much water. For them and geraniums we prefer much hoeing.

If using a hose sprinkler to water have just force enough to water without washing the ground. Hold the sprinkler near the ground so the water goes first where you want it. Geraniums should not have the flower heads watered if you can avoid it, as it spoils them completely. The evening, after sundown, is the best time to water, as the plants have all night to take up the moisture, and artificial watering is soon evaporated under the combined effects of wind and hot summer sun.

How to Remove Dark Freckles.

An almond-lemon plaster is the best remedy for removing dark freckles. Smooth a tablespoonful of dry mustard with lemon juice and then add a teaspoonful of oil of almonds. This treatment is strenuous and should be taken in the evening just before retiring. Spread the paste evenly all over the skin, taking great care to keep it away from the eyes as much as possible. In a few minutes the paste begins to burn the skin, and then it should be washed off immediately. The burning sensation means that the skin is beginning to bleach. Be sure to get the face thoroughly cleaned with hot water and then massage a good cold cream or skin food into the skin. Only a few days of this treatment are necessary, and then the face peels as it does when sunburned. Even the most obstinate freckles may be removed with this treatment. The rosewater and borax solution must be used every few days to keep the skin free from freckles.

How to Make Homemade Soap.

In trimming meats before cooking save all waste scraps of fat, try out and put in a tin pail until you have collected about five and a half pounds of grease. Melt, strain through a wire sieve into a dishpan and cool to lukewarm. Dissolve in an earthen vessel a ten cent can of lye and three tablespoonfuls of borax in three and one-half pints of cold water. Let the lye mixture also become lukewarm. When the grease and lye are of the same temperature pour the lye into the grease, stir about two minutes and pour into square or round granite pans. The soap will be hard and ready to cut in about twelve hours. This makes a hard soap that does not injure the hands.

How to Cure Insect Bites.

For insect bites and bee and wasp stings there is nothing better than this wash: Dissolve one ounce of powdered borax in a half pint of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. If preferred, rose, orange or elder water may be used in place of the boiled water. The bites or stings are to be touched occasionally with the water as long as any irritation remains.

How to Keep Rugs Flat.

Girls who have a habit of shuffling their feet, thereby incurring frequent scoldings for kicking up rugs, will find life pleasanter if they cut triangles of medium weight cardboard and sew them on the under side of rugs at each corner.

THE LURE OF THE MASK

By HAROLD MacGRATH

A Fascinating Romance by One of the Most Popular Novelists of the Day

The Lure of the Mask



A story of the most alluring character in fiction. Such a woman in real life often decides the destiny of a nation. To read of her is as interesting and exciting as it would be to meet her. You will find the story fascinating from beginning to end.

By Harold MacGrath

THROUGH the popularity and merit of his earlier literary hits, "Arms and the Woman," "The Puppet Crown," "The Grey Cloak," "Half a Rogue" and "The Man on the Box," Mr. MacGrath has won high rank as a fictionist.

"The Lure of the Mask" is rated his best

Will Begin in These Columns in Our Next Week's Issue.

GREAT PLANETS CAUSE ALARM

Position of Planets Threaten Earth With Chaos.

By United Press.

ROME, Sept. 28.—M. Baron, a famous astronomer, today added his warning to that of others voiced during the past week, predicting violent seismic disturbances in the next few days. He says the sun spot is the largest ever seen, and he believes it responsible for Saturday's electrical phenomena. Within the next few days the position of the sun, moon, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter will be such as to produce a terrific strain on the earth, and may result in the earth's shape, becoming eliptical instead of spherical. There is great alarm among the people.

BETHLEHEM.

As we have not seen any items from this place for some time, we will pen a few.

Cutting corn and threshing buckwheat is the order of the day.

Jack Frost has visited us but the crops were not damaged to a great extent.

Mrs. Bert Ashby and children are visiting at J. T. Moon's this week.

Mrs. Ella Tasker and daughter Emily left here last week for Oklahoma, from which place they will go to New Mexico to homestead. We were sorry to see them go and will miss them very much. We wish them a pleasant western trip.

Mr. H. H. Hardesty was seen in this community last week.

Mr. H. D. Harvey and Mrs. Huldah Lish were visiting relatives in this section Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ruth Moon has returned home from Keyser, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Wagner.

Mr. C. Hilleary was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lish Sunday.

We are sorry to hear that our Sunday school has closed. We have had a very successful Sunday school this summer with Mr. A. E. Bosely as superintendent.

Rev. H. A. Hardesty expects to attend the M. E. conference at Manningtion.

Mr. R. E. Paugh is still out with his threshing machine. We wonder how long it will be before the chickens can go to roost in peace. Mr. Alex. Moon is farming for Mr. Paugh at present.

Our school is being conducted by Miss Odessa Harvey with an enrollment of 18 pupils.

Mr. George Wilson and sister were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Moon last Sunday.

There is a great deal of confusion in the community concerning the appearance of a curious kind of a tick. They are sometimes cal politics. The ladies think of using an exterminator of some sort to get rid of them. The Republicans are standing their ground.

Success to THE REPUBLICAN and its editor. HAPPY HOOLIGAN.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Miss Mammie, the 15-year old foster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Lish, of Loch Lynn, died Tuesday morning after an illness of a few days. She participated in choir practice in the U. B. church Saturday evening last.

Rev. C. W. Hudson was critically ill Wednesday morning but is now out of danger.

The Mountain Lake Park hotel will close for the season today, after the most successful season in its history. Mr. Dunnington has leased the Sherwood at Grafton and will take possession immediately.

Rev. J. O. Bolton left for conference Tuesday afternoon, with all claims met. The official board passed a resolution unanimously asking for his return.

Rev. H. E. Friend was in the Park Monday night and left Tuesday afternoon for conference.

State Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland will deliver an address in the M. E. church here at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Everybody invited.

Mrs. Flora Reed, matron of the State Normal School at Fairmont, W. Va., was visiting friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Superintendent Davis has a force of men engaged in ditching the Park front with the ultimate intention of making a golf course from the board walk to the Carr cottage, to be under the management of the Ladies' civic Club.

Miss Edna Chance will spend the winter near Philadelphia.

Mr. Gay W. Hayden will probably spend the winter in Grafton, W. Va.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Davis, of the Park, returned from Fairmont Tuesday evening, where he had been as a witness before the examiner in the case of the Loch Lynn Construction Company vs. the B. & O. R. R., an account of which appears in another columns of this paper.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

In Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, in No. 5 Judicials, September Term, 1909, upon a judgment rendered upon the 20th day of February, 1909, at the suit of Abraham Strouse and Elias Wineland, partners, trading as L. Strouse & Co., against Walter Collier, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title and interest of the said Walter Collier in and to the hereinafter described property, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 16th Day of October, 1909,

at 1130 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank in Oakland, to satisfy said judgment and the interest and cost thereon, I will sell to the highest bidder all the rights, title and interest of said Walter Collier in and to all those two tracts of lands situated in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows:

1st. All those two lots of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which are described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the first piece or parcel at a stake standing at the end of the 2rd line of E. Custer's lot, which will more fully appear by reference to a deed made by Thomas Garey and wife to Emanuel Custer in 1889, and running with said 3rd line reversed, North 81½ degrees West, 13½ perches to a stake; South 15¼ degrees West, 5 perches to a stake; South 81½ degrees East, 13½ perches; North 15¼ degrees East 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 66 1-10 perches; this being a part of Military Lot No. 3282, and being commonly known as "The Taylor Hotel Property, in the Town of Friendsville," Garrett County, Maryland.

Beginning for the second piece or parcel at the northwest corner of the river bridge, and running thence North 72 degrees West, 6 3-10 perches; North 47½ degrees East, 10 perches to a point of Island, and thence by a straight line to the beginning, and being known as the "Liverty Stable Lot."

The above being the same property conveyed to Walter D. Collier by Richard Schlossnagle and wife, by deed dated February 1st, 1893, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 20, folio 352, &c., of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The above property is improved by a Hotel and Saloon combined and necessary outbuildings.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland, beginning for the same at the Southern corner of a blacksmith shop situated on the east bank of the Youghiogheny River owned by Noah Humberson, and running with Oakland Road 25 feet to a point at edge of said Road, thence in a westerly direction to line of "Look Sharp" in River, thence North with said line 25 feet, and from thence to the beginning. This being the same property conveyed to Walter D. Collier by Mary E. Taylor and husband, by deed dated May 6th, 1897, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folios 247, &c., one of the Land Records of Allegany county. The next above described property is improved by a Blacksmith Shop and Livery Stable.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real and Personal Property

In Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, at the suit of the L. D. Rohrer Company against Charles P. Martin and Wm. D. King, copartners, trading and doing business under the style and firm name of Park Grocery Company, the same being No. 10 Judicials, December Term, 1908, and also by a writ of fieri facias issued by Edward I. West, a Justice of the Peace in and for Garrett county, at the suit of W. B. Osburne against the said Park Grocery Co., and which said executions were to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the hereinafter mentioned property and I hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY,

the 5th Day of October, 1909,

at the hour 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Livery and Feed Stables of Henry Junkins, at Loch Lynn Heights, Garrett county, Md., I will offer for sale the following personal property, so seized and taken in execution, to-wit:

One Horse Cart, 1 set of single harness, 2 delivery wagons, 1 grey mare named "Minnie," and one bay horse named "Dock," 2 lanterns, 2 bridles, 1 lot of chains, 1 lot of brushes and combs, 1 hay cutter, 1 pitchfork, 2 strands of bells, 1 road wagon, 1 set of double harness, and one express wagon.

And I further give notice that I will on

SATURDAY,

the 16th Day of October, 1909,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland Md., offer for sale to the highest bidder all that piece or parcel of land situated in Garrett county and State of Maryland and known and designated as

Lot No. 77 in Block No. 2,

as shown on the plat of Loch Lynn Heights as recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 1, folio 2, one of the Plat Records of said Garrett county.

Said personal and real property or so much thereof as may be necessary will be sold to satisfy and pay the aforesaid execution of the said L. D. Rohrer Company and said personal property or so much as may be necessary will be sold to satisfy the said execution of the said W. B. Osburn.

Term of Sale—Cash on day of Sale.

AUSTIN BROWN, Sheriff.

Subscribe for The Republican.

STOVE PATENT.

CHAS. S. DAVIS, of J. M. Davis & Sons,

has been granted several patents on their DAVIS RANGE which they have been offering to their trade during the past year and have now over 100 in use.

The following advertisement is taken from J. M. Davis & Sons' Hardware Bulletin and fully explains its many advantages.



Showing under side and working parts of grate.

Where, What and How to Buy

DAVIS PATENT STEEL RANGES

Nothing Like It Ever Offered to the Trade

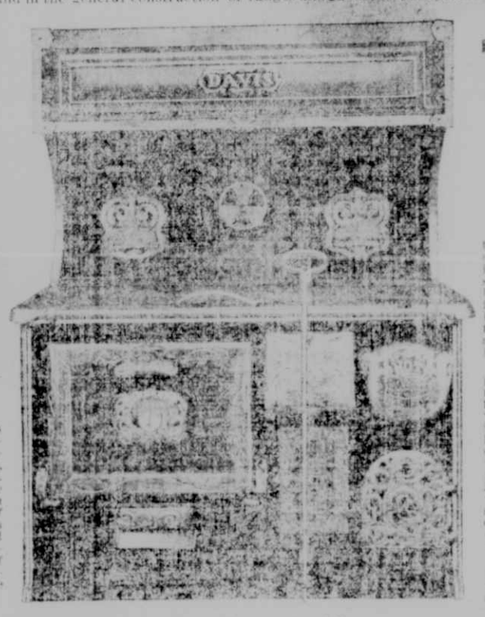
After years of experience in the Stove and Range business we take great pride in announcing that we have produced the most wonderful Steel Range that was ever offered to the trade. Its construction is entirely different from the old style of Ranges. In planning and constructing the Davis Steel Ranges every improvement that would add to its durability and convenience for the housewife has been carefully guarded, and in its construction possibly more points are patented than will be found in any half dozen ranges now offered to the trade. The fire-box of any range is the part that always gives out first, and with this thought in view was planned in a way that the liners and grates are entirely different from those found in the general construction of ranges and should last for years.



Top side of Grate.



Poker Shaker that extends through handhole.

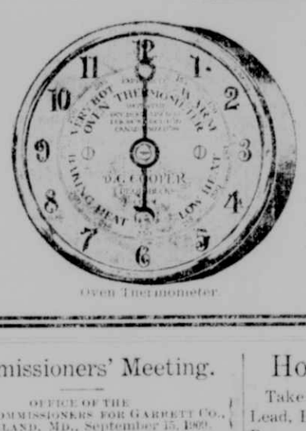


The special features of grate rest, oven flues, fire lining grates and poker shaker are found only on the Davis. It is the most durable Range ever offered to the trade at a reasonable price, and is in reach of all.

Any one contemplating buying a range, if they will take the time to investigate the Davis Steel Range cannot help but see themselves the many advantages and superior qualities in its construction. All we ask is a chance to show our Ranges in comparison with others, both as to price and quality.

Write for our booklet. It will tell you where it differs from all others.

All of the Davis Ranges are provided with a reliable oven thermometer or heat indicator, placed in the oven door. It shows accurately the temperature of the oven without the necessity of opening the door, which allows the accumulated heat to escape. Unquestionably it is one of the greatest conveniences ever brought to the housekeepers aid.



Oven Thermometer

Davis No. 8-74 Steel Range complete with reservoir, high and low closet, heavy lined throughout; has oven thermometer and all the improvements.

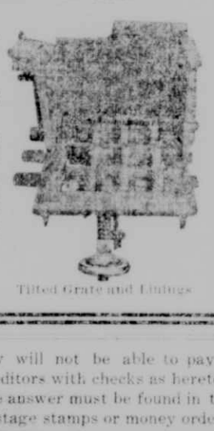
Strong Points that Make Davis Steel Ranges Most Desirable.

Enclosed reservoir heated by patent process.

A grate rest with large openings next to oven, avoiding accumulation of ashes.

Rocking grates with poker and hand shake, easy to operate, for wood and coal.

Extended lugs on end of grate bars that act as guards to prevent cinders from clogging or wedging between the tilted bars.



Tilted Grate and Linings

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MD.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, Md., September 15, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, October 5, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

BY order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale in a mortgage from James O'Laughlin and wife, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., Number 57, folio 342, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and in Liber J. W. Y., Number 49, folio 264, one of the Mortgage Records of Allegany county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants and conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage to make sale of the property in case of default, hereby gives notice that he will on

Saturday, October 23, 1909,

at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank at Oakland, Maryland, sell at public auction the following pieces or parcels of real estate situated in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

All those tracts of land known as "Treaty of Louisiana," lying near Bloomington, Garrett County, Maryland, containing one hundred and twelve and one half (112½) acres of land, more or less; that tract of land called "Midland," containing eight (8) acres of land more or less; and that tract of land known as "Thomas's Discovery," containing eleven (11) acres of land more or less, all of said tracts lying contiguous to each other and comprising the O'Laughlin Farm of one hundred and thirty one and one half (131½) acres of land more or less, said tracts of land having been conveyed to James O'Laughlin by deeds from John C. Brady, et al executors, The Franklin Consolidated Coal Company and George T. Michaels and wife by deeds dated respectively June 17th, 1891, May 17th, 1892, and June 11th, 1896, and all duly recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation with comfortable dwelling house and necessary outbuildings and a fine fruit orchard. It is also underlaid with the valuable veins of coal found in that section of Garrett County.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

Further information will be furnished by

D. J. BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in Mortgage,
Cumberland, Md.

How to Select Paint,

Take the one that contains most Pure Lead, Pure Zinc and Pure Linseed Oil. Remember always that anything added to these ingredients lessens the quality AT YOUR EXPENSE. Analysis for your information on every can of

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see
ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

QUEER FEDERAL STATUTE PASSED

Forbids the Issuing of Checks for Less Than $1 Under a Heavy Penalty.

A new federal statute that goes into effect on January 1 has caused considerable discussion among banking men, since its provisions have become known. The law forbids the issuance of any checks in the sum of less than one dollar. The violation can be punished by a heavy fine and imprisonment. The law reads:

"No person shall make, issue, circulate or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States, and every person so offending shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisonment not more than six months or both."

The announcement that such a law will go into effect has been something of a surprise to the public and it was not generally known.

There has been a query arisen as to what is to be done in settling the accounts of bankrupts, creditors often by the decrees of bankruptcy courts, being entitled to sums less than one dollar. The trustee in the terms of the new law will not be able to pay off these creditors with checks as heretofore and the answer must be found in the use of postage stamps or money orders.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Situated Near Mt. Lake Park, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of P. T. Garthright against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of H. B. Bosely, which writ was issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, I will on

Saturday, October 9, '09

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction, all the right and title of H. B. Bosely, in and to

All Those Two Military Lots Numbered 4054 and 1531, with All Improvements,

respectively, to satisfy said writ.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

A. L. LEE,
Late Sheriff of Garrett County.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

HAVE A FEW SUITS OF

Boys' Clothing

At a Bargain to Close Out

HAVE JUST OPENED A LINE OF

MEN'S and BOYS'

Fall Clothing

ALSO A NICE LINE OF

Sweater Coats

If you want a Nobby, Neat Suit of Clothes come and examine the New Line of FALL SAMPLES.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to
MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements. Bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $90 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909. NUMBER 32

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HER PASTOR.

A CORPORATION ATTORNEY'S PRAYER

Invokes Blessings on Things Accomplished and Asks Forgiveness for Blunders.

Oh, thou great and powerful Corporation, the greatest within our state, the one that I adore and is free from taxation: I implore thee to come to my aid and assist me in this, my hour of tribulation, for my own party has gotten tired of my bossism and has disinherited me. Thou knowest that I have been in thy employ lo, these many years. Thou knowest that I have always done thy bidding and have defended thee against the good people of our county. Thou hast killed my neighbors' cows—and horses—and I have always defended thee, whether just or unjust.

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DIXON & KELSO

Boys Wanted

We want all the Boys to try our new line of CLOTHING, and in order to have you try them, we are going to give a big reduction on them for the next ten days. Have your choice Nickerbocker or plain pants. Will give you a $3.00 suit for $2.00, a $4.00 suit for $3.00 and a $5.00 suit, for $4.00.

Also young men's suits from size 16 to 20. Will give a big reduction on them. Price $4.00 to $9.00.

Have a complete line of men's Clothing in all colors and prices. Have a few men's suits in small sizes, worth $8.00 to $12.00, your choice for $5.00.

Come and See

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. Will pay 60c. for good potatoes

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

IS THE PROPOSED SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN ANY SENSE A NECESSITY?

A Serious Question To Be Considered By Garrett County Republicans.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Through the press, in the political circles, on the street corner and by the wayside, where ever men meet who are alive to their own interests and the interest to their fellow man, we hear long drawn out and sometimes heated discussions of the proposed suffrage amendment. The energy manifested by the exponents of the proposition, in their strenuous efforts to thrust upon the people of Maryland a measure so evidently distasteful to them, proves that the ratification of the Amendment by the voters of the state at the November election is a matter of grave importance to the instigators and promoters of the scheme. The equally vigorous denunciation of the measure by its patriotic opponents proves also that the defeat of the amendment by the vote of the people is a matter of vital importance to them, and all this state-wide agitation is bringing before the people the real live and paramount issue in the political campaign now opening. It is therefore proper that the proposition be openly and fairly discussed in order that the voter may understand his position and be able to meet the issue intelligently.

When ever a real need of any people could be supplied by the enactment of a new law, or the repealing of an old one, remedial legislation becomes a real necessity; whenever the moral, social or civic condition of any people can be improved by the modification of an established law, it becomes the absolute duty of the people's representatives to suitably amend that law, but in all cases where these ends cannot be attained legislation becomes a dangerous and unwarranted experiment. That bevy of ignoble politicians, who propose to amend the Constitution of the State of Maryland and at the same time virtually annul a portion of the Constitution of the United States, which, since its adoption, has been regarded as the supreme law of the land, cannot reasonably expect the citizen of the state to adopt their suffrage amendment until they have shown that an absolute need of the people demands such a measure and can clearly show that the amendment will supply that need.

Since the politicians have not, cannot, and will not produce evidence to prove that the needs of the people of Maryland demand that their right of suffrage be restricted, it is up to the individual citizen to determine that matter for himself, a task which will be easily and quickly accomplished if every citizen of the state will ask himself the simple question, "Do I enjoy too much sovereign right or civil liberty as a voting citizen?" and until at least a majority of all the voters in the state are willing to answer that question affirmatively there cannot be said to exist a need for restricting their civil rights, and the proposed suffrage Amendment is therefore not a necessity in any sense of the word.

Prior to the last session of the Maryland Legislature, ninety-nine per cent. of the citizens of the state never dreamed that they were over burdened with civil rights, and an equally large percentage of the people were not aware that their representatives were in favor of restricting and hampering their liberties by the enactment of a disfranchising measure, hence when that band of professional inventors of auxiliary political machines came rushing out of their diabolical workshop and thrust into the face of the people their latest invention in the shape of the proposed amendment, the people discovered for the first time that God had given, and the supreme law of the land had guaranteed to them, more civil rights than they could properly digest, at least that is what a few political quacks would have them believe. Now these same crafty politicians, posing as benefactors of mankind, are assuming wise airs and propose to administer an antedote in the ratification of the suffrage amendmend labelled, "A cure for the black peril," and yet with all their fiery eloquence and the bluster of their vassals beating about the bush, have found it utterly impossible to show the voters of Maryland that their proposed measure is in any sense a present necessity, which would be the only real logical reason for its adoption.

Whenever, in the history of man, a general need has arisen which could be supplied by a modification of their governing laws, that need has been first felt among the people and the demand for the needed legislation has always come from the mass of the people. This proper and very natural law of free government and modern liberty is the fundamental principal of "a government of the people, for the people and by the people," but in this gracious year and in the noble state of Maryland, when the people are not conscious of a need for an amendment to the constitution of the state, a few wise politicians declare that the citizens of this state are too stupid to be conscious of a need even when one exists and with the Amendment warclub in their hands are rushing rampant throughout the length and breadth of the state trying to hoodwink the people into accepting a measure that would trick them out of their dearest right, the privilege of voting.

No amount of theorizing upon the subject, however, will relieve us of the necessity of meeting the proposition face to face, and if we as citizens of Garrett county and of the State of Maryland, may hope to settle the matter intelligently at the polls in the approaching election, we must not be satisfied with a mere study of the origin and character of the amendment itself, but must look beyond it and see what would be the result were it to become a law.

I ask myself the question, "If this amendment should become a law, who of my neighbors will be disfranchised?" In answering this question, we will suppose that were the amendment adopted it would be literally and fairly enforced; then the answer is evident, and that all men, regardless of color or party affiliation, who could not comply with the requirement of the law would be disfranchised, thousands of them, not because they are undesirable or vicious citizens, but because they themselves or their fathers failed to do something forty years ago which the super-wise politician of Maryland today say they should have done. It is to this particular class of our fellow citizens and neighbors, that it is our purpose to particularly refer in this letter. The sturdy, thrifty, capable and desirable citizenship of Garrett county, is made up largely of men of German birth, or their direct descendants, and among them we find a large number of Germans who adopted Maryland as their home and who would fight to defend her honor, but since they failed to apply for their naturalization papers prior to January 1st, 1869, the proposed amendment declares that neither they nor their sons would be qualified to register and vote in the elections of the county and state. I have in mind a good law abiding German citizen of Garrett county who has been an active, faithful and loyal Democrat, respected and esteemed by his fellow men and in all respects worthy of all the privileges of citizenship, and in this case, as well as in thousands of parallel cases, the amendment would deprive many of our best citizens of their highest civil rights. Can anyone assert that the foreign-born residents of Maryland who became citizens by naturalization prior to 1869 are any better than those who were naturalized later, or that the sons of foreign born parents who voted before that year are any more deserving of the rights and privilege of citizenship than those of parents who did not vote until after that year? but such an unreasonable and unfair distinction is made in the amendment.

How many sons of foreign-born parents living in Garrest county today would be willing to go before a board of registrars and make oath that his father voted before 1869, and yet that is just what will be required of them should the suffrage amendment be ratified by the vote of the people at the election on the second day of next November.

The amendment proposition, therefore, does not seem to be a question of politics so much as a question of a square deal between man and man, and a fair man will not give his sanction to a movement which would rob his neighbor of his natural rights, no matter to what political faith that neighbor belonged, or from what nationality he sprung, so may every man in Garrett county, of all parties, who feels that the restrictions of the amendment would not disfranchise him, remember that by voting for its passage he is helping to disfranchise many of his neighbors who are as good and worthy as he is, and in the noble spirit of American fairness, cast his ballot against the measure choosing rather to be found enlisted in the common cause of humanity than in the company of political schemers.

J. B. E.

Bittinger, Sept. 27th.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE ADJOURNED MONDAY

General Shakenp in Oakland District Appointments—Rev. Reed New Superintendent.

The sixty-third annual session of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church came to a close at Mannington Monday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, after the reading of the appointments of the ministers to their various charges.

The day was one of suspence to all of the ministers and their friends, as it was expected that the appointments would be read at noon, but at that time a message came from the cabinet meeting, presided over by Bishop Wilson, that another session would be called at 2:30 in the afternoon when the appointments would be read. A large, anxious crowd gathered for the afternoon session, and after the meeting opened it was some time before the assignments were named. A large amount of routine business was taken up and dispensed with, and the resolutions adopted by the conference were read.

After the finishing of the business proceedings, all joined in singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," any the closing prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Hiatt, of Moundsville. Bishop Wilson then talked for some few minutes to the ministers, his remarks being very inspiring. He said that the appointments had been made after due consideration on the part of all concerned, and in the best manner that they were able to do, and it was hoped that they were satisfactory.

Bishop Wilson then read the appointments to the eager assemblage and the conference adjourned after the singing of "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

The appointments for Oakland District are as follows:

Oakland District—W. D. Reed, Superintendent.

Albright—C. J. Price.
Aurora—A. M. Crabtree.
Bayard—Renix Weese.
Blaine—W. W. Sutton.
Brandonville—E. S. Withers.
Bruceton—To be supplied.
Cranesville—Albert Engle.
Circleville—J. F. Funk.
Deer Park—J. A. Brumbaugh.
Davis—R. O. Phillips.
Etam—To be supplied.
Evansville—A. E. Barnes.
Friendsville—C. A. Powers.
Gormania—E. P. Idleman.
Hendricks—E. C. Bedford.
Horton—J. L. Marquess.
Howesville—Z. F. Shahan.
Kingwood—G. W. Bent.
Montrose—J. W. Engle.
Mt. Lake Park—P. Z. Musgrave.
Newburg—A. S. Wolfe.
Oakland—G. R. Williamson.
Parsons—Eugene Weaver.
Pendleton—P. W. Shrader.
Rowlesburg—J. H. Funk.
Sinclair—Andrew Moore.
St. George—W. H. Plum.
Thayerville—H. E. Friend.
Terra Alta—Asbury Mick.
Thomas—W. K. Stalnaker.
Tunnelton—M. W. Rider.

Rev. J. B. Workman, whose services as pastor of St. Paul's church in Oakland for the past five years have been an inspiration to many, goes to Wesley Chapel, Wheeling. Mr. Workman will preach his farewell sermon to the local congregation Sunday at which time the members of the local lodge Knights of Pythias, of which organization the minister is a loyal member, will be present in a body as a mark of esteem and the brotherly affection in which Mr. Workman is held by his fellow Pythians.

Dr. R B. Ward, the retiring District Superintendent, has been returned to the Cameron church of which he was pastor when he was elevated to the superintendency of the Oakland District.

Rev. J. O. Bolton, of the Park, goes to Sutton, W. Va., taking the place of Rev. Williamson, who comes to Oakland, and whose reputation as a strong, forceful speaker and an excellent, God-loving man has preceded him.

Rev. G. W. Kepler will be stationed at Wallace, Morgantown District, where we know he will gather about him many warm friends.

The new superintendent of Oakland District, Rev. W. D. Reed, comes to his work well equipped mentally and physically to crrry it on along the same lines laid down by his predecessor, Dr. Ward, who has been eminently successful.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

OCTOBER WEATHER

Frost and Snow Flurrieo Will Show Up During Month.

Peter R. Smith promises us rather nice weather for October. Plenty of sunshine and just enough frost and snow flurries to let us know winter is coming. His forecast follows:

General cloudiness, a high temperature, and threatning weather will prevail as September passes over to October.

A storm wave will start in the west on the 2nd, continuing on transit to the 5th over the different sections of the country.

The conditions attending the wave denote rain, wind and some electric action of the wave as it passes on east. A touch of autumnal weather will follow on its trail on the northern border of the country and also mountain sections may have an early view of sleet and snow. Frosts are likely to show up in central parts where the absence of clouds will permit on the mornings of the 5th or 6th.

On the 9th and 10th some changes in weather conditions will show up which will be attended by an increase in the heat of the temperature, bringing on changes in the course of air currents and then followed by cooler weather.

As the 12th is reached clouds will begin to unite, the temperature will increase in heat, and conditions denoting the formation of a storm wave will be apparent. The wave will be central on the 14th. As it moves on east it will increase in strength and spread in area till most sections of the country will be reached in some form of disturbance, either in rain, wind and changes of temperature. Thunder and lightning will be experienced at a number of places. The northern lakes will have a touch of autumnal storms. The period will wind up in central parts with clearing cooler weather and frosty mornings will appear about the 15th or 16th.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st the disturbing forces denote cold rains and winds from the northwest and also several days of unpleasant weather. As the clouds pass away from the sky bright days and frosty nights will appear.

The 27th and 28th denotes the center of a storm period. At the beginning of the period a high temperature will prevail and spread over most parts of the country. The disturbing elements indicate intense storms touching most parts with rain, wind and thunder and lightning. High autumnal winds will prevail on the northern lakes and also at many other places.

At the winding up of the period the hand of winter will be present and exhibit some snow flurries over many parts of the country.

GRANTSVILLE.

The issues of the campaign are now being discussed upon the platform and in the press, as appropriate to this occasion we present for your thoughtful consideration a matter that deeply concerns and should be of interest to all.

Eternal vigilance, as you well know, is the price of liberty, which will wilt and perish if not safeguarded by vigilant, resourceful minds, patriotic hearts and strong arms. We must think and think seriously, work hard and conscientiously, and be ever alert and vigilant, if the sacred trust handed to us by our fathers, this precious inheritance of freedom, is not to become a comic imitation of real democracy, and government of the people, for the people, by the people become first a farce and then vanish from the face of the earth.

The Republican party presents for our consideration the best men to be found within their ranks and the principle they represent is "honest suffrage for honest men."

The Democratic party presents the names of her best men and while nothing can be said of them personally, politically they are contending for an issue that should bring the blush of shame to the face of every honest man within their party ranks. When they attempt to deprive the poor but honest man of one of the few privileges which he enjoys, and that is his right to vote and have that vote counted.

The People's Party, as we understand the situation, is first, last and all the time for the reelection of Judge Boyd, and the people are wondering why the party was ever born.

Then it becomes the voters' duty to weigh the issues for which each party stands, and we fail to see how any fair minded man, be he either Republican, Democrat, or no party man, can help but vote for the standard bearer in Garrett county, Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, and all the men on the Republican ticket from Williams to Sincell, for they certainly stand for "honest suffrage for honest men."

A REPUBLICAN FROM PRINCIPLE.

Grantsville, Md., Oct. 6, 1909.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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DIXON & KELSO

Boys Wanted

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IS THE PROPOSED SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN ANY SENSE A NECESSITY?

A Serious Question To Be Considered By Garrett County Republicans.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Through the press, in the political circles, on the street corner and by the wayside, where ever men meet who are alive to their own interests and the interest to their fellow man, we hear long drawn out and sometimes heated discussions of the proposed suffrage amendment. The energy manifested by the exponents of the proposition, in their strenuous efforts to thrust upon the people of Maryland a measure so evidently distasteful to them, proves that the ratification of the Amendment by the voters of the state at the November election is a matter of grave importance to the instigators and promoters of the scheme. The equally vigorous denunciation of the measure by its patriotic opponents proves also that the defeat of the amendment by the vote of the people is a matter of vital importance to them, and all this state-wide agitation is bringing before the people the real live and paramount issue in the political campaign now opening. It is therefore proper that the proposition be openly and fairly discussed in order that the voter may understand his position and be able to meet the issue intelligently.

When ever a real need of any people could be supplied by the enactment of a new law, or the repealing of an old one, remedial legislation becomes a real necessity; whenever the moral, social or civic condition of any people can be improved by the modification of an established law, it becomes the absolute duty of the people's representatives to suitably amend that law, but in all cases where these ends cannot be attained legislation becomes a dangerous and unwarranted experiment. That bevy of ignoble politicians, who propose to amend the Constitution of the State of Maryland and at the same time virtually annul a portion of the Constitution of the United States, which, since its adoption, has been regarded as the supreme law of the land, cannot reasonably expect the citizen of the state to adopt their suffrage amendment until they have shown that an absolute need of the people demands such a measure and can clearly show that the amendment will supply that need.

Since the politicians have not, cannot, and will not produce evidence to prove that the needs of the people of Maryland demand that their right of suffrage be restricted, it is up to the individual citizen to determine that matter for himself, a task which will be easily and quickly accomplished if every citizen of the state will ask himself the simple question, "Do I enjoy too much sovereign right or civil liberty as a voting citizen?" and until at least a majority of all the voters in the state are willing to answer that question affirmatively there cannot be said to exist a need for restricting their civil rights, and the proposed suffrage Amendment is therefore not a necessity in any sense of the word.

Prior to the last session of the Maryland Legislature, ninety-nine per cent. of the citizens of the state never dreamed that they were over burdened with civil rights, and an equally large percentage of the people were not aware that their representatives were in favor of restricting and hampering their liberties by the enactment of a disfranchising measure, hence when that band of professional inventors of auxiliary political machines came rushing out of their diabolical workshop and thrust into the face of the people their latest invention in the shape of the proposed amendment, the people discovered for the first time that God had given, and the supreme law of the land had guaranteed to them, more civil rights than they could properly digest, at least that is what a few political quacks would have them believe. Now these same crafty politicians, posing as benefactors of mankind, are assuming wise airs and propose to administer an antedote in the ratification of the suffrage amendmend labelled, "A cure for the black peril," and yet with all their fiery eloquence and the bluster of their vassals beating about the bush, have found it utterly impossible to show the voters of Maryland that their proposed measure is in any sense a present necessity, which would be the only real logical reason for its adoption.

Whenever, in the history of man, a general need has arisen which could be supplied by a modification of their governing laws, that need has been first felt among the people and the demand for the needed legislation has always come from the mass of the people. This proper and very natural law of free government and modern liberty is the fundamental principal of "a government of the people, for the people and by the people," but in this gracious year and in the noble state of Maryland, when the people are not conscious of a need for an amendment to the constitution of the state, a few wise politicians declare that the citizens of this state are too stupid to be conscious of a need even when one exists and with the Amendment warclub in their hands are rushing rampant throughout the length and breadth of the state trying to hoodwink the people into accepting a measure that would trick them out of their dearest right, the privilege of voting.

No amount of theorizing upon the subject, however, will relieve us of the necessity of meeting the proposition face to face, and if we as citizens of Garrett county and of the State of Maryland, may hope to settle the matter intelligently at the polls in the approaching election, we must not be satisfied with a mere study of the origin and character of the amendment itself, but must look beyond it and see what would be the result were it to become a law.

I ask myself the question, "If this amendment should become a law, who of my neighbors will be disfranchised?" In answering this question, we will suppose that were the amendment adopted it would be literally and fairly enforced; then the answer is evident, and that all men, regardless of color or party affiliation, who could not comply with the requirement of the law would be disfranchised, thousands of them, not because they are undesirable or vicious citizens, but because they themselves or their fathers failed to do something forty years ago which the super-wise politician of Maryland today say they should have done. It is to this particular class of our fellow citizens and neighbors, that it is our purpose to particularly refer in this letter. The sturdy, thrifty, capable and desirable citizenship of Garrett county, is made up largely of men of German birth, or their direct descendants, and among them we find a large number of Germans who adopted Maryland as their home and who would fight to defend her honor, but since they failed to apply for their naturalization papers prior to January 1st, 1869, the proposed amendment declares that neither they nor their sons would be qualified to register and vote in the elections of the county and state. I have in mind a good law abiding German citizen of Garrett county who has been an active, faithful and loyal Democrat, respected and esteemed by his fellow men and in all respects worthy of all the privileges of citizenship, and in this case, as well as in thousands of parallel cases, the amendment would deprive many of our best citizens of their highest civil rights. Can anyone assert that the foreign-born residents of Maryland who became citizens by naturalization prior to 1869 are any better than those who were naturalized later, or that the sons of foreign born parents who voted before that year are any more deserving of the rights and privilege of citizenship than those of parents who did not vote until after that year? but such an unreasonable and unfair distinction is made in the amendment.

How many sons of foreign-born parents living in Garrest county today would be willing to go before a board of registrars and make oath that his father voted before 1869, and yet that is just what will be required of them should the suffrage amendment be ratified by the vote of the people at the election on the second day of next November.

The amendment proposition, therefore, does not seem to be a question of politics so much as a question of a square deal between man and man, and a fair man will not give his sanction to a movement which would rob his neighbor of his natural rights, no matter to what political faith that neighbor belonged, or from what nationality he sprung, so may every man in Garrett county, of all parties, who feels that the restrictions of the amendment would not disfranchise him, remember that by voting for its passage he is helping to disfranchise many of his neighbors who are as good and worthy as he is, and in the noble spirit of American fairness, cast his ballot against the measure choosing rather to be found enlisted in the common cause of humanity than in the company of political schemers.

J. B. E.

Bittinger, Sept. 27th.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE ADJOURNED MONDAY

General Shakenp in Oakland District Appointments—Rev. Reed New Superintendent.

The sixty-third annual session of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church came to a close at Mannington Monday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, after the reading of the appointments of the ministers to their various charges.

The day was one of suspence to all of the ministers and their friends, as it was expected that the appointments would be read at noon, but at that time a message came from the cabinet meeting, presided over by Bishop Wilson, that another session would be called at 2:30 in the afternoon when the appointments would be read. A large, anxious crowd gathered for the afternoon session, and after the meeting opened it was some time before the assignments were named. A large amount of routine business was taken up and dispensed with, and the resolutions adopted by the conference were read.

After the finishing of the business proceedings, all joined in singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," any the closing prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Hiatt, of Moundsville. Bishop Wilson then talked for some few minutes to the ministers, his remarks being very inspiring. He said that the appointments had been made after due consideration on the part of all concerned, and in the best manner that they were able to do, and it was hoped that they were satisfactory.

Bishop Wilson then read the appointments to the eager assemblage and the conference adjourned after the singing of "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

The appointments for Oakland District are as follows:

Oakland District—W. D. Reed, Superintendent.

Albright—C. J. Price.
Aurora—A. M. Crabtree.
Bayard—Renix Weese.
Blaine—W. W. Sutton.
Brandonville—E. S. Withers.
Bruceton—To be supplied.
Cranesville—Albert Engle.
Circleville—J. F. Funk.
Deer Park—J. A. Brumbaugh.
Davis—R. O. Phillips.
Etam—To be supplied.
Evansville—A. E. Barnes.
Friendsville—C. A. Powers.
Gormania—E. P. Idleman.
Hendricks—E. C. Bedford.
Horton—J. L. Marquess.
Howesville—Z. F. Shahan.
Kingwood—G. W. Bent.
Montrose—J. W. Engle.
Mt. Lake Park—P. Z. Musgrave.
Newburg—A. S. Wolfe.
Oakland—G. R. Williamson.
Parsons—Eugene Weaver.
Pendleton—P. W. Shrader.
Rowlesburg—J. H. Funk.
Sinclair—Andrew Moore.
St. George—W. H. Plum.
Thayerville—H. E. Friend.
Terra Alta—Asbury Mick.
Thomas—W. K. Stalnaker.
Tunnelton—M. W. Rider.

Rev. J. B. Workman, whose services as pastor of St. Paul's church in Oakland for the past five years have been an inspiration to many, goes to Wesley Chapel, Wheeling. Mr. Workman will preach his farewell sermon to the local congregation Sunday at which time the members of the local lodge Knights of Pythias, of which organization the minister is a loyal member, will be present in a body as a mark of esteem and the brotherly affection in which Mr. Workman is held by his fellow Pythians.

Dr. R. B. Ward, the retiring District Superintendent, has been returned to the Cameron church of which he was pastor when he was elevated to the superintendency of the Oakland District.

Rev. J. O. Bolton, of the Park, goes to Sutton, W. Va., taking the place of Rev. Williamson, who comes to Oakland, and whose reputation as a strong, forceful speaker and an excellent, God-loving man has preceded him.

Rev. G. W. Kepler will be stationed at Wallace, Morgantown District, where we know he will gather about him many warm friends.

The new superintendent of Oakland District, Rev. W. D. Reed, comes to his work well equipped mentally and physically to crrry it on along the same lines laid down by his predecessor, Dr. Ward, who has been eminently successful.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two firs' class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

OCTOBER WEATHER

Frost and Snow Flurrieo Will Show Up During Month.

Peter R. Smith promises us rather nice weather for October. Plenty of sunshine and just enough frost and snow flurries to let us know winter is coming. His forecast follows:

General cloudiness, a high temperature, and threatning weather will prevail as September passes over to October.

A storm wave will start in the west on the 2nd, continuing on transit to the 5th over the different sections of the country.

The conditions attending the wave denote rain, wind and some electric action of the wave as it passes on east. A touch of autumnal weather will follow on its trail on the northern border of the country and also mountain sections may have an early view of sleet and snow. Frosts are likely to show up in central parts where the absence of clouds will permit on the mornings of the 5th or 6th.

On the 9th and 10th some changes in weather conditions will show up which will be attended by an increase in the heat of the temperature, bringing on changes in the course of air currents and then followed by cooler weather.

As the 12th is reached clouds will begin to unite, the temperature will increase in heat, and conditions denoting the formation of a storm wave will be apparent. The wave will be central on the 14th. As it moves on east it will increase in strength and spread in area till most sections of the country will be reached in some form of disturbance, either in rain, wind and changes of temperature. Thunder and lightning will be experienced at a number of places. The northern lakes will have a touch of autumnal storms. The period will wind up in central parts with clearing cooler weather and frosty mornings will appear about the 15th or 16th.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st the disturbing forces denote cold rains and winds from the northwest and also several days of unpleasant weather. As the clouds pass away from the sky bright days and frosty nights will appear.

The 27th and 28th denotes the center of a storm period. At the beginning of the period a high temperature will prevail and spread over most parts of the country. The disturbing elements indicate intense storms touching most parts with rain, wind and thunder and lightning. High autumnal winds will prevail on the northern lakes and also at many other places.

At the winding up of the period the hand of winter will be present and exhibit some snow flurries over many parts of the country.

GRANTSVILLE.

The issues of the campaign are now being discussed upon the platform and in the press, as appropriate to this occasion we present for your thoughtful consideration a matter that deeply concerns and should be of interest to all.

Eternal vigilance, as you well know, is the price of liberty, which will wilt and perish if not safeguarded by vigilant, resourceful minds, patriotic hearts and strong arms. We must think and think seriously, work hard and conscientiously, and be ever alert and vigilant, if the sacred trust handed to us by our fathers, this precious inheritance of freedom, is not to become a comic imitation of real democracy, and government of the people, for the people, by the people become first a farce and then vanish from the face of the earth.

The Republican party presents for our consideration the best men to be found within their ranks and the principle they represent is "honest suffrage for honest men."

The Democratic party presents the names of her best men and while nothing can be said of them personally, politically they are contending for an issue that should bring the blush of shame to the face of every honest man within their party ranks. When they attempt to deprive the poor but honest man of one of the few privileges which he enjoys, and that is his right to vote and have that vote counted.

The People's Party, as we understand the situation, is first, last and all the time for the reelection of Judge Boyd, and the people are wondering why the party was ever born.

Then it becomes the voters' duty to weigh the issues for which each party stands, and we fail to see how any fair minded man, be he either Republican, Democrat, or no party man, can help but vote for the standard bearer in Garrett county, Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, and all the men on the Republican ticket from Williams to Sinceil, for they certainly stand for "honest suffrage for honest men."

A REPUBLICAN FROM PRINCIPLE.

Grantsville, Md., Oct. 6, 1909.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

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What humans are chiefly hunting for nowadays is inspiration in one form or another. This story cannot fail to give its reader inspiration, and therefore its value can hardly be overestimated. The magic of the love of man for woman, that, aroused simply by the sound of a voice, causes a young millionaire to cross oceans and traverse foreign lands to find his fate was never better pictured. The story is intensely romantic and alluringly mysterious. The insidious evils of unwise marriage with foreign "noblemen" are cleverly shown, and the familiar Italian brand of intrigue is laid bare. The author shows that the reward of patience and purity is happiness and that the wages of sin is death. He makes you laugh when he pictures the adventures of an American comic opera troupe stranded in foreign lands. He makes you thrill with the wanderlust when he describes La Bella Napoli and the vine covered slopes that rim the Mediterranean.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOICE IN THE FOG.

Out of the unromantic night out of the somber blurring January fog, came a voice lifted in song, a soprano, rich, full and round, young, yet matured, sweet and mysterious as a night bird's, haunting and elusive as the murmur of the sea in a shell—a lilt from "La Fille de Mme. Angot," a light opera long since forgotten in New York. Hillard, genuinely astonished, lowered his pipe and listened.

The voice rose and sank and soared again, drawing nearer and nearer. It was joyous and unrestrained, and there was youth in it, the touch of spring and the breath of flowers. The music was Lecocq's—that is to say, French—but the tongue was of a country which Hillard knew to be the garden of the world. Presently he observed a shadow emerge from the yellow mist, to come within the circle of light, which, faint as it was, limned in against the nothingness beyond the form of a woman. She walked directly under his window.

As the invisible comes suddenly out of the future to assume distinct proportions which either make or mar us, so did this unknown cantatrice come out of the fog that night and enter into Hillard's life, to readjust its ambitions, to divert its aimless course, to give impetus to it and a directness which hitherto it had not known.

"Ah!"

He leaned over the sill at a perilous angle, the bright coal of his pipe spilling comet-wise to the areaway below. He was only subconscious of having spoken, but this syllable was sufficient to spoil the enchantment. The voice ceased abruptly, with an odd break. The singer looked up. Possibly her astonishment surpassed even that of her audience. For a few minutes she had forgotten that she was in New York; she had forgotten the pain in her heart; there had been only an irresistible longing to sing.

Though she raised her face, he could distinguish no feature, for the light was behind. However, he was a man who made up his mind quickly. Brunette or blond, beautiful or otherwise, it needed but a moment to find out. Even as this decision was made he was in the upper hall, taking the stairs two at a bound. He ran out into the night bareheaded. Up the street he saw a flying shadow. Plainly she had anticipated his impulse. She was gone. He cupped his ear with his hand in vain. There was nothing but fog and silence.

"Well, if this doesn't beat the Dutch!" he murmured.

He laughed disappointedly. It did not matter that he was three and thirty. He still retained youth enough to feel chagrined at such a trivial defeat. Here had been something like a genuine adventure, and it had slipped like water through his clumsy fingers.

"Deuce take the fog! But for that I'd have caught her."

But reason promptly asked him what he should have done had he caught the singer. Yes, supposing he had, what excuse would he have had to offer? Who could she be? What peculiar whimsical freak had sent her singing past his window at 1 o'clock of the morning? A grand opera singer returning home from a late supper? But he dismissed this opinion even as he advanced it. He knew something about grand opera singers. They attend late suppers, it is true, but they ride home in luxurious carriages and never risk their golden voices in this careless if romantic fashion. As for being a comic opera star, he refused to admit the possibility, and he relegated this well satisfied constellation to the darks of limbo. He had heard a voice.

A policeman came lumbering over to add or subtract his quota of interest in the affair. Hillard wisely stopped and waited for him.

"I heard a woman singin'," the guardian of the law said roughly.

"So did I."

"Huh! See her?"

"For a moment," Hillard admitted.

"Well, we can't have none o' this in the streets. It's disorderly."

"My friend," said Hillard, rather annoyed at the policeman's tone, "you don't think for an instant that I was directing this operetta?"

"Think? Where's your hat?"

Hillard ran his hand over his head. The policeman had him there. "I did not bring it out."

"Too warm and summery, huh? It don't look good. I've been watchin' these parts fer a leddy. They call her Leddy Lighttinger, an' she has some o' the gents done to a pulp when it comes to liftin' jools an' trinkets. Somebody fergits to lock the front door, an' she finds it out. Why did you come out without yer lid?"

"Just forgot it, that's all."

"Which way'd she go?"

"You'll need a map and a search light. I started to run after her myself. I heard a voice from my window; I saw a woman; I made for the street; niente!"

"Huh?"

"Niente, nothing!"

"Oh, I see—dago. Seems to me now that this woman was singin' I-taly-an too." They were nearing the light, and the policeman gazed intently at the hatless young man. "Why, it's Mr Hillard! I'm surprised. Well, well! Some day I'll run in a bunch o' these chorus leddies, jes' fer a lesson. They git lively at the restaurants over on Broadway, an' thin they raise the dead with their singin', which often as not is anything but singin'. An' here it is after 1."

"But this was not a chorus lady," replied Hillard, thoughtfully reaching



Out of the somber fog came a voice lifted in song

into his vest for a cigar. "The lady had a singing voice."

"Huh! They all think alike about that. But meibe she wasn't head at the business. Anyhow"—

"It was rather out of time and place, eh?" helpfully.

"That's about the size of it. Fer Leddy Lighttinger is a case. She has us all thinkin' on our nights off. Cleer an' edjicated an' jabbers in half a dozen tongues. It's a thousand to the man who jugs her. But she don't sing; at least they ain't any report to that effect. Perhaps your leddy was jes' larkin' a bit. But it's got to be stopped."

Hillard passed over the cigar, and the policeman bit off the end, nodding with approval at such foresight. "Didn't get a peep at her face?"

"Not a single feature. The light was behind her."

"An' how was she dressed?"

"In fog, for all I could see."

"On the level now, didn't you know who she was?" The policeman gave Hillard a sly dig in the ribs with his club.

"On my word!"

"Some swell, mebbe."

"Undoubtedly a lady. That's why it looks odd—why it brought me into the street. She sang in classic Italian. And, what's more, for the privilege of hearing that voice again I should not mind sitting on this cold curb till the milkman comes around in the morning."

"That wouldn't be fer long," laughed the policeman, taking out his watch and holding it close to the end of his cigar. "Twenty minutes after 1. Well, I must be gittin' back to me beat. Been to Italy?"

"I was born there," patiently.

"No! Why, you're no dago!"

"Not so much as an eyelash. The stork happened to drop the basket there, that's all."

"Ha, I see! Well, Amerika is good enough fer me an' mine," complacently.

"I dare say!"

"An' if this stogy continues to behave we'll say no more about the vanishin' leddy." The policeman strolled off, his suspicions in nowise removed. He knew many rich young bachelors like Hillard. If it wasn't a chorus lady it was a prima donna, which was not far from being the same thing.

Hillard regained his room and leaned with his back to the radiator. He had an idea. It was rather green and salad, but as soon as his hands were warm he determined to put this idea into immediate use. The voice had stirred him deeply, stirred him with the longing to hear it again, to learn what extraordinary impulse had loosed the song.

Never the winter came with its weary round of rain and fog and snow that his heart and mind did not fly over the tideless southern sea to the land of his birth if not of his blood—Sorrento, that jewel of the sun bathed cliffs!

With a quick gesture of both hands—Latin, always Latin—he crossed the room to a small writing desk, turned on the lights and sat down. After several attempts he realized that the letter he had in mind was not the simplest to compose. There were a dozen futile efforts before he produced anything like satisfaction. Then he filled out a small check. A little later he stole downstairs, around the corner to the local branch of the postoffice and returned. It was only a blind throw, such as dicers sometimes make in the dark. But chance loves her true gamester, and to him she makes a faithful servant.

He picked up a novel. "I should be sorely tempted to call any other man a silly ass, Leddy Lightfinger—it would be a fine joke if my singer turned out to be that irregular person."

He fell to reading, but soon yawned. He shied the book into a corner, drew off his boots and cast them into the hall. A moment after his valet appeared, gathered up the boots and waited.

"I want nothing, Giovanni. I have only been around to the postoffice."

"I heard the door open and close four times, signor."

"It was I. If this fog does not change I shall want my riding breeches to morrow morning."

"It always rains here," Giovanni remarked.

"Not always. There are pleasant days in the spring and summer. It is because this is not Italy. The Hollander wonders how any reasonable being can dwell in a country where they do not drink gin. It's home, Giovanni. Rain pelts you from a different angle here. There is nothing more. You may go. It is 2 o'clock, and you are dead for sleep."

But Giovanni only bowed. He did not stir.

"It is seven years now, signor."

"So it is—seven this coming April."

"I am now an American citizen and may return to my good Italia without danger."

"That depends. If you do not run across any official who recognizes you."

Giovanni spread his hands. "Official memory seldom lasts so long as seven years. The signor has crossed four times in this period."

"I would gladly have taken you each time, as you know."

"Oh, yes! But in two or three years the police do not forget. In seven it is different."

"Ah!" Hillard was beginning to understand the trend of this conversation. "So, then, you wish to return?"

"Yes, signor. I have saved a little money," modestly.

"A little?" Hillard laughed. "For seven years you have received fifty American dollars every month, and out of it you do not spend as many copper centesimi. I am certain that you have 20,000 lire tucked away in your stocking—a fortune!"

"I buy the blacking for the signor's boots," gravely.

Hillard saw the twinkle in the black eyes. "I have never," he said truthfully, "asked you to black my boots."

"Penance, signor, penance for my sins, and I am not without gratitude. There was a time when I had rather cut off a hand than black a boot. But all that is changed. We of the Sabine hills are proud, as the signor knows. We are Romans out there. We despise the cities, and we do not hold out our palms for the traveler's pennies. I am a peasant, but always remember the blood of the Caesars. Who can say? Besides, I have held a sword for the church. I owe no allegiance to the puny house of Savoy." There was no twinkle in the black eyes now. There was a ferocious gleam. "Pardon, signor. I grow boastful. I am old and should know better. But does the signor return to Italy in the spring?"

"I don't know, Giovanni. I don't know. But what's on your mind?"

"Nothing new, signor," with eyes cast down to hide the returning lights.

"You are a bloodthirsty ruffian!" said Hillard shortly.

"I am as the good God made me. Besides, the holy father will do something for one who fought for the cause."

"He will certainly not countenance bloodshed, Giovanni."

"He can absolve it."

"I was in hopes you had forgotten."

"Forgotten! The signor will never understand. She was so pretty and youthful and innocent! She sang like the nightingale. Up with the dawn, to sleep with the stars. We



"Seven years! It is a long time to wait."

were alone, she and I. The sheep supported me, and she sold her roses and dried lavender. It was all so beautiful—till he came. Ah, had he loved her! But a plaything, a pastime! The signor never had a daughter. What is she now? A nameless thing in the streets!" Giovanni raised his arms tragically. The boots clattered to the floor. "Seven years! It is a long time for one of my blood to wait."

"Enough!" cried Hillard, but there was a hardness in his throat at the sight of the old man's tears. Where was the proud and stately man, the black bearded shepherd in faded blue linen, in picturesque garters, with his reedlike pipe, that he, Hillard, had known in his boyhood days? "I can give you only my sympathy for your loss," said Hillard, "but I abhor the spirit of revenge which cannot find satisfaction in anything save murder."

Giovanni bowed gravely and made off with his boots. Hillard remained staring thoughtfully at the many colored squares in the rug under his feet. It would be lonesome with Giovanni gone. The old man had evidently made up his mind. But the woman with the voice, would she see the notice in the paper? And if she did would she reply to it? What a foundation for a romance! Bah! He prepared for bed.

To those who reckon earthly treasures as the only thing worth having John Hillard was a fortunate young man. That he was without kith or kin was considered by many as an additional piece of good fortune. Born in Sorrento, in one of the charming villas which sweep down to the very brow of the cliffs, educated in Rome up to his fifteenth year, taken at that age from the dreamy drifting land and thrust into the noisy, bustling life which was his inheritance; fatherless and motherless at twenty, a college youth who was forever mixing his Italian with his English and being laughed at, hating tumult and loving quiet, warm hearted and impulsive, yet meeting only habitual reserve from his compatriots whichever way he turned, it is not to be wondered at that he preferred the land of his birth to that of his blood.

The old house in which he lived was not in the fashionable quarter of the town, but that did not matter. Nor did it vary externally from any of its unpretentious neighbors. A cook, a butler and a valet were his retinue.

Giovanni sought his own room at the end of the hall, squatted on a low stool and solemnly began the business of blacking his master's boots. He was still as lean and tall as a Lombardy poplar, this handsome old Roman. His hair was white; there was now no black beard on his face, which was as brown and creased as Spanish levant, and some of the fullness was gone from his chest and arms, but for all that he carried his fifty odd years lightly. He worked swiftly tonight, but his mind was far away from his task.

There was a pitiful story, commonplace enough—a daughter, a loose living officer, a knife flung from a dark alley, the sudden flight to the south. Hillard had found him wandering through the streets of Naples, hiding from the carabinieri as best he could. Hillard contrived to smuggle him on the private yacht of a friend. He found a peasant who was reconsidering the advisability of digging sewers and laying railroad ties in the Eldorado of the west. A few pieces of silver and the passport changed hands. With this Giovanni blandly hid his way into the United States. After one time he applied for citizenship, and through Hillard's influence it was accorded him. He solemnly voted when elections came round and hoarded his wages, like the thrifty man he was. Some day he would return to Rome or Naples or Venice or Florence, as the case might be, and then!

When the boots shone dawlessly he carried them to Hillard's door and softly tiptoed back. He put his face against the cold window. He, too, had heard the voice. How his heart hurt him with its wild hope! But only for a moment. It was not the voice he hungered for. The words were Italian, but he knew that the woman who sang them was not.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.. 10-8t

Circumstances.

Circumstances: The man of genius creates them, the man of talent uses them, the fool looks at them without seeing them.—Charles Narrey.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf



Don't Preach About Home Trade

and at the same time send your orders for job printing out of town. Your home printer can do your work just as good, and in nine cases out of ten he can beat the city man's prices, because he pays much less for running expenses. By sending your next printing order to this office you'll be better satisfied all around, and you'll be *keeping the money at home.*

NOTICE OF Registration of Voters.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 31, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respective Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, September 28,

Tuesday, October 5,

and on

Tuesday, October 12,

for revison only

(No one can Register after Tuesday, October 5.)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts and for the purpose of performing all others duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registration for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for purpose aforesaid in the storeroom of G. Engle in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Bamb Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Matthews' Building on Alder street in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM TURNER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 1 of Garrett County.

JASPER GUARD,
TAYLOR FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 2 of Garrett County.

NOAH WARNICK,
ELISHA B. CURST,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 3 of Garrett County.

STEPHEN F. BROADWATER,
J. H. PRICE
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 4 of Garrett County.

ADAM J. RICHTER,
CONRAD SPIKER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 5 of Garrett County.

WM. G. MATTINGLY,
NATHAN H. CASTEEL,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 6 of Garrett County.

W. H. BARTLETT,
P. T. LIPSCOMB,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 7 of Garrett County.

JAMES W. MASON,
GUY YUTZY,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 8 of Garrett County.

FLOYD CROWE,
RICHARD MCKENZIE,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 9 of Garrett County.

SEBASTIAN HINEBAUGH,
BENJ. F. THRASHER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 10 of Garrett County.

PETER F. MICHAELS,
WM. H. JACOB,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 11 of Garrett County.

J. TURNER LOHR,
SIMON BRENNEMAN,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 12 of Garrett County.

L. C. HAMILL,
DANIEL FICHTNER,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 13 of Garrett County.

JAMES A. DELAWDER,
BERT C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration for Election District No. 14 of Garrett County.

D. M. MASON, Pres.,
C. V. GUARD,
S. LAWTON,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.
EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

And Listen to Its Dictates.

Washington: Keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE SUMMER RALLIES.

Past State Master Horton of Michigan Gives Some Excellent Suggestions.

The grange field day or rally is nowhere more successful than in the busy grange state of Michigan, and that success is largely due to the efforts of Past Master Horton. In the last number of the state lecturer's bulletin he answers some timely questions on the subject. They are as follows:

What are some of the essentials of success on the part of a committee on arrangements for a grange rally?

First, an earnest, active desire to make the rally a success as a strengthener and builder of grange sentiment in the vicinity where held; second, a fixed plan for program, advertising and all essential details thoroughly prepared and executed; third, make the plan broad and liberal so all farmers will feel free to attend. Prepare for enjoyment as well as profit, but do not let side attractions interfere with a deliberate rendition of the program.

Will you kindly give a few suggestions to lecturers in making up a program for a rally?

So far as possible have all subjects, speeches, recitations and songs of such a nature and character as to turn the thoughts of all listeners toward the grange. Patrons should be on the grounds early so as to meet and to greet all arrivals, and especially strangers need to be shown about details and plans for the day. The program should be broad in that, extra from the main speaker, who will cover a general ground, the ladies, young people and children may be recognized.

What are a few appropriate topics for addresses or papers by local speakers at 1909 rallies?

Organization of farmers a necessity of the day.

The grange is the ideal form and plan of organization.

The farmers unorganized are at the mercy of other organized interests.

Success on the broader basis means social, intellectual and business contact, and organization gives it.

The grange stands for all that is progressive and ideal in farm life.

The grange creates independence in the farmer man and woman, and by their respecting themselves others respect them.

Will you give a few pertinent pointers for state speakers to observe?

Keep in mind that a rally is a grange occasion and as such is worthy of thorough preparation. The grange is independent of all partisan politics and personal ambitions, and because of this a rally speaker should studiously avoid all these lest his influence will be adverse to the real cause he represents. Be earnest in presenting the grange cause, for in no other way can the confidence of hearers be secured. Do not be timid in urging benefits of farmers, for, as agriculture prospers, so do all others interests, and this cannot be truthfully said of any other interest. G. B. HORTON.

Pomona Day Program.

Prepared by Miss Nellie A. Mayo, Pomona of Michigan state grange. The hall should be decorated with autumn leaves and fruit, while Pomona's station should be made particularly attractive for the occasion:

Music by the grange.

Roll call, each one giving helpful suggestion in regard to fruit culture.

Spraying fruit, the best method for all fruits.

The best way to make a strawberry bed.

Growing small fruit for market.

Up to date methods of marketing fruit.

Fruit growing for women.

The growing of currants. Why do not farmers grow more of them?

Fruit for the general farmer.

Fruit and its place on the menu for the farmer's table.

Fruit as a means of health and beauty.

Improved methods in canning and pickling.

Apples as a money crop.

How best to sell and market the apple crop.

South Dakota Grange.

On April 13 the South Dakota state grange was organized. There were sixteen subordinate granges represented. Charles B. Hoyt of Dempster was elected master. An address was given by S. J. Conklin, who was a member of the Order forty years ago, when it was flourishing in that state. After the installation of the new officers the patrons visited the State college, where a public meeting was held in the evening. President R. L. Slagle of the State college delivered an address on "The College and Grange." A committee was appointed to organize a grange fire insurance company. The sixth degree was conferred upon forty-five candidates. H. I. Stearns was appointed general deputy for the state.

South Dakota's State Master.

Charles B. Hoyt, formerly identified with grange work in New Hampshire and overseer of the state grange, is now located at Dempster, S. D., and was recently elected master of the new state grange of that state.

Gloomy shadows oft will flit
If you have the wit and grit
Just to laugh a little bit.
—J. Edmund V. Cook.

Obliging Jordan.

By W. F. Bryan.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

"Well, sir?"

George Jordan swung around in his office chair and regarded Sidney Harlan with a portentous frown.

"I though I told you not to bother me again about Vera until you had money enough to support a wife."

"You did," assented Sidney, "but, you see"—

"I don't see you," broke in Jordan, "and I have had an eye on you, too, sir. You have some $8,000 in the bank, drawing 3 per cent. I offered you an opportunity to invest it at 10 per cent, and you refused."

"But, you see, I thought"—

"That's the trouble. You don't think right!" thundered Jordan. "You are afraid to risk it in a speculation which, I believe, will do better even than the 10 per cent I prophesied. Then you hang on to that absurd farm which is 'bound to be valuable some day' because it is on the water front."

"It is valuable already," interrupted Sidney. "In a year from now"—

"It will be worth just as much as it is worth today and will be the same five years hence. A paltry bank account and a hundred acres of your farm, and yet you insist that you are entitled to come here and bother me about Vera every six months. It's absurd. It wastes my time."

"But this time"— broke in Sidney pleadingly.

"Last time it was the rumor that a trolley line was to be built, and you wanted to cut your farm up into building lots. You're dippy about the value of that land. I've got 200 acres more



"YOU'RE PAYING TWICE WHAT THAT LAND IS WORTH."

than that I'll sell you for your $8,000 cash. That's about $40 an acre."

"I'll take you," agreed Sidney as he drew out his check book. "Will you have the transfer made out at once?"

Jordan stared incredulously. It seemed too good to be true. Though he was a rich man, Jordan was terribly pressed for ready cash with which to swing certain deals, and this $8,000 would solve several financial problems.

Rising, he led the way across the hall to the offices of his lawyers, instructing them to make out a deed to Harlan, and the latter sat down to wait for it, being assured that it would require but a few minutes.

The clerk did not explain that a similar deed had been drawn up only a few weeks before, when Jordan had sought to sell the ground for half of what he was getting from Harlan.

The deal had fallen through, and it only remained to recopy the document with the new name and terms. In twenty minutes Harlan owned the property and an office boy was on his way to the bank with the check for Jordan.

Harlan followed Jordan to his own offices, but at the door the elder turned.

"If you think you have won my admiration with any such grand stand play as this," he said brutally, "you have made a mistake. You're paying twice what that land is worth just to call my bluff. That's not the sort of man I want for a son-in-law. I want a man who can drive a bargain, not one who can be fooled the way you have been."

"If you will let me explain"— began Harlan; but, with a laugh, Jordan shut the door between them. He was still chuckling over the incident when a card was brought in, to be followed by a sharp, eager looking man, a local real estate agent.

"Uncommon cheerful you look," commented the newcomer as he took a chair uninvited.

"Just been turning down my daughter's suitor and getting rid of a lot of useless real estate by loading it on him," responded Jordan, with a chuckle. "That's the seventh time I've told Harlan that he couldn't marry Vera."

"And you sold him that parcel of land out by the lake?" asked the other man.

Jordan nodded. "And at forty an acre," he said, with a grin. "Got rid of the whole 200 acres. He's an idea that some of these days the land is going to be worth something. I knew he had $8,000 in bank, and I let him buy the lot for just what he had. I bet he can't even pay the taxes."

"You haven't delivered the deeds yet, have you?"

"Did you think I was going to give him a chance to cool off?" demanded Jordan. "That's not my way of doing business. I just took him across the hall and had the deeds drawn and turned over to him. The money is in the bank by now."

"And you can't possibly get it back?" asked the other man anxiously.

"I couldn't be forced to take it back," was the answer, followed by a rumbling laugh. "I've put that parcel on poor Harlan so tight that it's going to stick. What's worrying you about it?"

"Jordan, Harlan didn't tell you that he had given forty acres of his land to the Mower and Reaper people, did he?" asked the agent.

"They're going to take a site on the other side of the river," said Jordan. "I picked up a few acres cheap just the other side of their plant. They employ several thousand people, and there will be a fortune in sites for homes for the workmen."

"They were planning to build over there," said the visitor slowly, "but the cost of the land was run up when it was discovered who wanted it. Then Harlan came along and heard of the deal and gave them forty acres outright and looked to the other sixty to make his profit. Now you've made him a present of 200 acres for $40 when I came to offer you an even $100 an acre."

For a moment Jordan's face purpled. He knew the ground, and he knew that the 200 acres were about all that could be used by the factory and the town that would arise near by.

It would be impossible to pick up any more land, for Harlan's holdings were on a peninsula, and the Jordan tract was immediately behind that. On the other side of the road was a marsh that it would scarcely pay to fill in. Harlan had the game in his own hands.

The visitor took his departure when he found that Jordan had no land to sell, and the old man was left alone to think things over. As the result of his cogitations he reached for the telephone and called up his house.

"Is young Harlan there?" he asked when he heard his daughter's voice in answer. "Tell him to wait," he added. "Ask him to stay to dinner. We might as well settle when you two are to be married."

"I wanted to let him in on my information," explained Sidney when Vera demanded light on the peculiar message. "It seems that he wants his son-in-law to be able to do him, and—I did him—just to oblige."

"And you'll sell the land back to him?" urged Vera.

"Not a lot of it," asserted Harlan. "He wouldn't really like me if I did."

Effect of an "H."

A cockney whose name was Ogton, which he, following the usage of his class, pronounced Hogtown, settled at the beginning of the last century in the city of New York, where he did business as a trader. His prefixing of the "h" was the occasion of a postoffice story which Dunlap, the author of the "History of the Arts of Design," tells.

Before the clerks of the postoffice knew Ogton he called day after day to inquire if there were "any letters for John Hogtown."

"None, sir," was the invariable answer.

"Very strange," said he, feeling uneasy about the goods he had ordered from England and the bills of exchange he had remitted.

One day after the usual question, "Any letters for John Hogtown?" his eye, following the clerk, noticed that he was looking among the letters beginning with H.

"'Ollo!" cried he. "What are you looking there for? I said John Hogtown."

"I know it, sir, and I am looking for John Hogtown, and there's nothing for you."

"Nay, nay!" shouted John. "Don't look among the haitches. Look among the hoes." And among the O's were found a pile of letters addressed to John Ogton, which had been accumulating for many a week.

He Obeyed Orders.

Years ago when Clemenceau was the mayor of Martre and at the same time a deputy he opened a dispensary in the quarter, where advice was given free, for Clemenceau is a specialist in skin diseases. One day he noticed that he had just one hour in which to get his luncheon and go down to the chamber, where he had to interpellate the government. He called his assistant and said, "How many more patients are there waiting?"

"Six," replied the man.

Four of these six had their cases diagnosed, and Clemenceau, after another glance at his watch, said, "Tell the other two to undress at once, as I have only two more minutes to wait." One entered, and Clemenceau wrote out a prescription in the twinkling of an eye.

The last man came in as naked as the day when he was born. Clemenceau eyed him for a minute and then said: "You are suffering from no skin disease. What have you come here to worry me for?"

The man looked at him aghast for a minute and replied: "Skin disease? I never said I had a skin disease. Your man came in and told me to undress, M. le Depute, and I did so. All I wanted to ask you was to use your influence to get my sister a place in the postoffices in Algeria."

Clemenceau smiled, took his name and did use his influence.

THE LURE OF THE MASK

By HAROLD MacGRATH

A Fascinating Romance by One of the Most Popular Novelists of the Day

The Lure of the Mask



A story of the most alluring character in fiction. Such a woman in real life often decides the destiny of a nation. To read of her is as interesting and exciting as it would be to meet her. You will find the story fascinating from beginning to end.

By Harold MacGrath

THROUGH the popularity and merit of his earlier literary hits, "Arms and the Woman," "The Puppet Crown," "The Grey Cloak," "Half a Rogue" and "The Man on the Box," Mr. MacGrath has won high rank as a fictionist.

"The Lure of the Mask" is rated his best

The Opening Chapters appear in this Issue of The Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates,
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

THE JUDICIARY AND THE STRAUS AMENDMENT.

President Taft has condemned the Straus amendment. He has told the people of Maryland that it "is a violation of the spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment" which "ought to be voted down by everyone, whether Democratic or Republican, who is in favor of a square deal."

This is the language not only of the President of the United States, but of one who is a great statesman, a great constitutional lawyer, and who in his time has been a great Federal judge. No one on earth is better qualified to pass an opinion on the Straus amendment than is President Taft. He is sincere and honest. He is well-informed on the political situation in Maryland. He knows the motives behind this scheme and their dishonesty and utter disregard of human rights justly call forth his indignation. Such an outrage as this amendment proposes must arouse the wrath of every honest man, be he Democrat or Republican, just as it has aroused the wrath of the President.

But while the President's condemnation of the Straus amendment will be a call to arms to every Republican in the State, if such a thing were needed, it will have no weight with the corrupt Democratic oligarchy who are bent on the destruction and disruption of the Republican party in Maryland. Regardless of the views of the President, the Democratic organization continues with its survive-or-perish struggle to secure the adoption of the disfranchising amendment at the November election in order to make Maryland a one party State.

The Republicans of Western Maryland should make no mistake. They should not rest in fancied security. The Democratic party is determined to accomplish this purpose. It is determined to destroy the Republican party in Maryland. It was determined to do it in 1905, when it came forward with the Poe amendment, and it is even more determined to do it now, when it comes forward with the Straus amendment. And no matter what may be the fate of the Straus amendment, no matter how overwhelming a defeat it may receive at the hands of the people, the Democratic party will not be discouraged or abandon its project. As sure as the sun rises and sets it will come forward again after the next session of the Legislature with another disfranchising amendment aimed as a deathblow at the Republican party. And if again it is defeated, it will bide its time for the next attempt, for the Democratic party will be satisfied with nothing less than the adoption of a measure which will restrict the suffrage to an extent that will guarantee the practical extinction of the Republican party in this State.

But the Democratic party has two tasks to perform. It must not only secure the adoption of the disfranchising amendment by the people, but it must be in a position to have the measure upheld by the courts. But the Democratic party anti ipates no difficulty in the courts. It has provided and is endeavoring with much success to continue to provide for that contingency. It now has practically a monopoly of the judiciary of the State. As regards the Court of Appeals the Democratic party enjoys at present an unquestionable supremacy. This court, composed of one Republican and seven Democratic judges, stamps with the seal of its judicial approval the partisan election legislation of the Democratic party. It has done so in the past and will do so again in the future. These statements are sufficiently serious to require corroboration, which is furnished when we say that the Democratic Court of Appeals of Maryland has held that the intention of the voter cuts no figure and that if the crossmark extends even an infinitesimal distance beyond the margins of the box the ballot must be rejected. This decision of the Democratic Court of Appeals cost the Republican party many thousands of votes in the State of Maryland and is responsible more than anything else for the continued rule of the Democratic party in this State. And yet the Democratic party has the effrontery to describe this tribunal as "nonpartisan" and to ask the Republican voters of the Fourth Judicial Circuit to guarantee continued Democratic supremacy in that court by the election of the Democratic nominee for judge in this circuit. The attitude of the Democratic party is an insult to the intelligence of the well-informed and thinking Republicans of Western Maryland. We will not kiss the hand which smites us, for such is not the part of manhood. The life of the Republican party in this State is at stake, theatened by the Straus amendment, and back of that amendment, ready to ratify and enforce it, if adopted, stands a Democratic Court of Appeals. In the face of these facts it is more than manifest wisdom—it is mere self-preservation for the Republicans of the Western end of the State to avail themselves of the opportunity at hand and elect the able, upright and fearless nominee of the Republican party to the bench of the Court of Appeals. Any other course would be fantastic folly, would be to court destruction and lend aid and comfort to the corrupt Democratic organization which is determined that the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, of Roosevelt and Taft shall be exiled from power in this State.

IN THESE physical culture days some people display great agility in dodging taxes.

PEOPLE who are always harping on their troubles don't dispense a very high grade of music.

THE chairmanship of the new party was kept as close to the family as the boss could well keep it.

WE all like to brag of our ancestors, but sometimes forget to live so that our descendants can do the same thing.

RAYNER'S OPINION OF THE PREVIOUS EFFORTS OF HIS PRESENT PALS.

(Isidor Rayner in Baltimore News, October 18th, 1905.)

I want it to be distinctly known that there is no one in this State who feels more strongly than I do upon the subject of an educational test as a qualification for the right of suffrage, and the stronger this test is made within proper bounds the more it meets with my approval, and as an honest standard of of this sort would have substantially eliminated the negro and maintained the absolute supremacy of the white race in this State, it should have been submitted to the people in lieu of the proposition that is now before us. This wretched piece of jugglery which now confronts us was conceived in fraud and it will be executed in iniquity. It disfranchises thousands upon thousands of my fellow-citizens, lays low their hopes, deprives them of their vested political rights, places them upon a par and equality with every illiterate negro in every registration booth in Maryland, tosses away their citizenship, and makes it the toy and plaything of an irresponsible body of election officers; and right in this community, where they have lived an orderly and law-abiding people, invades their homes and firesides and proclaims the hideous doctrine that their posterity shall forever, politically, be banished and expatriated, because their ancestors selected the shores of Maryland as a congenial soil upon which to plant the tree of civil and religious liberty, under whose shade they could defy the oppressor's hand and breathe the unpolluted air of freedom.

SOME that attended the People's party convention, and others in sympathy with it are very sore. They say it was a conspiracy.

DOES the B. & O. R. R. pay its full quota of taxes in this county? If not, why?

CLOSED SEASONS FOR LOCAL GAME

Non-Shipment and Game Licenses as Applied to Garrett County.

The Maryland law as applied to Garrett county:

The last day of the open season is first, then the first day of the following open season—the time between, counting forward, is closed season:

Deer, Dec. 31—Oct. 1; dove, Dec. 24—Aug. 15; wild turkey, Nov. 30—Nov. 1; pheasant, Nov 30—Nov. 1; duck, April 10—Nov. 1; reed bird, ect., Nov. 1—Sept. 1; snipe, plover, May 1—Aug. 15; squirrel, no closed season; woodcock, Nov. 30—Oct. 1; rabbit, Feb. 1—Nov. 1; quail, Nov. 30—Nov. 10. Certain game cannot be shipped from county. Non-resident license, $25, fee 50c; get from clerk.

The non-resident license applies to guests of land owners in the county.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Shall We Have Home Rule?

Are the destinies of the people of the fourth judicial circuit to be controlled and decided by the silk stocking Democracy of Baltimore city with the assistance of a horde of Democratic officeholders and politicians from the other counties of the State? Have the people of this circuit sufficient intelligence to manage their own affairs, or are they so ignorant that they require the advice, the dictation and the guardianship of the Democracy of Baltimore and the remote parts of the State:

Perhaps the most desperate and defiant partisan act with which the Democracy of Maryland has ever insulted and offended the Republican party was the publication in Saturday's newspapers of a half page advertisement in which John P. Poe, author of the Poe amendment, and Isaac Lobe Straus, author of the Straus amendment, together with a bellowing herd of hidebound Democratic officeholders and politicians, have the effrontry to come into the open and advise the Republicans of this circuit to elect the Democratic nominee for the bench of the Court of Appeals. If ever there was the slightest scintilla of reason, real or imaginary, in favor of any Republican voter giving support to the Democratic nominee for the bench, the fact that **the high priests of disfranchisement, John P. Poe and Isaac Lobe Straus, want him here,** destroys it utterly and makes it null. These conspirators against the liberties of the people, these vote thieves, these arch-plotters for the destruction of the Republican party,—they are not short-sighted, **they plan for the future and look to a day when a Poe amendment or a Straus amendment will reach the Court of Appeals of Maryland.** Therefore no Republican must be elected to the bench. It must be guarded as the sacred citadel of Democracy, the final fortress of its hope, and when the great Republican party raises its honest eyes to the holy tribunal and in defence of its very existence asks adequate representation there, it is to be cursed for blasphemy and stoned to death for sacrilege by the partisan Democratic press of the State.

Published by authority of DeWarren H. Reynolds, **local attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company** and political agent of the Democratic nominee for the bench, we have searched this long list in vain for the name of any man whose advice can safely be followed by any voter who knows the glorious history of the great Republican party and desires it to continue to exist in Maryland. Ninety-nine per cent. of the names on the list have never before been heard of in Allegany County except in the capacity of Democratic officeholders. It does not contain a single prominent name, the owner of which has not drawn money from the State or national treasuries under Democratic administrations. **Those on the list who are not Democratic officeholders, Democratic politicians or merely plain Democrats, are the legal servants and hirelings of the big corporations, and in most cases the signers thereof answer all four descriptions.**

It is a significant fact that this list, published in the interest of the candidacy of Judge Boyd, is headed by Mr. Bernard Carter, **Baltimore Democrat and general counsel in Maryland for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.** Next on the list comes Mr. Isidor Rayner, Democratic officholder, who in speaking recently of the four years' Republican administration of Governor Lowndes used the following language:

"I assert that they were the most disgraceful that ever dishonored the political annals of Maryland. Public and private bills and measures were marketed to the highest bidder. Reports of committees were delayed to await the payment of the consideration they were sold for. The corridors of the State House were turned into an auction block and the halls of the General Assembly into a sutler's camp; and everywhere upon the avenues and highways of legislation the lobby reigned supreme and there was an unbroken carnival of riot and corruption."

So much for Mr. Rayner. Next on the list in sweet propinquity come the names of **John P. Poe and Isaac Lobe Straus, the heavenly twins,—the two Democrats who draw up disfranchising amendments** for their party. All these men are supporting the Straus amendment and it follows as a logical sequence that they want Democratic judges elected to the Court of Appeals. Next comes Mr. George R. Gaither, of Baltimore, a Republican corporation lawyer and general counsel of the Western Maryland Railroad and other Gould interests in Maryland. Then follows the name of Mr. Edgar H. Gans, Baltimore Democrat, skilled in making the worse appear the better reason and general counsel for the Consolidated Gas & Electric Company of Baltimore city, the most powerful corporation in the South operating exclusively in one State. Next on the list we discover with admiration mixed with awe that a man by the name of Whitlock has condescend to sign his name. Mr. Whitlock is a high-flier in the Maryland snobocracy, a man with very English ideas, don't you know, whose chief and only claim to fame rests on the agitation which he started a few years ago in favor of the wearing of silk gowns and powdered wigs by the judges of our Maryland courts. Going still further down the list we are gratified to find the name of a Democratic justice of the peace in Baltimore city, James B. Fechtig by name, considers himself competent to advise the Republican of this circuit as to their duty and lays down his onerous judicial burdens long enough to do so. And to cap the climax of absurdity and partisanship we find that even the soldiery of the Democratic State administration is lined up behind the Democratic nominee for the bench, when we discover on the list the name of another Baltimore Democrat, the redoubtable warrior and hero of many a stricken field, Colonel E. Baker Clotworthy, of the Maryland National Gaurds, otherwise known as the "State militia," which has paid Allegany county several memorable and pleasant visits and which many people think is maintained chiefly for possible emergencies in this region.

The Democratic party, in its blind and unreasoning partisanship, commits a supreme folly when it bases its campaign policy on the belief that the people of this circuit will submit to dictation from Baltimoreans or citizens of other counties. As regards our population, man for man, and total for total, the level of intelligence, education and wisdom, political and otherwise, is as high and higher in Allegany, Garrett and Washington counties than it is elsewhere in the State. There has been too much outside interference in this campaign and it all has been in behalf of the Democratic nominee fo the bench. Gratuitous advice from outsiders is a reflection upon the intelligence of our people, and when it comes from such Democrats as Bernard Carter, Edgar H. Gans, John P. Poe, Isaac Lobe Straus and Isidor Rayner, it transgresses the limits of patience and is obnoxious to the verge of insult. FOR TEN YEARS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MARYLAND HAS EXISTED UNDER THE DREAD AND SINISTER SHADOW OF DISFRANCHISEMENT. And now we find the united Democratic party and the united Democratic press, not of this circuit alone, but of the entire State, exhausting the weapons of partisan armory in a united, desperate and frantic effort to elect one more Democratic judge to the bench of a Court of Appeals which is already over whelmingly Democratic. This can mean but one thing, that **the Democratic party is determined at any cost to maintain its monopoly** of the highest court of the State. At the present time the fourth judicial circuit is the only section of the State in which the Republican party has in its power to elect a judge of the Court of Appeals. The Democratic party knows this, and therefore it levels all its guns at the Republican nominee for the bench in this circuit. The Democracy of Maryland is making a greater effort to defeat D. Lindley Sloan, Republican nominee for chief judge in this circuit, than it is to elect the combined Democratic State and county ticket. But this self assumed task of the Democracy of the State and of Baltimore city is one hopeless and impossible of accomplishment. The Republicans of the fourth judicial circuit are convinced that **the Republican party is as much entitled to adequate representation on the bench of the Court of Appeals of Maryland as is the Democratic party,** and they are determinee to have it.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:
L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
L. E. FRIEND, Merchant.
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant.
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant.
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer.
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH.
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

BOND.

The public school opened here Monday with an enrollment of about forty pupils and with Miss Merle Fowler as teacher.

The circular side of the DuBois & Bond Bros. large double mill is running this week. We enjoy hearing the rumble of the massive machinery again after the shut-down.

Clarence Bish and family and Hark Sterling and family are moving to Alexander, W. Va., this week, where they have accepted positions on the large new mill of the Croft Lumber Company. We regret to see these good people leave our town.

DuBois & Bond Bros. are sending out an average of about six cars of lumber each day.

It has been rumored that DuBois & Bond Bros. have bought the timber on the large tract of the North Maryland Lumber Company, but Mr. Bond says this rumor is unfounded. We are all looking forward with much interest to the time when this plant begins cutting timber on this tract.

We have not had much politics here this fall as the people generally are all of one mind and that is for the regularly nominated Republican ticket. We can easily see through the scheme of the People's party movement even if we are away back in the woods and we are wondering at some being so dead easy that live out in the open.

STOYER.

We are not dead, but were dreaming last week and here we come—"The Wide Awakes."

There are many indications that this is not always the land of sunshine and flowers. Jack Frost has visited us, and we are awakened to the fact that these beautiful autumn days are drawing to a close.

The farmers of this section are busy storing away their potatoes and fruit; shucking corn is also the order of the day.

The people of our town are rejoicing since Mr. Thos. Melvin has returned from Harrisburg, Pa., and brougth the good news that the mines of this place will resume work Oct. 4. It will take quite a while before we can begin work in earnest, as the mines are in very bad condition.

Mrs. B. F. Harvey and Miss Fannie Moon were visiting in town one day last week.

W. T. Stoyer made a business trip to Oakland last Friday. He was accompanied home by his niece, Miss Lyda Stoyer.

Mr. Ed. Tasker, former store manager of this place, made a business call here last week.

The saw mill owned by Mr. McHenry near here, was burned down last Friday night, but it will soon be in operation again.

Mrs. Elmer Tice and daughter were visiting at Dodson Sunday.

Mr. George Farris and daughter, Silvia, were visiting at Wilsonia Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Copeland, of Oakland, were visiting Mrs. Copeland's parents at this place for a few days.

Messrs. Jack Wilson, Henry Harper and Harrison Stoyer were the guests of Chas. Kidd Sunday last.

Messrs. Chas. and Albert Stoyer were visiting friends here Sunday.

Miss Sallie Cooper and Vieroy Cleary, of Oak Grove, were visiting in town last week.

Mrs. Mary Wilson has returned home after visiting friends near Blaine for a few days.

Misses Grace Riley and Ida Harvey were driving in town Sunday with the finest runabout and driving horse in this whole country.

Quite a number of our young people attended Epworth League at White Church Sunday night. IOLA.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Rev. J. O. Bolton has been taken from us after a year of satisfactory service as our pastor, and Rev. P. Z. Musgrave comes to us from the Newburg charge, and will preach Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Bolton goes to Sutton. It is now Mountain Lake Park charge, Deer Park and Bond having been placed in what was the Swanton charge but now becomes the Deer Park charge. The Mountain Lake charge will consist of Mt. Lake and Wesley Chapel. We will have preaching every Sunday and twice on every other Sunday.

Mr. B. F. Crane has moved from the Queenwood to his own residence in Loch Lynn.

Messrs. Rathbun & Sons are erecting an addition to their store room to be used as an office.

The natural gas company will put in a large street light in fron of the post-office—in Loch Lynn.

Mr. E. E. Friend attended Conference last week.

Mrs. Adam Long came home Sunday from the hospital in Cumberland.

Messrs. Paul and Willard Sperry have been given positions in the B. & O. office in Baltimore.

Mr. Erastus Rathbun is quite ill.

Rev. L. A. Rudisill has been confined to his home for a week past. He is now better but is not able for duty in the postoffice.

Mr. Walter G. Myers and family, of near Friendsville, moved last week to Mountain Lake Park where they are occupying a house controlled by the Hopkins agency.

FARM FOR $600

Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in Garrett County.

I offer 50 acres of land 2½ miles from railroad, near Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park, Md.; 40 acres improved; Two Orchards; Good Buildings. Buildings alone cannot be built for the price asked; fee simple. Terms reasonable.

For full particulars, see
ALBERT ASHBY, Oakland.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gormania, was in the city last Friday on business.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

Sheriff Austin Brown is in Cumberland today attending the Allegany County fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, of Deer Park, were in Oakland yesterday visiting relatives.

SHEEP FOR SALE—45 head of stock ewes; all young. W. McCULLOH BROWN, near Bayard, W. Va. 32-3t

Mr. D. F. Liller, of near Sunnyside, was in the city Monday afternoon when he called at this office.

Mrs. Geooge A. Williams and Miss Williams, of Kingwood, were in Oakland yesterday shopping.

Mr. W. R. Stull returned Tuesday morning from a brief visit to Philadelphia and other eastern points.

Miss Lily B. Hagans, of Morgantown and Mountain Lake Park, spent yesterday in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. Chas. Bill, of Grantsville, and niece, Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Michigan, are the guests of Miss Mary E. Koegel, 109 N. Mechanic street.—Cumberland News.

A number of Oakland people went to Cumberland this morning to attend the fair being held in that city this week.

Money to loan in amounts to suit borrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, 28-1t Attys.

Mr. Frank Browning, of Cumberland spent Tuesday in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning.

Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland last night on his way to Hanover, Pa., where he went on business.

Miss Won Robinson will leave Oakland today for Philadelphia where she will take a position in the Wanamaker stores.

Messrs. George W. and Lawson L. Loar, of Grafton, spent a few days in Oakland this week on a visit to their mother.

Mr. Mahlon Glotfelty, of near McHenry, was in the city last Sunday and Monday as the guest of his son, Mr. F. O. Glotfelty.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Friend and child, of Charleston, W. Va., are in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Dunham at their home on Pennington street.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor. COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

CONFERENCE MINUTES BEING PRINTED.

Contract Awarded This Office by Secretary J. B. Workman.

The work of printing the minutes of the sixty-third annual conference of the M. E. church has been awarded this office by the secretary, Rev. J. B. Workman, and work upon the same has already begun.

The minutes this year will practically be the same size and form as in years past, the only changes being those made to conform with the requirements adopted by the General Conference held in Baltimore a year or two ago.

Mrs. Henry W. McComas went to Baltimore Thursday night where she is spending the present week on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. S. E. Shirer, who spent a few days in Grafton as the guest of her sister, Mrs G. A Bolden, returned to her home in Oakland Monday evening.

The ladies of the Oakland Lutheran church are arranging to conduct a bazaar shortly. See announcement of the date in a later issue of this paper.

LOST—A hunting case gold watch on Wednesday night. Had a black fob attached. Reward if returned to W. R. Browning, Oakland, Md.

Unexpected demands for advertising space in our columns this week has crowded out quite a lot of other matter which will appear in later issues of THE REPUBLICAN.

The hour for holding the Sunday school session in St. Paul's M. E. church was changed last Sunday by a vote of the school from the 9:30 hour in the morning to 2:15 in the afternoon.

Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and C. F. Hammond went to Mannington, W. Va., last Friday to attend the closing sessions of the West Virginia Conference, returning to Oakland Monday afternoon.

Mr. Bernard Giessman returned to Washington, D. C., Monday morning after spending the summer in Oakland with his parents. Mr. Giessman is now in the government service in a clerical capacity.

Mr. Ralph Thayer, of the West Virginia University, Morgantown, came to Oakland Monday evening and on Tuesday was enrolled as one who will be qualified to vote next month. He returned to school Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John H. Sanders, of near Sunnyside, returned to his home last Friday from a three weeks' trip through the west, principally in Illinois and adjacent states, where he spent the the time very pleasantly with friends and relatives.

Mr. William J. Wilson, of District No. 8, made two trips to Oakland on business during the past week, thus beating his record of years, his limit being but one visit annually. All were pleased to meet the jovial gentleman, however.

Mr. G. A. Fraley returned to Oakland Sunday morning from a brief visit to his brother at Newell, W. Va., to which point he went, accompanied by Mrs. Fraley, last Wednesday. Mrs. Fraley remained in Wheeling as a patient in Dr. Hattie B. Jones' hospital, where she will remain until her health is restored.

Mr. Timothy Moon, son of Mr. Abraham Moon, of near Gormania, was brought to Oakland last Thursday night from Buckhannon, W. Va., where he was a student in the West Virginia Weslevan College, suffering with an attack of typhoid fever and after remaining in Oakland over night accompanied his father home Friday morning. Mr. Moon's condition, while not satisfactory is not at all alarming to his friends and family.

Mr. N. U. Bond, general manager of the Croft Lumber Company at Alexander, W. Va., accompanied by Mr. S. A. Kendall and Mr. J. H. Henderson, both of whom are financially interested in the concern, left Oakland Tuesday afternoon for Alexander in order to be present this morning when the large mill will be started and the first log cut. The editor of this paper acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to accompany the party and regrets very much his inability to do so on account of business requiring his presence in Oakland.

Our jovial friend, Harry Leatham, of Keyser, Md. was a visitor to this city one day last week and while here was showing his friends a relic of rare value. It was in the shape of a pocket knife evidently lost by some British soldier in General Forbes' army on its way to capture Fort Duquesne in 1758 and was recently found near Mr. Leatham's home. While the blade is badly corroded, the handle, which was made of bronze, is in a fine state of preservation. On the one side of the handle is the inscription "British Fleet 1757." On the other side is "Success to They." Mr. Leatham prizes the relic very highly and has refused flattering offers for it.—Meyersdale Republican.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland. Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL.
Swanton, Md.

MET WITH ACCIDENT.

Dr. M. C Hinebaugh Had a Narrow Escape Saturday Night.

Last Saturday night Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, of Oakland, had a narrow escape from serious injury and possibly death, when his buggy, drawn by two horses, was run down by one of the traction engines used in road construction work on Hooppole near the Dodge School house, about four miles north of town.

The physician was accompanied by his driver and was on his way to answer a professional call when the engine and buggy came together at one of the narrowest places in the roadway, the driver of the engine being unable to see the vehicle or horses until he was upon them. The buggy was crushed against the embankment on one side and the ponderous engine on the other when the occupants jumped out but retained control of the horses, the only injury resulting being a badly bruised leg sustained by Dr. Hinebaugh and the complete demolition of the front running gear of the buggy.

Crowded Out.

We have a lengthy communication from the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland which is unavoidably crowded out of the current issue of THE REPUBLICAN, but which will appear in our next issue.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to use the columns of your paper to express my heartfelt thanks to the members of Oak Lodge Number 8, I. O. O. F., and the good people of Mt. Lake Park for their sympathies expressed by their generous contributions and kindness shown during the illness of my wife. May all be liberally rewarded for same.

A. H. LONG.

Mt. Lake Park, Oct. 5.

THE DEATH RECORD.

A. H. GARLITZ.

Died, at the Hoffman Hospital, at Keyser, W. Va., on October 5th, of spinal disease, Mr. A. H. Garlitz, formerly of near Swanton, Garrett county. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. B. C. Feather, of Oakland.

SAMUEL B. JOHNS.

Died, at his home in New York, on October 5th, Samuel B. Johns, son of the late John and Mrs. Harriet Johns, of Mt. Lake Park. The news of the death of Mr. Johns will be received with many expressions of regret by his friends in Oakland and elsewhere, as he was well and favorably known. For the past ten years Mr. Johns has been connected with the Wall Street Journal. He leaves a wife and three children. He will be buried at Massilon, Ohio, tomorrow.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows: Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Class meeting at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., every Sunday.

Everybody cordially invited.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows: Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m. Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m. Ferndale—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Call for Your Letters.

Oakland Hotel (5), Mrs. Cora Solomon, Daniel Kean, Mrs L. J. Casey, Ruby D. Johnson, Miss Rhodenhouser, James L. Hammond, Prof. H. K. Powell, Ruby Forman, Chas. R. Welsh, Catherine Norris, Charles McCray, James Morgan, Rev. Geo. P. Wilson, Myrtle Willfong, J. T. Worthington, Mrs. Carrie L. Friend, Mrs. Editha Powell, Mrs. Frederick Hyde, J. Homer, Ed. Harvey, S. O. Thayer, May Brown.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Notice.

The undersigned will appreciate information that may lead to the whereabouts of George William Male, a lad of fourteen years, who has been in my charge for the past five years under an agreement with his mother. The boy has light hair, blue eyes, fair complected, rather thin in the face, small for his age and has small scar across his nose. Address A. J. Kolbfleisch, Oakland, Md.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September, 1909.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator.
Merrill, Md.

REPUALICAN RALLY!

The Republican Campaign in Garrett County will be opened

Saturday, October 9, 1909,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK P. M.,

By a monster Mass Meeting to be held in the

OAKLAND OPERA HOUSE,

To be addressed by Three of the most Brilliant Orators of Maryland, namely:

HON. FRANK E. WILLIAMS,

The Republican Candidate for Comptroller of the State.

Gen. L. A. Wilmer and Ex-Congressman Charles R. Shirm.

Who will discuss the ISSUE of the Campaign

Republicans generally are urgently requested to attend; Democrats are invited and all others who believe in Good Government and are opposed to the proposed Constitutional Amendment will be cordially welcomed.

This occasion will be enlivened by the presence of the

OAKLAND & DEER PARK Bands

Which organizations will furnish delightful music throughout the evening.

Ladies are especially invited to be present.

Meetings will also be held at the following places and on the dates named, to be addressed by

HON. CHARLES R. SHIRM.

Candidates on the local ticket will also be present and speak

RED HOUSE, Oct 9th,	CRELLIN, Oct. 14th,
SHOOK SHOP, Oct. 12th	DEER PARK, Oct 15th,
SWANTON, Oct. 13th,	BRAY SCHOOL HOUSE, 16th

Music will be furnished at these meetings by the well known DEEP PARK CORNET BAND.

The meetings will all be held at 7.30 p. m.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

FOREST DAMAGES.

Last Year Memorable for Forest Fire Destruction.

Forest fires are causing considerable damage in many parts of the country at present. It will be several months before the total destruction is known for the fire season has considerable time to run. In figuring out this year's losses, it will be natural to make comparison with losses for last year, which, according to Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, will cause 1908 to be long remembered.

"A dry season, combined with what seemed to be even more than the usual indifference toward small fires which might easily have been extinguished at the start," says Mr. Cleveland, "caused destructive conflagrations in practically every state, with losses aggregating $100,000,000. In comparison with the havoc wrought elsewhere, the damage done to the National Forests was exceedingly slight. Had fires raged within the Forests as they did outside, they would have destroyed timber worth $30,000,000—enough to run the Forest Service for six years. Moreover, it is practically certain that most if not all of the damage which was done might have been prevented had the forests been fully manned.

"Finally, the estimates of loss made by the service on National Forests are particularly searching, and take full account of the injury done to young growth. Commonly estimates of loss from forest fires are based upon the damage done to standing timber and to property; they do not reckon the usually far greater loss in injury or destruction of young growing stock."

The methods by which the government keeps down the fire losses in the National Forests include:

1. Constant and systematic patrol by picked forces of rangers and guards.

2. The construction of roads, trails and telephone lines, which facilitate the massing of large fire-fighting forces.

3. The construction of fire lines which, in some instances, check the spread of fire without human help.

4. The equipment of the forests with fire-fighting tools and other supplies necessary in fighting fires. The supplies of tools are kept at convenient points at all times, in order to have them easily accessible to Forest officers in case fires break out.

5. Cooperation with railroads, timberland owners, and settlers in fire protection, in this way making it possible to protect both the lands of the companies and the Forest Service at a much smaller cost to the Government than would be the case were the National Forest lands alone protected by the local officers.

Just as the practice of forestry is important in the movement for the conservation of all natural resources, so is the protection of the forests from fires important in the furtherance of rational forest work. In fact, forestry in many instances means nothing more than conservative lumbering and the prevention of forest fires. Uncle Sam realizes that only through the wise use and care of the forests will it be possible to make natural timberland permanently productive. The practice of forestry does not mean abbreviating the use of the land. Instead, conservative lumbering and protection of the young growth from fire will bring about a steadily increasing use, for with cultivation and care the yield of the forest increases and the product improves in the same way that the value of the farm increases under a proper system of management.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.
C. J. NEWMAN.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 10, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxiii, 11-24. Memory Verse, 11—Golden Text, Ps. xci, 2—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The two great events of this chapter are Paul testifying before the Jewish council and his being sent to Felix, the governor of Caesarea. The chief captain, having rescued him from the Jerusalem mob and having given him permission to speak to them from the stairs before being taken into the castle, was greatly perplexed when, after a time of great silence and patient listening, the multitude suddenly became full of frenzy because of something he said. As Paul had spoken in Hebrew the chief captain knew not what he had talked about nor what stirred them so. He was about to extort from the prisoner by scourging the reason of their outcry when Paul told him he was a Roman citizen.

Paul's first utterance drew forth a rebuke from the high priest and a command to smite him on the mouth. Jesus was probably smitten thus (John xviii, 2), but he answered meekly. Paul not so meekly at first. Perceiving that some of those present were Pharisees and some Sadducees, Paul acknowledged himself a Pharisee and said, "Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question," for the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit, but the Pharisees confess both (verses 6, 8). This led to a strife between the two parties, the Pharisees taking Paul's part and crying: "We find no evil in this man. Let us not fight against God." The strife between the two parties was so great that again the chief captain was compelled to rescue Paul from them by force and bring him into the castle.

Can you wonder that the church as seen by the world today does not draw men to God through Jesus Christ? All sorts of religion, Trinitarian and Unitarian, Calvinist and Armenian, post-millennial and pre-millennial, are in the eyes of the world just so many opinions of men, one as good as another and none good for much, for where is He seen who has all power in heaven and on earth, the Righteous One, the Prince of Peace, will such religion ever win the world to Christ? The Scriptures do not so teach us, but God has a plan which He has revealed to us in His word, and every purpose of His shall be performed (Isa. xiv, 24). Verse 11 is certainly a light above the brightness of the sun in the midst of the surrounding darkness, not simply the darkness of the natural night, but the spiritual darkness of the times. "The Lord stood by him," and he never could forget it. Hear him as after many years, when he felt that the time of his departure had really come, he says, "The Lord stood with me and strengthened me" (II Tim. iv, 17); "Be of good cheer, Paul!" Imagine, if you can, the events of the past day or two and put yourself in Paul's place and say what such a visit from the Lord Jesus and such words might mean to you. Was Paul beginning to see that perhaps his coming to Jerusalem was a mistake, to say the least, and that he had brought all this on himself by not heeding the voice of the Spirit and the counsel of his brethren, and was he cast down and discouraged? Well, here is his blessed Lord, who loves to the uttermost and to the end, the one who said to Simon Peter: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, the cock shall not crow till thou hast denied me thrice. Let not your heart be troubled." Oh, He is so full of compassion! He knows us thoroughly and loves us notwithstanding all the sin and weakness He sees in us. Whatever may have been your failure, dear reader, if you are truly His and do really desire to please Him, He is saying to you, "Be of good cheer!" Consider the other five places where Jesus and He only, used this particular word, one word in the Greek (Matt. ix, 2, 22; xiv, 27; Mark x, 49; John xvi, 33), and whether you are utterly helpless physically, or your life seems surely going from you, or you think you shall perish, or you can't see anything, or your trials seem too great, He is saying, "Be of good cheer."

The mob might howl and the religious ones contend, but the Lord in heaven had heard Paul testify to Him. If by word and deed we are testifying of Him, then it is truly the work of the Spirit in us (John xv, 26). Paul is assured that he must bear witness at Rome also, as he had desired. "The Lord will fulfill the desire of them that fear Him" (Ps. cxlv, 19). "Delight thyself in the Lord, and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart" (Ps. xxxvii, 4)—this verse is lesson enough for a lifetime. But let us look further. During the night Paul received these assurances from the Lord Himself: In the morning his sister's son brings him word that more than forty men have sworn that they will neither eat nor drink till they have killed him. God and the devil. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh the Lord shall have them in derision. I wonder how long they fasted ere they discovered the vanity of their oath and purpose. Paul did not disregard their purpose, but through the boy made it known to the authorities and then rested in the Lord to work out His purpose, part of which was evidently to send him to Caesarea.

ICED TEA.

How to Make and Serve This Refreshing Summer Drink.

However the doctors and health fearful may revile iced tea, it is bound to stay as long as thermometers are so unruly in summer. It is surprising, considering the amount of iced tea Americans consume, how rarely it is good.

The most scientific and supposedly healthful way to prepare it is to pour freshly brewed hot tea over a large lump of ice, then pour into glasses half filled with shaved ice.

More economical is it to make a small quantity of rather strong tea several hours before it is to be used, let it cool in the refrigerator and weaken to the desired consistency with iced water just before needed.

It is a mistake to think iced tea can be cooled by a few lumps in the pitcher. There must be either cracked or shaved ice in glasses to make it palatable.

Lemon is also better added before the meal than at it. The usual way is to pass a section of lemon to each guest. Far better is the taste if both lemon and sugar are mixed with the tea when the iced water is added. Better yet is it to adopt the Russian plan of grating the rind of a lemon and pouring hot tea over it.

If lemon is passed, as it may have to be when some of the family do not like it, cut into lengthwise sections rather than thin rounds and pass in addition a small glass pitcher filled with extra lemon juice.

Mint leaves or lemon verbena added to iced tea, besides the lemon, gives a delicious flavor. It is also good with a little ginger syrup or a few drops of rum.

One hostess on gala occasions serves her iced tea poured cold over lemon, orange or pineapple sherbet. This is served in a punch bowl, and each guest fills her tall glass with the mixture. In this case cracked ice is not used.

The thinner and more slender an iced tea glass is the more refreshing it tastes. It should be stood on a glass saucer or tumbler coaster. If possible use long handled spoons.

How to Clean Straw Matting.

To take up and clean straw matting, first remove as much of the furniture as possible and the pictures and ornaments, then sweep the matting with a damp broom, then remove tacks and roll up one strip at a time and take it either out on the grass or the roof, and if possible hang on a line for awhile. Then sweep the room carefully and take up the first dirt as you go along. Then with plenty of hot water and soap wash floor and open windows wide. Then the matting can be tended to. Sweep the wrong side, strip at a time, and with a pail of clean water with some white soap and a little ammonia in it and soft cloths wash the matting thoroughly and wipe very dry. Go over all the strips on the wrong side and then let them dry. Do the same to the right side and when putting down the matting bring the freshest part into wear. By a little study this can be done, and the wrong side can be used just the same as the right. It helps a lot to put newspapers under, and then you can roll them right up and put them in the rubbish, and it saves a lot of dirt.

How to Cook Chicken and Macaroni.

Cover a jointed fowl with boiling water and boil for five minutes. Then cook until tender with the water just below the boiling point. Fry a tablespoonful of bits of salt pork, sprinkle the pieces of fowl with a half teaspoonful of salt, dust with a tablespoonful of flour and brown in the hot fat. Arrange the pieces in the center of a fireproof platter. Put around it one-fourth of a pound of macaroni which has been broken into half inch pieces and cooked tender in salted water with an onion and part of a carrot. Pour over a sauce made of one-fourth of a cupful each of flour and butter cooked together and one pint of chicken liquor. Sift over with cheese and set in oven long enough to melt cheese.

How to Dry Clean a Waist.

Here is a recently discovered way to clean a white lace waist that is equal to any dry cleaning process ever tried and one that requires an outlay of only a few cents instead of the dollars usually needed to make a soiled lace waist again presentable. This is nothing more than a simple cake of magnesia. Rub the magnesia thoroughly over the garment in question, paying extra attention to the more soiled places, roll it in a cloth and lay it away for several days, then shake it lightly to dislodge any of the chalky substance that may cling to it, and you will behold a metamorphosed waist that will delight your eyes with its freshness.

How to Clean Ivory Handled Knives.

A housewife often finds that the ivory handles of her knives have become spotted. They look rather hopeless, and yet they can be easily cleaned. A piece of chamois skin moistened in water and then dipped in powdered pumice will take any spot off ivory. Good hard rubbing is required, but after that and a good washing in hot water and soap the ivory will look like new.

How to Clean Silver Quickly.

Place two quarts of potato peelings and one quart of water in an iron frying pan or spider, cover and boil ten minutes. Then drop in as many silver spoons, knives and forks as the water will cover. Continue the boiling and in less than ten minutes they will look like new. Remove the silver, wash in usual manner, rubbing well with dry, soft towel.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE WET BLANKET.

SPEAKING of
Affinities
Seeking
Their mates
Through forty-seven states,
Did you ever allow
As how
The rainstorm
Searches out
The picnic
And marks it for its own,
Leaving no stone
Or umbrella unturned?
If the constitution
Follows the flag,
Flaying fig
With new possessions
And being a little brother
To the oppressed,
So also
Does the rainstorm
Follow the picnic,
Comes
Without invitation
And often
Without warning,
Scorning
Conventionalities,
It flops
Into the lap
As it were,
Of the gay revelers.
What's
To be done about it?
What can be?
Nothing at all.
It comes
Like a poor relation
Or
Like a policeman
To see about
The dog license,
Comes and settles down,
And there you are!

A Poor Substitute.

"We were caught in a severe thunderstorm without an umbrella."

"What did you do about it?"

"We borrowed a barn and used it for an umbrella."

"You were fortunate."

"Yes, but there was one unpleasant feature."

"What was that?"

"We had to return it when we were through with it."

Splendid Success.

"I understand he is building a flying machine."

"Yes. He thinks he has discovered a new principle."

"How is he getting along?"

"Very fine. He has only broken one leg so far."

Helped Some.

He courted her a season,
But still she was in doubt,
As to the status of her mind
He couldn't quite make out.
He wasn't making progress,
But when they were alone
He thought he was quite lucky
If he could hold his own.

For Parading.

"Would you recommend this bathing suit?"

"To tell the truth, I am afraid the it will shrink when it gets wet."

"Oh, I will be careful of it and take an umbrella along if it looks like rain."

Lucky to Be Able.

"You never want to pass a good thing."

"I did just today."

"What was it?"

"Money."

Suspicious.

"I believe that woman has designs on me."

"What are the symptoms?"

"When we were alone last night she proposed."

Suspicious.

"What is the matter with her?"

"I believe she has circular insanity."

"What are the symptoms?"

"She talks like a buzzsaw."

Demon Chauffeur.

His father was in prison;
His brother was in jail;
His uncle was a pirate;
His granddad robbed the mail;
He was a scorcher, so, you see,
He came by it quite honestly.

Not In Doubt.

"I wish I had $7.39."

"What would you do with it?"

"Spend it."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

An individual with the right lazy gets left on the right.

Picnics are pleasure excursions you have to labor two days in advance to prepare for and suffer from a week afterward.

One way to learn how to talk well is to keep still.



Having your own way often results in owning an unpleasant thoroughfare.

A thing to be both decorative and useful isn't likely to possess a high degree of either quality.

As a general thing a man's sins are not half so annoying as his stupidity.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT HITS WHITE PERSONS

A Critical Analysis by John C. Rose, of Baltimore.

In response to a request for an opinion as to whether the proposed disfranchisement amendment would bar any white voter, Mr. John C. Rose, United States district attorney, sent a reply, in which he denies absolutely the contention that only colored men would be effected, and then proceeds to riddle the argument of those who hold otherwise. From a legal standpoint the analysis and the construction on the law, together with its damaging results, the argument of Mr. Rose is unanswerable.

The text of opinion embodied in the letter of Chairman Hanna is as follows:

Hon. John B. Hanna,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee of Maryland.

Dear Sir: You say that the advocate of the disfranchising amendment say that it will disfranchise no white voter. You ask me whether that statement is true.

I beg leave to say that it is not true. The amendment permits to be registered without complying with the property or memory tests the following classes of persons:

1. Those who on January 1, 1869, or prior thereto, were entitled to vote under the law of this state or of any other state of the United States in which such persons then resided.

2. The male descendants of such persons.

3. A foreign-born citizen of the United States naturalized between January 1, 1869, and November 2, 1609.

4. The male descendants of such persons.

5. Those persons who are physically unable to write out an application registration.

A white man may be a native of this country, have voted in Maryland or some other state, at every election since and including that of 1869, and yet he will be disfranchised by the proposed amendment unless he is able to comply with the property or memory tests. He may be so disfranchised because he was born since the first of January, 1848, and, therefore, was not himself entitled to vote on January 1, 1869, or prior thereto, and he may have been the native son of a foreign-born father, who was never naturalized. For illustration—the father may have come to this country in 1847. The son may have been born here at any time after the first day of January, 1848. The father may never have been naturalized and may, indeed, have died before he became entitled to be naturalized. Now this man, though a native of Maryland, and though he has voted for 40 years, was not entitled to vote on January 1, 1869, or prior thereto, and he himself the son of a father who was entitled to vote at any time before the first day of January 1, 1869, or of a father who was naturalized between January 1, 1869, and November 2, 1909. He cannot swear that his father was entitled to vote before January 1, 1869, because in some cases where he knows his family history he may know that his father was not so naturalized. In other cases he cannot make such affidavit because he has no information or belief on the subject, having absolutely no knowledge whatever on the point. While the proposed amendment makes his affidavit that his father was qualified prima facie evidence, it is only prima facie and can be rebutted, and it is expressly declared that anyone who make a wilfully false affidavit commits perjury. Not only is the person of the class above-mentioned himself disfranchised unless he can comply with the property or memory tests, but his sons are disfranchised and his grandsons will be when they become old enough to vote.

Any man who is born out of lawful wedlock at any time since the 1st day of January, 1848, and his descendants are placed in the same class with the bulk of those who have negro blood in their veins. No such person can vote unless he can comply with the property or memory tests.

If the amendment be adopted we will have inquiries in registration offices as to the legitimacy of blood of various applicants for registration.

A white man born out of lawful wedlock, say in 1850, and his sons cannot register unless they have $500 of property assessed to them or can pass the memory test, and his grandsons will be disfranchised when they arrived at the age of 21.

The word descendant, as used in the constitutional amendment, must, I assume, mean descendant born in lawful wedlock. If the opposite construction is put upon the word all the large portion of our colored population who have some admixture of white blood in their veins would, in many cases, be justified in swearing that they are descended from a white male ancestor who was entitled to vote in Maryland or some other state prior to January 1, 1869.

In the discussion of the effect of the amendment upon the white population its advocates have usually confined themselves to the case of white persons who are at present voters. They have nothing to say about those foreigners now residing among us who have not yet perfected their naturalization, nor about their children, nor about those persons who will hereafter come to this country from abroad and their children.

It is perfectly clear that a foreign-born person not yet naturalized and his children and descendants, and the children and descendants of all foreigners who will hereafter come to this country, will be forever subject to the same disfranchising conditions as those which the amendment makes applicable to the great bulk of our negro population.

Very truly yours,
JOHN C. ROSE.

COIN COLLECTION WONDERFUL ONE

Collector Has Great Showing, Result of Forty Years' Diligent Work.

Probably one of the most interesting and instructive bits of entertainment one is likely to run across in a day's travel of the town is Gottlieb Schmid's coin collection. Much has been said of this collection, but not all, for new things reveal themselves at every inspection of the collection, while he is constantly adding rare and beautiful ones thus making it a growing and ever larger list of specimens. Mr. Schmid never tires of telling people the history of his life long efforts in corraling the rarities, and he is also so well informed on the history of the countries of the world generally taken that his explanations as to the surroundings under which these coins were exchanged adds considerable to their value. Then, too, the coins have a great intrinsic value. They are worth a great deal in point of the value of the metals used in their coining, aside from the great premiums demanded for them.

He has been selecting and collecting these little representatives of the ancients for over 41 years, and has given much time and attention, besides some of his own coin in getting them together. They are arranged in the shape and design of a shield, such as is seen at the top of the reverse of the ordinary cent. Mr. Schmid has turned to account his literary attainments and the historical connection of each coin is at his tongues' end.

He is a great student of Shakespeare and ancient history, and this has aided him materially in selecting the coins with the greatest historical value.

His oldest dated coin is the Austrian Crown bearing the year 1486 plainly stamped on it. There are 252 coins in the collection, no two being alike! The heaviest coin is an Austrian double crown; it weighs three ounces, being a little larger in circumference than the American silver dollar, and three times as thick. These people who are so burdened with money that they cannot carry more than a pocketful of cartwheels, would certainly have had a picnic carrying some of these Austrian coins. It is dated 1604.

The smallest coin is also Austrian. It is one-thirty second of a ducat, worth seven cents. It is a gold coin, and is only as large as a capital "O" typewritten.

Possibly the strongest looking coin is the razor money of China. It is a blade, of copper, six inches long, curved ground and knife-like, and looks like a rusty razor blade. This coin like all other Chinese coins, has a hole in it. A square hole indicates the Chinese coin, while the Japanese coins have a round hole in them.

The razor coin comes from the Shun dynasty of 250 B. C.

Mr. Schmid considers his Jewish shekel his rarest coin. It is dated 120 B. C. The glass money of Egypt is peculiar looking, and has finely engraved work on it.

The bullet money of Siam, the "Tekel," pronounced like that "Mene, mene, tekel Upharsin" writing Belshazzar saw, is the size of a blue grape, and has hieroglyphics and pictures sprinkled over its sides. It is of comparatively recent date. The smallest silver coin is from Panama and is one-third the size of a dime.

The Lydian coin of 560 B. C. coming from the time of Croesus, the monarch who had plenty of coin to spare, is an interesting coin because of that fact. The Greek coins are beautiful and of many artistic designs.

Mr. Schmidt also has two Widow's mites, but he's not going to drop them in the collection box, they being very rare.

Lead coin from Pompeii shows that lead did not always get the black look that coin inspectors of our goverment give.

A coin from Henry VIII of England, who has wives "too tedious to mention," is of gold, thin as paper, and containing $2.50 worth of gold, but much more valuable as a rarity. About 15 years ago a Portuguese coin was ploughed up near Brownsville, Pa., and Mr. Schmid secured it for his collection. A gold coin of 1776 of the reign of our old friend, George III, was blown out of its resting place in Hell Gate harbor, New York. It had likely been dropped there by some redcoat in the year that made U. S. famous.

The is also a "cartwheel," dated 1797, from the same realm. It looks like a cartwheel in some respects and is three times as thick as a dollar. It is the old "two pence." A 1649 Cromwell coin is also in the collection, as are also coins from Charles I to III.

The old Ben Franklin cent of 1787 with the inscription, "Mind Your Business" is an interesting American coin. There are coins representing nearly every period of importance in our National history. The Lincoln penny is there, as is also the Eagle cent of Honest Abe's own time and day.

American dollars as they first looked and the latest one out are there for comparison.

And all 12 Caesars are represented on the coins of their respective periods. For while they ruled practically in consecutive order, and some but for a short time, yet those Caesars did things in a regular "Strenuous Deelightful" way that sometimes made each year almost a period of its own in Roman history.

In addition to these coins there are several medals significant of events of national importance.

Thers is no paper money, and Mr. Schmid does not deal in coins. He simply collects them.

When he gets one piece duplicated he sometimes sells the extra, but his aim is to make his collection one of the largest efforts in numismatics that can be found.

And he is succeeding most admirably. He has his coin board mounted under cover, and keeps it in a vault at the recorder's office, and is a treat to get his time long enough to hear these coins discussed, as ably and intelligently as Mr. Schmid naturally does it.—Uniontown Standard.

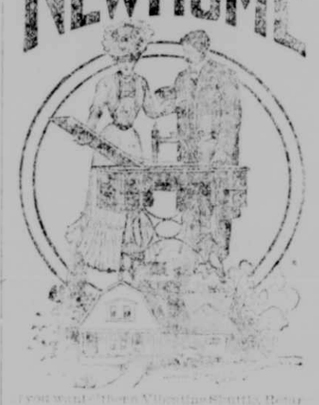
Public Sale of Live Stock.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at his farm one mile west of Oakland on the Sang Run Road, on Wednesday, October 6, beginning at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the following personal property: one bay Mare, 10 years old, in foal, weight about 1250 pounds; 1 black Mare, in foal, weight 1000 pounds; 1 large Belgian Colt, year old last May; 2 young Milk Cows, half-bred Jersey; 2 yearling Steers, Durham; 1 Jersey Heifer Calf; 1 Durham Bull Calf; 2 fine Brood Sows; 7 Spring Pigs.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser to execute his interest bearing note with security to be approved by the undersigned, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash on the day of sale will be allowed.

M. C. HINEBAUGH

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GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Pedlicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
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Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
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Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.31 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.31 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.31 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE
Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, President
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
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A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y
You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows & Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.
Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.
Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

BLOOMINGTON.

The condition of Mr. Jesse Hartley, of Kitzmiller, who was injured in the Hamill mine ten days ago, is very critical and no hopes are held out for his ultimate recovery. He was taken to the Allegany Hospital, Cumberland, on the same day of the accident, where, after an examination, it was found that his back was broken, and the spinal cord crushed and the lower portion of his body completely paralyzed. He was taken to his home Sunday afternoon on No. 3 of the W. M. R. R.

Mr. Edward Devine is back at his post of duty with the Buxton & Landstreet store at Beryl, after a very pleasant vacation spent in the eastern cities. While away he visited New York city and spent four days in that town of the Tammany tiger, where he shook hands with Henry Hudson, kissed the Goddess of Liberty, threw a baseball over one of the tallest skyscrapers, squeezed the 875-pound fat woman in the zoo until she fainted, and dived off the Brooklyn bridge every morning for a bath.

Squire Moody was in Cumberland on business during the week.

Mrs. Anna Kemp and daughter Alma visited friends in Keyser on Thursday.

Five cases of diphtheria have occurred in the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson, near Barnum, during the past week.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, is spending most of the present week at Alexander, working hard to get the big mill of the Croft Lumber Co., of that place, completed by October 7th, the day appointed for the trial test of the machinery and the opening of the plant.

Mr. James Green, of Elkins, traveling auditor for the W. M. R. R., was in town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coffman, the "newly-weds," of Kitzmiller, spent part of last week with relatives in town.

Mr. "Jimmy" Parrish, of Beryl, who enlisted in the U. S. army three years ago and was assigned to artillery service, is back from the army, on account of expiration of time of enlistment.

Mrs. Daisy Price and two children returned this week from a very pleasant visit to relatives in Terra Alta.

Mr. Jack Frost is here on his annual visit, painting the forest trees, coloring the pumpkins, opening the chestnut burrs and doing all kinds of mischief to the flower gardens.

The smiling face of Mr. Grover Glottelty, agent and telegraph operator at Barnum, will be missed from the office window for the next ten days. He is away on his vacation and is enjoying a much needed rest amongst his friends and relatives in and around Salisbury, Pa.

Mr. Matthew Hardman, of Columbus, Ohio, was in town last week, visiting friends and relatives he had not seen for twenty-six years. He is related to the well known Wildman family, of this vicinity, and this is his first visit since he left our town, his former home, in 1883. He has been in the service of the Hocking Valley railroad for the past twenty years and bears a certificate of efficiency from the manager and superintendent of the company. He was en route to the Hudson-Fulton festivities and was accompanied by his wife.

BITTINGER.

The ladies of the Lutheran church of this village will serve a chicken and waffle supper in the basement of the parsonage on next Saturday evening, October 9th, and everybody is cordially invited to attend. The proceeds arising from the supper will be used toward building a stable on the parsonage lot.

The threshing of the grain on the Cunningham farm, now owned by Jennings Brothers and located near this village, was finished last week, and according to reliable reports the total amount of wheat, oats and buckwheat produced on the farm this season was approximately 2800 bushels.

The teachers in charge of the various public schools in this neighborhood attended the local teachers' institute held at Grantsville on last Saturday.

Lawrence Bittinger and Miss Cora Wilt, both of Bear Hill, were quietly married at the Lutheran parsonage by Rev. Alvin Yugel on Wednesday evening of last week.

Thomas Hendershot is preparing to move his family from this place to Chaffee, W. Va., this week.

W. A. Althers is painting the residence occupied by Prof. J. C. Beahm and family.

Mrs. Mary Custer, of North Glade, was in this section last week, visiting relatives and attending to some business.

The farmers in this section are taking advantage of the prevailing fair weather to dig potatoes and husk corn.

A heavy frost and hard freeze was experienced here last Monday morning.

SHORT RUN.

We will break the monotony by giving you a few items from this place that will probably be of interest to some of the readers of your valuable paper.

The farmers are all done threshing buckwheat and cutting corn and consider both a very fair crop. The next thing on the bill of fare will be buckwheat cakes, sausage and maple syrup.

A crowd of young people drove up from Kitzmiller Sunday to the Wilson grave yard and placed some beautiful wreaths of flowers over the graves of relatives and friends.

Messrs. Jas. H. Wilson and Martin Sharpless, two experts in the piscatorial art, hied themselves to the Potomac last Saturday and there spent the day at their favorite sport returning late in the evening with a fine string of black bass.

Mr. Scott Moon, of Kurtz Chapel, came down the latter part of last week and completed the barn he has been constructing for Judge Wilson by putting in the hay fork.

Messrs. Alex and Sanford Moon, of the Glades, were mingling with friends in this community Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Delea Wilson and Sanford Moon drove over to Sulphur City Saturday and back Sunday. Say "Billy," you will have to keep your eye open or go back to Barrelsville and barrel yourself up for the winter.

Our school is progressing nicely under the efficient management of Miss Ida Wilson.

Ex-Judge Wilson was a business visitor in Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. Scott Harvey returned home Saturday from a successful threshing trip through Ryan's Glades.

Mr. Martin Sharpless and family, of Wilsell, W. Va., who have been sojourning with friends and relatives in this section for the past ten days, expect to return to their home the latter part of this week.

Miss Lois Harvey, who has been ill with typhoid fever for the past few weeks, is rapidly convalescing.

Mrs. Martin Sharpless and sister, Miss Ida Wilson, were pleasant visitors at Mrs. John Moon's Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Arthur Harvey, one of our esteemed young gentlemen, was calling on his best girl Sunday night and while returning home he was meditating on the pleasant hours he had just enjoyed. Not conscious of his position he tramped on a skunk and the odor that emanated therefrom necessitated the burying of his broad cloth suit Monday morning.

With success to THE REPUBLICAN.

TRIPY.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, in No. 3 Judicials September Term, 1909, upon a judgment rendered upon the 20th day of February, 1909, at the suit of Abraham Stroose and Elias Whiteland, partner, trading as L. Stroose & Co., against Walter Collier, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title and interest of the said Walter Collier in and to the hereinafter described property, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 16th Day of October, 1909,

at 1:30 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank in Oakland, to satisfy said judgment and the interest and cost thereon, I will sell to the highest bidder all the rights, title and interest of said Walter Collier in and to all those two tracts of lands situated in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows:

1st. All those two lots of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which are described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the first piece or parcel at a stake standing at the end of the 2rd line of E. Custer's lot, which will more fully appear by reference to a deed made by Thomas Garey and wife to Emanuel Custer in 1889, and running with said 3rd line reversed, North 81½ degrees West, 12½ perches to a stake; South 15¼ degrees West, 5 perches to a stake; South 81½ degrees East, 12½ perches; North 15¼ degrees East 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 66 1-10 perches; this being a part of Militaey Lot No. 3282, and being commonly known as "The Taylor Hotel Property in the Town of Friendsville," Garrett County, Maryland.

Beginning for the second piece or parcel at the northwest corner of the river bridge, and running thence North 57½ degrees West, 6 3-10 perches; North 47½ degrees East, 10 perches to a point of Island, and thence by a straight line to the beginning, and being known as the "Liverty Stable Lot."

The above being the same property conveyed to Walter D. Collier by Richard Schlossnagle and wife, by deed dated February 1st, 1893, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 20, folio 352, &c., of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The above property is improved by a Hotel and Saloon combined and necessary outbuildings.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland, beginning for the same at the Southern corner of a blacksmith shop situated on the east bank of the Youghiogheny River owned by Noah Humberson, and running with Oakland Road 25 feet to a point at edge of said Road, thence in a westerly direction to line of "Look Sharp" in River, thence North with said line 25 feet, and from thence to the beginning. This being the same property conveyed to Walter D. Collier by Mary E. Taylor and husband, by deed dated May 6th, 1897, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folios 247, &c., one of the Land Records of Allegany county. The next above described property is improved by a Blacksmith Shop and Livery Stable.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

LOOKING AT THE PRACTICAL SIDE

There are thousands of independent Democrats, we are sure, who look upon the practical side of the disfranchising amendment. In an interview in The News today Bernard N. Baker expresses this view when he says:

As a Democrat and I have always been a Democrat—I ask that our party play the game fairly and stand or lose by its record. Maryland is naturally a Democratic State, and the Democratic candidates will be elected if men are nominated of high principles, honest and capable. If the leaders do not nominate such men, our party will be defeated. . . . . I believe there are enough honest, independent Democratic voters who think more of principle than to try and take advantage of a trick method to control the State, but are willing to depend on the honest merits of their candidates, and I believe that these voters will defeat this amendment.

The question whether or not the amendment is constitutional makes little difference to those who are thinking of the practical effect of the elimination of the negro vote. Their judgment as to the advisability of disfranchising this vote would not be altered if they were assured in advance by the Supreme Court of the United States that it could be done without violating the Constitution. The question they are asking is: What effect will disfranchisement have upon the welfare of the State? Knowing that if their party will keep a clean record and nominate good men it can elect them without difficulty; knowing that it can secure an overwhelming majority in the Legislature and the Council, the Democrat who has had experience with the Democratic machine must look with suspicion on its insistence upon making Maryland so strongly Democratic that the power of the independents to sway elections will be done away with. Baltimore News.

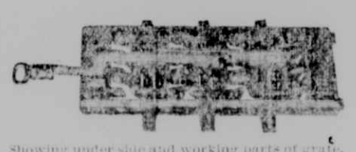
WHAT are some of the emoluments of a railroad attorney? A pass over the railroad for himself and family? Very convenient is it not. Who pays the freight? Ask the taxpayer.

STOVE PATENT.

CHAS. S. DAVIS, of J. M. Davis & Sons,

has been granted several patents on their DAVIS RANGE which they have been offering to their trade during the past year and have now over 100 in use.

The following advertisement is taken from J. M. Davis & Sons' Hardware Bulletin and fully explains its many advantages.



Showing under shie and working parts of grate.

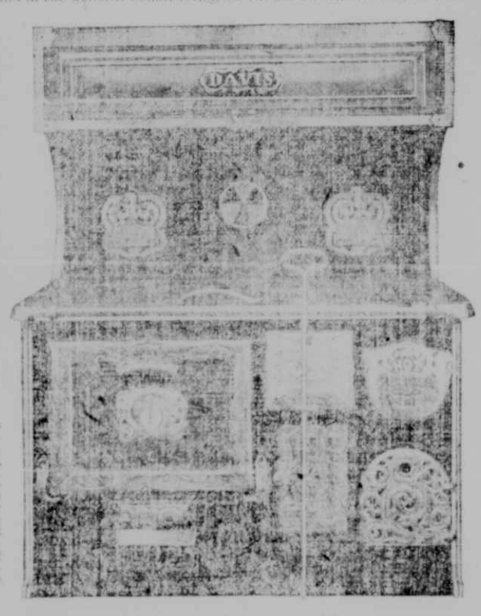
Where, What and How to Buy
DAVIS PATENT STEEL RANGES

Nothing Like It Ever Offered to the Trade

After years of experience in the Stove and Range business we take great pride in announcing that we have produced the most wonderful Steel Range that was ever offered to the trade. Its construction is entirely different from the old style of Ranges. In planning and constructing the Davis Steel Ranges every improvement that would add to its durability and convenience for the housewife has been carefully guarded, and in its construction possibly more points are patented than will be found in any half dozen ranges now offered to the trade. The fire box of any range is the part that wears away out first, and with this thought in view we planned in a way that the fire box and grates are entirely different from those found in the general construction of ranges and should last for years.



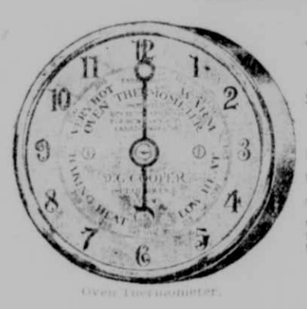
Power-Shaker grate extends through hood.





Top side of grate.

All of the Davis Ranges are provided with a baby oven thermometer, by which heat is indicated in the oven door. It shows accurately the temperature of the oven without the necessity of opening the door, which allows the escape of heat. It is one of the greatest conveniences to the housekeeper.



Oven Thermometer.

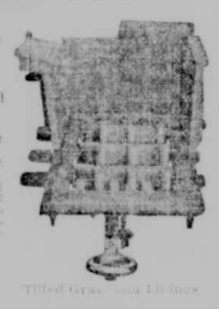
Davis No. 8-74 Steel Range complete with reservoir, high and low closet, heavy lined throughout, has oven thermometer and all the improvements.

Strong Points that Make Davis Steel Ranges Most Desirable.

Enclosed reservoir heated by patent process.

A grate rest with large operators next to oven, avoiding accompanying ash pans. Roasting grates with poker and lifting snake, easy to operate, for wood and coal. Extended fire box, two sets of grates, the first set as guards to prevent cinders from escaping or wedging between the tilted bars.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MD.



Tilted Grate with Lid inset.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, Md., September 15, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, October 5, 1909,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale in a mortgage from James O'Laughlin and wife, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., Number 57, folio 312, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and in Liber J. W. Y., Number 40, folio 264, one of the Mortgage Records of Allegany county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants and conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage to make sale of the property in case of default, hereby gives notice that he will on

Saturday, October 23, 1909,

at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank at Oakland, Maryland, sell at public auction the following pieces or parcels of real estate situated in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

All those tracts of land known as "Treaty of Louisiana," lying near Bloomington, Garrett County, Maryland, containing one hundred and twelve and one half (112½) acres of land, more or less; that tract of land called "Midland," containing eight (8) acres of land more or less; and that tract of land known as "Thomas's Discovery," containing eleven (11) acres of land more or less, all of said tracts lying contiguous to each other and comprising the O'Laughlin Farm of one hundred and thirty one and one half (131½) acres of land more or less, said tracts of land having been conveyed to James O'Laughlin by deeds from John C. Brady, et al executors, The Franklin Consolidated Coal Company and George T. Michaels and wife by deeds dated respectively June 17th, 1891, May 17th, 1892, and June 11th, 1896, and all duly recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation with comfortable dwelling house and necessary outbuildings and a fine fruit orchard. It is also underlaid with the valuable veins of coal found in that section of Garrett County.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

Further information will be furnished by

D. J. BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in Mortgage,
Cumberland, Md.

Creutzsburg's
MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Situated Near Mt. Lake Park, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of P. T. Garthright against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of H. B. Bosely, which writ was issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, I will, on

Saturday, October 9, '09

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction, all the right and title of H. B. Bosely, in and to

All Those Two Military Lots Numbered 4054 and 1531, with All Improvements,

respectively, to satisfy said writ.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

A. L. LEE,
Late Sheriff of Garrett County.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.

C. J. NEWMAN.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

HAVE A FEW SUITS OF

Boys' Clothing

At a Bargain to Close Out

HAVE JUST OPENED A LINE OF

MEN'S and BOYS'

Fall Clothing

ALSO A NICE LINE OF

Sweater Coats

If you want a Nobby, Neat Suit of Clothes come and examine the New Line of FALL SAMPLES.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

ANDREW PYSELL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1909.

MARY E. PYSELL,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill,

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909. NUMBER 33

CAMPAIGN OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY IN OAKLAND

Last Saturday Night Wheh the Opera House Was Packed.

Many came to Oakland from the outlying towns and districts to attend the opening of the Republican campaign in Garrett county at a meeting held Saturday evening in the Oakland Opera House. Hon. Frank E. Williams, Republican candidate for comptroller, Gen. L. Allison Wilmer and ex-Congressman Charles R. Schirm arrived in Oakland from the east on the afternoon train and were taken in charge by a committee who escorted them about town and introduced them. They found the Republicans of Garrett in excellent spirits and sanguine of success in November, not only of electing the entire Republican county ticket, but in rolling up a majority of from 800 to 1,000 for the state ticket, an almost equally good majority for D. Lindley Sloan for chief judge of the Fourth Judicial District, a heavy majority against the disfranchisement amendment, and that the Republican county ticket will be elected by from 500 to 800 majority.

The mass meeting Saturday evening was a great success, being one of the largest ever held in this section. The Deer Park and Mountain City bands of Oakland furnished the music. T. J. Peddicord, Esq., the oldest member of the Garrett county bar, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. Hon. Frank E. Williams, candidate for comptroller, was the first speaker.

Mr. Williams said:

"I am not here to advocate my candidacy for comptroller. Senator Rayner, whose knowledge of men and things is without limitation, thinks I do not know the difference between a cashbook and a ledger. Well, quite a few years have elapsed since the days of my personal acquaintance with Senator Rayner and those years have taught the Senator some very touching things about cashbooks in his senatorial contests. Maybe the Senator does not know so well what [illegible] years have taught me since I had time ago professional for business exigence. I shall not stop to discuss it, but permit me to say, however, that if I should be elected comptroller of the state I hereby promise to enforce the law which governs the returns of the state collectors to the State Treasury; a law which has not been enforced in instances which I can easily cite, and I will undertake to prove that declaration before any competent jury in the state.

"I am not going to discuss the proposed amendment. I simply say to you, read it. It is like some people—the more you know it the more you dislike it. I received a letter today from a Baltimore lawyer who told me some time ago that he expected to vote for the amendment. I asked him if he had read it. He had not. Read it, I said and left him. His letter says he would not dare to vote for it now he has examined it. That is all we want—there is no doubt of what the people will do to the thing if only they realize what it is.

"The Democratic machine politicians are not a bit concerned about the 'vicious and illiterate negro vote.' They didn't seem a bit concerned about it ten years ago when they were constructing the platform on which John Walter Smith ran for Governor. That platform, you may remember, expressly promised to disturb none of the existing 'rights of the colored race.' They didn't seem to think that those rights were any menace to our political affairs at that time. Why should they think so now, when the colored vote is about 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. smaller than it was at that time? They do not think so. This whole appeal to race prejudice is simply a piece of rank political hypocrisy. It is not the colored vote they are after. It is the machinery of elections

"The Democrats have been reading the signs of the times. They have discerned the growing spirit of independency in political contests. They are noting with alarm the revolt in their own ranks against their indefensible regime. They must make sure of a strangle hold on future elections, and this proposed amendment is calculated to furnish it. Write that amendment into the Constitution of the state and you sign the death warrant of any possible deliverance from the Democratic machine, which is ruthlessly bent on maintaining its control of our political destinies. How is such a possible condition to be contemplated without protest? Have these gentlemen justified their claim to permanency of political power? We challenge their record on that score. Our state platform challenged it. They declined the challenge. They said the platform 'abused the Democratic administration.' Well, what did they expect us to do? Compliment it and crown it with garlands? If our platform did their administration injustice, why don't they refute and confound our deliverances? I, for one, don't care much about what happened a half a century ago in the 'know nothing' days about which Comptroller Hering spends his time in talking. We are living in the present. We have asked some very pointed and proper questions about the integrity and efficiency of our public officials of today. And as citizens and taxpayers we have a right to some better answer than a barking back to the distant past.

"We have no quarrel with the Democratic party as a great historic party, but we have a very serious quarrel with the way things are going in this state under the rule (or misrule) of the political cabal which has usurped the name and is dishonoring the traditions of that party. We have challenged their legislative record. Its riotous extravagance has been publicly censured by a Democratic governor and by the chief political organ of the Democratic party. They have no word of defense. They plead for a continuation of their legislative life on the ground of Senator Rayner's return to the United States Senate. I have never thought that much of a plea. Now I think it no plea at all. I, for one, am ready to stand up and be counted as against Senator Rayner's return, ever since his astounding declaration in my own county at a recent public meeting. He then and there declared, 'We propose to come as near to violating the Constitution of the United States as we possibly can, without actually violating it.'

"No brilliancy of intellect or graces of oratory can ever atone for the perfidy of that utterance from a man who has sworn to 'support and defend the Constitution.' Some better reason than Rayner's return to the Senate must be found to justify another Democratic legislature, when such legislatures have of late been 'scandalous and not half decent,' according to the testimony of their own household.

"We have challenged the authority of their administrative program. We invite them to the 'deadly parallel.' They are for a 'Public Utilities Commission.' At least they say they are. Why, such a bill was taken to the last legislature by the Reform League, and it could never be gotten out of the committee, the Governor himself declaring that it was a subject he knew nothing whatever about. They passed a primary election law—a law which the Governor declared a perfidious repudiation of their own platform and which everybody is so ashamed of that nobody seems willing to own it. A direct primary bill for my own county was introduced in the session of 1906 by our own senator and it could never be gotten out of committee, the chairman of the committee declaring that 'Mr. Crothers is opposed to it.' You may judge therefrom how sincere these gentlemen are in their advocacy of a just and fair direct primary.

"Under the pressure of an overwhelming public sentiment they passed a Corrupt Practices Act. I now ask them if they have shown any activity in its enforcement. They have been invited by their own party in divers places to note avowed violations of the act in primary contests, and I ask if the state administration has ever taken a single step toward examining these positive charges, much less punishing the violators.? What did these gentlemen of the Democratic machine do with the reform measures introduced at the last legislature? They are the precise measures recommended by the special commissions which the Governor has appointed in view of our approaching election.

"If these measures are right and wise as coming from those commissions, they are right and wise when introduced by a Republican legislator. But the Democratic ring at Annapolis promptly choked them to death. This is not the sort of thing they want enacted into law. They only want the political effect of promising it. We challenge their political abuses of the state patronage for political purposes. The Governor has been saying recently with much unction that a 'political party can not live on patronage.' Well, this Democratic machine is living on it. Don't take my word it. Take Governor Warfield's word. Take your own observation. Haven't they filled this state with an army of paid employes, who are of no use in the world to practi-

(Continued on Page Eight)

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SENATE



HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, the Republican party's candidate for the State Senate, was born in Accident district, this county, November 21, 1873. He is a son of Mr. John P. Speicher, one of the most successful farmers and respected citizens of the county, who was also born and reared in Garrett county. His grand parents were among its early pioneer settlers. Mr. Harvey J. Speicher is one of a family of six brothers and one sister. Four of the brothers are now living in the vicinity of Accident, where they are known for their industry and thrift and numbered among the best citizens. The early years of his life were spent on his father's farm, attending the public school during the winter months after he reached the school age. Afterwards he attended the Normal school of the county and later became one of Garrett's most successful teachers for a period of five years. After this Mr. Speicher turned his attention to farming and stock raising with great success, now owning one of the best farms in Accident district. He is aggressive and progressive in all his undertakings. He believes in method and industry. His uprightness and straightforward dealings with his fellowman has won for him a wide circle of friends, especially in Maryland, where he has dealt more extensively than in any other State.

On June 12, 1897, Miss Emma Gnegy, a daughter of Rev. Gnegy, of Meyersdale, Pa., became his wife, and five children bless a happy union in one of Accident's prettiest homes.

Combined with his expreience as a successful teacher, farmer and business man, his close observation of State and county affairs and his touch with its most important enterprises, public school system, public highways, and especially the county road system of Garrett.

It is believed by his friends that Mr Speicher is peculiarly well endowed and fitted to represent the people of this county in the Maryland Senate, with the assurance that they will have competent, effective and honorable service. As a citizen he has always taken a conspicuous part in enterprises that had for their object the better development of the resources of the community in which he lives and he will ably represent every interest of the county in the State Senate. He is a member of one of the leading churches of the county and has been and is yet a strong advocate of temperance and has lent his assistance to temperance legislation The voters of Garrett will find that they have chosen wisely when they send men like Mr. Speicher to look after matters of legislation at the State Capital.

REPUBLICAN GATHERINGS GENEROUSLY ATTENDED

A Fine Meeting at Sunnyside Monday Night.

On Monday evening a very well attended and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Sunnyside school house, in the interest of the Republican ticket. Notwithstanding the fact that it had been raining all day and that the meeting was changed from Red House to Sunnyside, the building was filled with voters of the neighborhood. There were also a number of ladies present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Samuel Lawton, and Mr. Guy Youtzy was named as chairman.

The first speaker was Mr. Geo. W. Legge, of the Oakland Bar, who delivered a very able and interesting address. Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, candidate for State Senate, followed and clearly demonstrated that Garrett's next representative in the State Senate will be a young man fully capable to look out for the best interest of his county. Mr. Speicher was warmly applauded. Messrs. D. E. Bolden, candidate for House of Delegates; Robt. L. Freise, candidate for County Treasurer; D. M. Dixon, candidate for County Commissioner, and Andrew Shartzer, candidate for Sheriff, also made brief addresses, after which Mr. J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore, was introduced and for about an hour held the close attention of the audience, while he delivered a very interesting and eloquent address upon the issues of the campaign. He made a very strong appeal for not only the defeat of the Straus amendment, but also for the election of the entire Republican ticket.

In speaking of the re-election of Judge Boyd, Mr. Hall said, "Judge Boyd stands with all the Democratic nominees on the platform which endorses the Straus amendment and therefore they must all either stand or fall together. The odium attached to the amendment applies as much to Judge Boyd as it does to any other candidate on the Democratic ticket." The speaker paid a glowing tribute to Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, the Republican candidate, and said that Mr. Sloan would go upon the bench at a time in life when he was best calculated to render the most efficient service. Mr. Hall also called special attention to the importance of electing representatives to the legislature who would be able to secure the necessary legislation for the county, and showed the folly of sending men who would go to Annapolis as independents and therefore could not be called into caucus in election of a United States Senator, or on other measures. "Send party men," he said, "who will have the support of the representatives of their party to aid them in securing legislation for your county." Mr. Hall interspersed his address with a number of jokes and witticisms which caused much laughter and merriment. Before and after the meeting and between the speeches the Deer Park Cornet Band played a number of popular selections. Buttons bearing a very good picture of Mr. Harvey J. Speicher were distributed.

BIG RALLY AT RYAN'S GLADE.

On Tuesday evening one of the largest political meetings ever held in the neighborhood of Shook Shop, was held in the interest of the Republican ticket. The loyal Republicans of Ryan's Glade and their friends and neighbors filled the school house where the meeting was held, to its utmost capacity. Many were compelled to remain standing during the entire meeting. Close attention was paid to all the speakers, and outbursts of applause were quite frequent. In the absence of the chairman of the County Committee Mr. Samuel Lawton called the meeting the order and Mr. F. W. Kelso was called upon to preside, with Judge J. Thomas Moon as secretary. State's Attorney J. C. Renninger was the first speaker and while everybody expected a find address, it was generally conceded by all present that it was the best speech they had ever heard Garrett's brilliant State's Attorney make. It was a strong appeal for the defeat of the Democratic ticket and its infamous amendment, and a ringing call to the loyal Republicans and all lovers of honesty and justice to elect the entire Republican ticket.

Mr. Geo. W. Legge, Jr., of the Oakland Bar, who has been doing good work for the cause, was the next speaker and he too, delivered a strong, logical, eloquent and patriotic address which had the effect of working the audience up to a general hurrah pitch.

When Harvey J. Speicher was introduced as the next State Senator from Garrett county, he was greeted with loud and continued applause. His address was delivered in a calm, deliberate and forceful manner, and his hearers were at once convinced of his honesty and sincerity of purpose and of his ability to represent the county of his birth in the Senate of Maryland. Mr. Speicher, in the course of his address, said: "I have been nominated upon a platform, which stands for progressive government in the State of Maryland, and the right of every voter to cast his ballot according to the dictates of his conscience and to have that vote counted as cast, without running the gauntlet of a ballot to defraud him. I condemn the excessive cost to the taxpayers of the present election laws, and will vote for the passage of a more economical and just one, which will give the people greater privilege in the exercise of the right of franchise. I am opposed to the present registeation law requiring persons who move into this State to be compelled at great expense and loss of time to go to the county seat and make a declaration a year in advance that they intend to become voters therein. I know a number of good citizens and taxpayers in this county who do not exercise the right of franchise on account of this obnoxious law. It shall be my highest aim to carry out the wishes of the people in every particular. I know no bosses or dictation except the sovereign will of the people. If there is an element of strength in my character it is that of independence, freedom of thought and action, but at the same time, I believe in party organization. Upon this rests the foundation of this Republic and all successful enterprises. Upon all subjects presented to the legislature for its deliberation I propose to give my utmost careful, earnest and conscientious consideration, and I shall vote, as I believe, will be for the best interest of the people of our State and for our county."

Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Rob't L. Friese, D. M. Dixon and Andrew Shartzer followed in brief addresses, which were well received, and Mr. J. Griffin Hall of Baltimore, concluded the speaking with an earnest and convincing address, containing eloquence, logic, patriotism and humor. In speaking of the interest behind the so called "People's Ticket," Mr. Hall said it reminded him of the story of the duck hunter who wanted to shoot just one duck, but could not get near enough to get a shot at the ducks. He complained to an old duck hunter, who told him he ought to set out some decoy or wooden ducks to attract the real ones. "So," said Mr Hall, "the gentleman behind this so called 'People's party' has placed on the ticket several gentlemen for the different political parties, with the idea of using them as decoys to attarct the voters of this county so he may bag his duck. But he will find out that when the shooting season closes, November 2nd, that the good people of Garrett are too wise to be deceived by his decoys. The people know and demand the real thing."

The Deer Park Cornet band was present and rendered a number of fine selections.

INJURIES PROVED FATAL.

Two Year Old Boy Struck By Freight Train and Death Ensued.

One of the most frightful accidents occurring in this vicinity in recent years was that which took place at the Mountain Lake Park station last Thursday afternoon shortly after three o'clock. Ray Gilpin, aged a little over two years, was struck by the engine of an eastbound freight train, his injuries proving fatal the following day about noon when he was released from his sufferings.

Mr. Reuben Gilpin left his home near the railroad station to go to the depot did not notice that his little boy, Ray was following him. When the father reached the opposite side of the track he looked back in time to see the little fellow struck by a passing freight engine and hurled to one side. He gathered him up in his arms and hurried home where everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings, but he passed away the next day.

The child was born in Cumberland and was two years, three months and eight days old. He was buried in the Wonberly burving ground, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. C. W. Hudson, the pastor of the Baptist church.

His father and mother, Mr. Reuben and Mrs. Eliza J. Gilpin, have the sincere sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

Colored Bishop to Visit Oakland.

Bishop Levi J. Coppin, D. D., of Philadelphia, presiding Bishop of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, will preach in Bethel A. M. E. church, Oakland, Wednesday evening, October 20, at 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody invited.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

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We want all the Boys to try our new line of CLOTHING, and in order to have you try them, we are going to give a big reduction on them for the next ten days. Have your choice Nickerbocker or plain pants. Will give you a $3.00 suit for $2.00, a $4.00 suit for $3.00 and a $5.00 suit, for $4.00.

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The Democratic Nominee and the Straus Amendment

Published by authority Republican Committee.

The Baltimore American, State organ of the Republican party in Maryland, in its issue of Tuesday, under the caption, "Judges and the Amendment," used the following language:

"The Republicans of the State should stand unqualifiedly for every move that can possibly aid in encompassing the defeat of the disfranchising amendment. There should be no compromise in any direction, least of all in the selection of the judicial circuit judges who constitute the Court of Appeals. This is no time for any Republican to consider even in the most distant manner the support of a Democrat for a chief judgeship. The crucial subject, of vast public interest, of overwhelming party importance, is the fate of the proposed suffrage amendment. Therefore no manner of excuse could be offered for any degree of support for any man who stands with the Democratic organization."

The Baltimore American then went on to say:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that Judge Boyd, owing allegiance to his party and sharing its views on the paramount issue (the disfranchising amendment) is alien in sympathy from the purpose and efforts of the Republican party. On the other hand, the Republican nominee, D. Lindley Sloan, stands ready in case of his election, and in case he should have to pass upon the mendment as a member of the Court of Appeals, to give its constitutional relations consideration, unaffected by the tremendous predilections which would have to be gotten rid of by Judge Boyd in order to afford the measure like unbiased consideration."

The above language of the Baltimore American will commend itself to the wisdom not only of every Republican in the fourth judicial circuit but of every Republican in Maryland, for every word it contains is absolutely true. President Taft, who was formerly an eminent Federal judge and who is a great constitutional lawyer, has condemned the Straus amendment as unconstitutional. Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General of the United States in President Roosevelt's cabinet, has condemned the Straus amendment as unconstitutional. Major Richard M. Venable, ex-Confederate soldier, professor of law in the University of Maryland and one of the greatest Democrats of the State, condemned the Straus amendment as unconstitutional. No Republican need hesitate to follow the guidance and accept the opinion of a Republican President and a Republican Attorney General, both of whom are great constitutional lawyers, on the legal aspects of the Straus amendment, a measure designed to destroy the Republican party in Maryland.

Yesterday's Evening Times, the Democratic organ, asks the question:

"What right or what authority has the Baltimore American to say that Judge Boyd has committed himself in advance to the suffrage amendment?"

And the Democratic organ goes on to say:

"Judge Boyd is too careful and cautious a man to give out in advance his views," ect., on a measure, such as the disfranchising amendment, "likely to come before him for judicial determination."

No one doubts for an instant that Judge Boyd, Democratic nominee, is "too careful and cautious a man" to give his views on the Straus disfranchising amendment publicity before the Republican party of this circuit at a time when he is a candidate for re-election. But the Democratic party and its nominee for the bench cannot hide its head in its confusion and seek refuge and concealment in the folds of the judicial ermine. The Straus amendment and the menace it holds concern the people of Maryland, and the Republican party of Maryland, far more than it concerns the bench, and the views entertained by the Democratic nominee for the bench on this most vital subject are known of all men. He is an upholder of the Straus amendment. He has received and published the written endorsement of John P. Poe, author of the Poe disfranchising amendment. He has received and published the written endorsement of Isaac Lobe Straus, the author of the Straus disfranchising amendment. He has received and published the written endorsement of Isidor Rayner, foremost among the advocates of the Straus disfranchising amendment and traducer of the administration of Governor Lowndes. His chief journalistic ally is the Baltimore Sun, the whole burden of whose song is to urge two things, first, the adoption of the Straus amendment for the destruction of the Republican party, and second, and of equal importance and connected therewith, the election of Judge Boyd to the bench to assist in giving it judicial sanction. It is by invincible right and indubitable authority of these indisputable facts that the Republican party of Maryland makes the direct, unqualified and unequivocal charge that the Democratic nominee for the bench in the fourth judicial circuit stands committed to the Straus disfranchising amendment.

And in the light of these facts the further advice of the Baltimore American to the Republicans of the whole State, as well as to those of this section, is simply pure and unadulterated common sense, when it says:

"A STRAIGHT VOTE FOR THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET IS THE DUTY OF EVERY REPUBLICAN. A SQUARE VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL CANDIDATES IS THE IMPERATIVE NEED OF THE HOUR."

MORE "SUN" ADVICE.

The Baltimore Sun, State organ of the Democratic party in Maryland, which divides its time between advocating the adoption of the Straus amendment and supporting the candidacy of the Democratic nominee for the bench, published a lengthy editorial on the latter subject in its issue of Thursday, in the course of which it said:

"Republicans have abundant reasons for opposing the amendment in the fourth judicial circuit to drag the judiciary down to the level of party politics."

If, by the above language, the Sun means to say that when the great Republican party, for its own protection and in the exercise of its undoubted right, sees fit to name a candidate to oppose the Democratic nominee who is known to favor the disfranchisement schemes of his party, it is "dragging the judiciary down to the level of party politics," the Sun in spirit and letter is guilty of an untruth. It would appear that the Sun and the Democratic party, with its disfranchising amendments and its monopoly of the higher judiciary of the State, would like to make of the Republican party in Maryland a kind of political Cinderella. By suggestion, innuendo and hyperbolic praise of their own nominee, carried almost to the verge of nausea, they sedulously strive to create the impression that the Democratic party embraces in itself the State's entire stock of brains, ability and virtue. The level of intelligence in the party which elected Lloyd Lowndes governor, is not high enough to suit the Democratic party. Therefore disfranchising amendments must be passed to forever forestall any possibility of the return to power in the State of the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley. With an overwhelming preponderance of Democratic judges on the bench of the Court of Appeals, who have given in the past and will give in the future judicial sanction to partisan election laws passed by Democratic legislatures, the Republican party is chided like an erring child by the Democracy of the State for its effrontery in nominating a candidate for the bench of that tribunal. And this in the face of the fact that in the whole history of the State in no instance has a Democratic governor appointed a Republican to the bench, but on repeated and numerous occasions have replaced with Democrats deceased Republican judges elected by the people.

Aided and abetted by the Baltimore Sun, the Democracy of the State outside of this circuit is engaged in a desperate attempt to build up a false, mawkish and puerile condition of sentiment in the Republican ranks. We are asked to ignore President Taft's and former Attorney General Bonaparte's condemnation of the Straus amendment as unconstitutional and lay aside our political manhood and become accessories before the fact in extending aid and comfort to the Democratic party and its nominee for the bench, who would perpetrate this crime upon a free people and sully the fair name of the State. But "in vain the snare is set in the sight of any bird." With the Straus amendment they menace the very existence of the Republican party as a potential entity and at the same time they offer us their Democratic nominee who believes in and favors that iniquitous measure, and ask us to give him our votes. Every righteous, intelligent and patriotic Republican in the fourth judicial circuit can, with clear conscience and sense of duty performed, ask of the Democratic party, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" No man who upholds the Straus disfranchising amendment, be he candidate for bench, legislature, sheriffalty, county treasurer, commissioner, clerk, road director or surveyor, deserves or should receive encouragement from any Republican. At the present moment the major scheme of the Democracy is to encompass the destruction of the Republican party of the State. While they rear aloft the hideous and tyrannical structure of disfranchisement let them not come to the Republican party for aid and succor for their nominees. In 1905 the Poe amendment was defeated in Allegany county by a majority of 1,806 votes. In the coming election the Straus amendment should be consigned to oblivion by an even more sweeping verdict, and the entire Republican ticket elected by majorities no less overwhelming. For Republicans to follow any other course would be weak, effeminate and pusillanimous—nay more, it would be suicidal. The Democratic party and its nominees must be taught an everlasting lesson for all time—that as long as they persist in their wicked, fraudulent and criminal tampering with the elective franchise of free American citizens the Republicans of Garrett county are united as an armed camp to sweep the vote-thieves and their sympathizers from the face of the political map.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 17, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxiv, 10-27. Memory Verses, 25, 26—Golden Text, Acts xxiv, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In the close of the last chapter we saw how the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, sent Paul safely to Caesarea with a letter to Felix, the governor, in which he stated that there was nothing against the prisoner worthy of death or of bonds, but simply some question of Jewish law; that the Jews would have killed him if he had not rescued him from them; that he understood that they were still determined to kill him, and, being a Roman citizen, he had sent him to Caesarea, commanding his accusers to appear against him there. After five days the high priest and the elders, with a certain orator to speak for them, appeared before Felix, and Paul was brought forth to meet them. With some flattery, which evidently wearied Felix, and therefore the orator cut it short, he told a number of lies about Paul, which the high priest and the elders indorsed. Flattery and lying are still the order of the day among some religious bodies. But God is a God of truth, and in due time truth will prevail.

Being permitted to speak for himself, Paul denied all their accusations and briefly stated the whole truth of the matter, showing that it was wholly a matter of doctrine and of opinion as to what the Scriptures really taught; that he believed all that was written in the law and in the prophets and looked for a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust. This meant Jesus risen from the dead as Israel's promised Messiah, the Son of David, to sit on David's throne; also a fulfillment of Ezek. xxxvii, Jer. xxiii, Isa. lx, Dan. vii and all the prophets concerning the future of the nation and the king who shall reign in righteousness. It meant the resurrection of His body, the church, at His coming to the air for His saints (I Thess. iv, 16-18; I Cor. xv, 51-54), though that would not be specially in his mind, as he thought of Israel. It meant the resurrection of the unjust and the great white throne judgment at the end of the millennial reign of Christ. It meant that God will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom He hath ordained, whereof he hath given assurance unto all men in that He hath raised Him from the dead (xvii, 31). This, with justification by faith through the finished work of Christ apart from any works of the law, was counted heresy by these zealous Jews. But Jesus Himself taught this kind of heresy when He said, "O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken" (Luke xxiv, 25).

Today there are with many no reliable writings of Moses, no prediction whatever, no future for Israel, nothing supernatural, no coming again of Christ, no wrath of God, but all such are simply unbelievers and stand against Christ, for He testified that all things written in the law of Moses and in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning Him must be fulfilled (Luke xxiv, 44). Felix is said to have had more perfect knowledge of "the way" (verse 22) perhaps because his wife, Drusilla, was a Jewess, so he postponed the case until Lysias, the chief captain, should come and tell what he knew. Meantime he gave Paul into the keeping of a centurion, with orders to let him have liberty and to allow all his friends to come to see him and to minister to him. This made it comparatively easy for Paul and would give him opportunity to strengthen the faith of the brethren at Caesarea, and he would certainly have much to tell of the Lord's doings since first He met him on the way to Damascus, and they would not be apt to weary of hearing of His wondrous works.

From time to time Felix sent for him and heard him concerning the faith in Christ, and on one occasion as he and his wife, Drusilla, listened to Paul reasoning of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come Felix actually trembled, but put his convictions from him, saying: "Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season I will call for thee." For two years this continued, Felix always hoping that Paul would offer him money to release him, and with that hope he sent for him the oftener. But Paul, having no thought of any release but a righteous one, never offered him a bribe, and so the successor of Felix came into office and found Paul still a prisoner. Felix's convenient time to repent never having come.

"Tomorrow" is not only the great word in many lands concerning temporal affairs, but it is the devil's great word for all who give any thought to their souls' welfare and for many saved ones concerning good works which they know ought to be done. The word of the Lord is, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation" (II Cor. vi, 2); "Today, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts" (Heb. iii, 15). A word in Prov. xxix, 1, also comes to mind as we think of Felix and all such. The sinner may well tremble as he thinks of his own sin and is told that the unrighteous cannot enter the kingdom of God, but there is comfort in Rom. vi, 23. Concerning temperance, or self control, the result of righteousness, see Tit. ii, 12. Of judgment we have already spoken.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $288,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

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Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TERS DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

TOWN PARKS.

Best Methods of Securing and Laying Out the Land.

In towns and small cities the most important park matter is acquisition of land. Park development may come later, as nearly all places land values increase rapidly, and it is necessary to apply all available funds to the purchase of land. Even if a town has but a stretch of wild land for a few years it is vastly to be desired over an improved "public square" or small area covered with closely clipped lawns. One hundred dollars per acre will plant all the fundamentals to make in the future the very best of parks. The only proper methods are, first, get all the land you can; second, use the best available funds in securing a plan from some competent landscape designer; third, plant out the trees provided for in the plan and then the shrubs. Let all lawns and small plants be unknown until the public can well afford them.

Trees and shrubs will give them shade and shelter for recreation and picnic grounds. A place to rest in comfort, away from the glaring artificialities of city life, is, after all, the chief end to be desired. To have this it is not necessary to build statues, ornamental fountains, bright colored flower beds or any of the artificial features of the ordinary city park. All these can be seen in city gardens, and none should be seen in public parks except they are leaders in this class of work. A "touch of nature" should be the key to all park planning and planting.

BEAUTIFYING OF TOWNS.

Necessity of Insuring Future Growth Along More Symmetrical Lines.

The "city beautiful" is receiving attention in a number of American municipalities. In the large majority of them little heed has been given to beautification. While there are many beautiful towns and cities in the United States, this is due mostly to natural location and individual effort and not to any systematic scheme of improvement. Park commissioners have done much for the appearance of many cities, but they cannot do everything that is desirable.

In New York and Chicago there are well defined movements with a view to relieving future congestion of population and making additions to the cities more attractive and harmonious. It costs a large amount of money to make a "city beautiful," as in the cases of Paris and Berlin and Washington. In all these cities untold millions have been expended for beautification. While it is not possible for many municipalities to spend such enormous amounts, all towns can and should do something to insure future growth along more symmetrical lines.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

USING A VACANT LOT.

Good Example Set by a Church in an Ohio City.

The Second church of Springfield, O., has a vacant lot in the central part of the city which it is reserving to build on a little later. But the trustees determined that it was not right to let the lot lie until it could be used for building, and so they provided that it should be fitted up as a playground for children of the neighborhood through the present summer. Flower beds were laid out and some lawn sown, but the most of the lot was given up to swings, slides and other suitable temptations to childish play.

Moreover, observing that there was no public drinking place in the neighborhood, the trustees provided a coil of water pipe running through a box to be filled with ice and thus improvised a public ice water fountain. The public has shown great appreciation of both provisions on the part of the trustees. The example may certainly be commended to other churches which are holding vacant property.

Railroad Gardening.

Nearly all of the big eastern railroads have abandoned the gaudy but meaningless and unsatisfying carpet bedding so common in the past and are substituting hardy shrubs for permanent effect and in some cases are extending this work beyond the station ground along the right of way. Such changes are very gratifying to all who make a study of and take an interest in the embellishment of our steel highways, for it is a move in the right direction and better for all, both owners and travelers.

The Builder.

This is the song of the builder:
My hammer swings and rings
In harmony with the vital key
Of the song at the heart of things.
The chord of the master builder
That sounds when the worlds have birth
Is the music sweet I seek to repeat
As I rear the temples of earth.

From rock, from mine and from forest
I shape the cities of man,
The songs that live down the ways of the
years
I fashion, rejoice and plan.
The music I make a garden,
The measure I mark with steel
Till a continent wide is a few hours' ride
When spanned by the spinning wheel.

So busy am I with melding,
Constructing the good of earth,
That I cannot wait for finding fault,
But have plenty of time for mirth,
If there's joy or cheer or laughter,
I am there with all my heart,
For a right success spells happiness,
And that is the nobler part.

There is room for work and for gladness
And making the good prevail,
But there is no place for the carping race
For the spite and the weakling's wail.
There is space for the life constructive
And for helping the world along,
To create is the sign of the power divine.
This—this is the builder's song.

JAMES A. EDGERTON.

SAYS AMENDMENT PLAN IS CYNICAL FRAUD

Educational Test Preposterous and Gives Power to Registers

Dr. Fabian Franklin, a former professor at the Johns Hopkins University and editor of The News for nearly 'teen years, who leaves Baltimore is week to become associate editor of the New York Evening Post, in an interview last Thursday spoke forcefully of the viciousness of the disfranchising amendment, which he thinks the people of the State should not tolerate at the November election. Dr. Franklin dwelt especially upon the evils of the "understanding clause" of the measure. He said:

"When the Poe amendment was under discussion, there was one thing that did more than anything else to bring down on it the condemnation of independent and intelligent voters. That was the 'understanding clause'; the clause wh. h, under pretense of an educational qualification, required citizens who do not come in under the 'grandfather clause' to give to the officers of registration a 'reasonable explanation' of any section of the Constitution of the State which those officers might choose to select. This provision manifestly placed it in the power of the officers of registration to disfranchise practically anybody they chose to disfranchise who had to come up and stand the test at all. The people of Maryland were not willing to place this power of arbitrary disfranchisement into the hands of a lot of partisan officers of registration; and it was this feeling more than any other one cause that led to the defeat of the Poe amendment by 30,000 majority.

"The amendment now before the people of Maryland makes a pretense of an educational qualification which avoids the appearance of giving the registration officers arbitrary powers, but which puts precisely the same kind of tool in their hand in another way. How preposterous is the requirement that it imposes upon an applicant for registration may be judged from an incident which occurred the other day in my presence. But first let me say what the requirement is. The man who wants to register, and who doesn't come in under the 'grandfather clause' or the property qualification, is required to write, in the presence of the registration officers, an application stating 'correctly' the following things:

"His name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, the name or names of his employer or employers, if any, at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, county or city and district or precinct in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and of the Mayor of Baltimore city (if the applicant resides in Baltimore city), or of one of the County Commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides.

"He has to state these things not on a printed blank, and not in reply to any questions that have been saked him, but out of his own head; he has got to remember just what facts are called for, and state them in his own way; among the facts are the full names of several public officers, including a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and of a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, besides (in the case of a wage-earner) the names of all his employers for two years past. And if he omits any one of them or states any of them incorrectly the registration officers have the warrant of the Constitution for refusing him the right to vote.

"Now, the incident I have referred to is this: A small group of gentlemen were discussing this extraordinary provision of the proposed amendment, and expressing a natural indignation at its atrocious character, when one of them, a prominent and accomplished member of the Baltimore bar, said that he would be as indignant as the rest but for one thing; he did not think it was possible that the provision could be intended to mean what it seemed to mean. He did not think that any set of men could deliberately propose such a thing as the requirement of answers to such a string of questions as this without the questions being asked. The thing was, to his mind, simply incredible. It was in vain to show him the language of the law, which says that the applicant must make his statement 'in his own hand writing, with pen and ink, without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration.' Nothing short of a reference to a high legal authority who had been connected with the framing of the amendment sufficed to satisfy this lawyer that the intent of the clause was, and its effect if enacted would be, just that preposterous and incredible thing that its words indicate.

"It would be a disgrace to Maryland to imbed in its State Constitution a provision whose outrageousness is so flagrant that a right-minded man finds it difficult to believe that it means what it says. It would be a shameful showing for the standard of the superior race if, year after year, the members of the inferior race were confronted with this cynical fraud instead of an honest educational requirement as a condition for the exercise of the right of suffrage. It is hardly worth while to go into details, but it should be noted that this feat of accurate memorizing would have to be performed again and again by the man who wishes to be a voter at every new registration, one demonstration of his 'intelligence' would not not suffice except for one registration.

"Nothing short of desperate necessity can justify or palliate resort to any such device as this. That such necessity does not exist in this State it would be a waste of words to show. How far from true it is that the negro vote in this State has been an injury to the Commonwealth may be sufficiently seen from a single circumstance. The fight for political reform in Maryland, waged for 20 years and culminating in the victory of 1895, had for its great leader a man who represented not only civic virtue but the most intense Southern sentiment; and yet the very center of the fight led by Mr. Wallis was the struggle for a fair count of the vote. Neither at that time nor at any subsequent time has any serious attempt been made to show that the negro vote has been an injury to the State. Without the incitement of necessity, it is proposed here in Maryland to do that which States farther South have felt compelled to do, and more. We are being asked to put into our State Constitution a far more palpable violation of the Fifteenth Amendment than is contained in the Constitution of any Southern State and thus to put in peril the situation which has come to be looked upon as established in the South; and this, as well as the imbedding of an offensive fraud in our Constitution, is to be done without anything approaching a reasonable excuse in the shape of a plea of necessity.

"Just a word of a personal nature may not be out of place. I am about to leave Maryland after living here 40 years, having come to Baltimore at the age of 16. My feelings as between the parties may be judged from the fact that I have voted for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency from Tilden to Parker, with the exception of Bryan, and for the Democratic candidate for Congress in my district without any exception. It has always been a satisfaction to me to feel, however, that not only was there a possibility of turning from the Democratic party to the Republican in State and city affairs, but that in national affairs Maryland was debatable ground—ground on which the questions agitating the country as a whole could be weighed and decided on their merits. It is a misfortune for the States of the 'Solid South,' and it is a misfortune for the country, that those States are given over to a single political party—that their verdict as between the two is a foregone conclusion, no matter who the candidates. I should be grieved to think of Maryland as having fallen to a lower estate; of her political opinion having ceased to be a factor to be reckoned with in the larger life of the nation. As to the dangers here at home of the one-party regime, we ought to have sufficient warning of that both from our own experience before 1895 and from Pennsylvania's history under a regime in which the protection issue has chained the state to the Republican party as it is desired here that the race issue shall chain Maryland to the Democratic party. But I trust that the people of Maryland will bring the plan to naught, as they did four years ago.—Baltimore News.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

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ROAD OILING DEVICE,

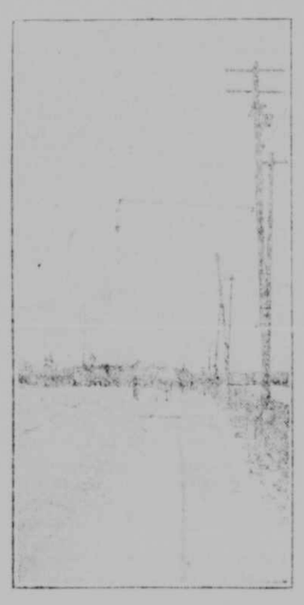
Portable Machine to Mix and Spread at Same Time.

WILL INTEREST ENGINEERS.

Process Is Cheap, and It Is Expected to Revolutionize Work on Country Roads—Cost For Treating Highways Will Vary.

Oiling of city and country roads is rapidly becoming a recognized necessity throughout the United States, and St. Louis and St. Louis county are, as usual, in the lead. City streets have been treated for some time past, and residents of St. Louis county are planning to oil the main traveled roads.

Street Commissioner Travilla fathered oiling of streets in St. Louis and has made a careful study of the proposition with a view to perfecting the work. After months of study of conditions in St. Louis and the equipment used in



OIL-ASPHALT TREATED ROAD.

other cities, particularly in Europe, he has evolved a portable oil asphalt melting and fluxing plant that will revolutionize the work. The plant is the first of its kind in the world and will attract the attention of highway engineers throughout the United States. Its cost is less than $1,200, and the process to be used has been given a thorough test.

Street Commissioner Travilla in describing the new apparatus and the progress of road oiling said:

The oil-asphalt melting and fluxing portable plant is a new departure in machinery for road treatment. After two years' experience with light and heavy oils I became satisfied there was room for improvement by adding asphalt to heavy oil for road treatment, and the result of this investigation has brought about the construction of the portable plant.

There is no subject today which is being discussed more frequently than methods of improving our highways. The oiling of roads is making considerable progress in the United States with good effect, but much better results can be obtained by the application of a layer of hot oil-asphalt compound to the road surface. In this way the road absorbs the mixture and also forms a very solid coating and a strong binder for the particles of sand and the larger stone in the macadam road, which carries the load.

The dust which usually results from the wear of the road disappears, and at the same time the natural expense of keeping up the road is diminished, which more than compensates for the cost of the process. This comes from the great reduction of expense for sprinkling a road and scraping the mud as well as from the great durability of the roadbed.

The cost per square yard for treating the road by the new process will vary from 7 cents to 14 cents, depending on the amount of sand and asphalt used. The plant consists of a melting and agitation kettle, an air pressure for furnishing compressed air for agitating the oil-asphalt and for forcing it from the kettle to a sprinkling wagon; also a steam pump as an auxiliary for pumping heavy oil from the tank car to the melting kettle and a steam boiler for furnishing steam for the operation of the air pressure and steam pump.

The kettle has a capacity of 1,350 gallons and is divided tranversely into two equal parts, one compartment being intended for melting and mixing the oil-asphalt, the other for agitating the oil-asphalt.

The method of operation is: The oil-asphalt compound is put in the kettle and the mixture melted and agitated from the low pressure reservoir to the required temperature and consistency, when it is drawn into the closed compartment and then delivered to the sprinkling wagon by means of an air pressure. In the meantime another batch is being heated and mixed in the open compartment. One hour's time is required for heating and agitating 1,350 gallons.—St. Louis Republic.

Good Road Notes.

Good roads will make the vehicles last longer.

Good drainage is absolutely necessary in building a good road.

Every man who owns an automobile, a horse or a bicycle is interested in good roads.

The highway and roadside are usually a fair index of the people living in the vicinity.

No Good There.

The road drag will do nothing to improve the highway so long as it lies unused at the side of the road.

Public Sale of Live Stock.

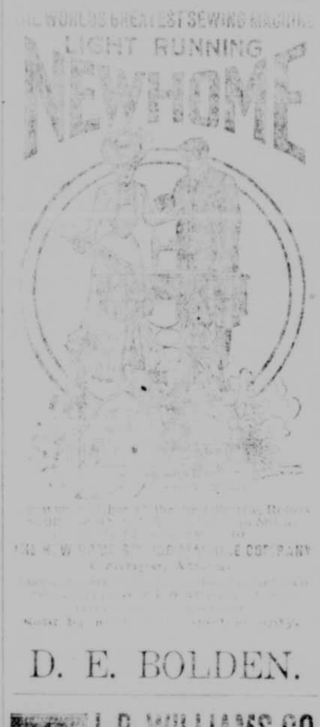
The undersigned will offer at public auction at his farm one mile west of Oakland on the Sang Run Road, on Wednesday, October 6, beginning at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the following personal property: one bay Mare, 10 years old, in foal, weight about 1250 pounds; 1 black Mare, in foal, weight 1000 pounds; 1 large Belgian Colt, year old last May; 2 young Milk Cows, half-bred Jersey; 2 yearling Steers, Durham; 1 Jersey Heifer Calf; 1 Durham Bull Calf; 2 fine Brood Sows; 7 Spring Pigs.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser to execute his interest bearing note with security to be approved by the undersigned, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash on the day of sale will be allowed.

M. C. HINEBAUGH

Farm for Sale.

This farm contains 182 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation; four thousand props and some bark and saw timber. Improved by a dwelling house, barn and out buildings; good well at house and also a splendid orchard. Convenient to school, church, stores, blacksmith shops, etc. This farm is situated two miles north of Frankfort, (Alaska P. O.) and ten miles from Cumberland, Md., school house only a few minutes walk from farm. Can give immediate possession. Price, $1,400 on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va., 10-8t



D. E. BOLDEN.



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EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND. Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.35 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m.. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.53 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *4.36 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.36 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.56 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
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Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
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is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates.
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

JUDGES AND THE AMENDMENT.

The Republicans of the state should stand unqualifiedly for every move that can conceivably aid in encompassing the defeat of the franchise amendment. There should be no compromise in any direction, least of all in the selection of the judicial circuit chief judges who constitute the Court of Appeals. This is no time for any Republican to consider in the most distant manner the support of a Democrat for a chief judgeship. The crucial subject, of vast public interest, of overwhelming party importance, is the fate of the proposed suffrage amendment. Therefore, no manner of excuse could be offered for any degree of support for any man who stands with the Democratic organization. Whatever justification might under other conditions be found for leaning toward a judicial candidate of unimpeachable record though of the opposing party such considerations would be overmatched by the imperative demand of the party for every man to stand upon the guard line and let no candidate for the ermine reach that position where the Republican vote is strong enough to defeat his ambitions.

For instance, in the circuit comprised by the three far western counties the Democrats have in nomination for the chief judgeship Judge Boyd, whose re-election they advocate upon his record. Opposed to him is Judge Sloan. It is a matter of common knowledge that Judge Boyd, owing allegiance to his party and sharing its views upon the paramount issue, is alien in sympathies from the purposes and efforts of the Republican party. D. Lindley Sloan, the Republican nominee, on the other hand, stands ready, in case of his election and in case he should have to pass upon the amendment as a member of the Court of Appeals, to give its constitutional relations consideration, unaffected by the tremendous predilections which would have to be gotten rid of by Judge Boyd in order to afford the measure like unbiased consideration. Without in any wise reflecting upon anyone who wears the ermine in Maryland, the fact remains that the Republican party has one clear duty, and its members should not be found derelict in in any part of the state. That duty is to prevent the enactment into law of the suffrage amendment and to prevent the election to the chief judgeship of a circuit a man who has committed himself to the support of the amendment in advance and who, therefore, has already prejudged it. The question is now a question of duty, and the Republicans of the circuit in question, like the Republicans everywhere, should have but one mind and be actuated by one purpose.

Before the commanding importance of this issue all local adjustments become secondary. In the presence of the success, which means the preservation of the influence of the Republican party as a party with the capacity to win victories and to ably govern the state, all considerations that are not of equal breadth are unworthy of promotion. Therefore, it should be borne in, with all the weight of vitality of the issue, upon every Republican that he cannot and should not do aught that might critically contribute to the saddling of the amendment upon the people and the inauguration of the perpetual power of the Democratic party. It is obvious that under conditions as they exist there is but one course for any Republican in relation to the fortunes of one or the other candidate for the chief judgeship. A straight vote for the Republican ticket is the duty of every Republican. A square vote for the Republican judicial candidate is the imperative need of the hour. No Republican would want to cherish the reflection, in the event of the success of the amendment, that he contributed to the placing upon the bench of the Court of Appeals a man who might be expected to be controlled in his judicial action by the views he entertained upon the legality of the amendment prior to the election. The amendment has been pronounced by President Taft and the ablest lawyers of the state and country unconstitutional. Men who entertain such views are the only kind for the Republican party to regard as worthy of their support. If any Republicans have been contemplating other action, let them dismiss the suggestion and immediately place themselves squarely upon the broad issue of safeguarding the people and protecting the party.—Baltimore American.

THAT letter of Mr. Edward Margroff, published elsewhere in today's Republican, is well calculated to make the boss of the new party sigh and wonder where he is at.

COUNTRY ADVANTAGES

We boast of our coal, oil and gas. These products have enriched many of our citizens and have proven themselves powerful agencies in the worlds economy and progress, but they become exhausted and those engaged in their production must of necessity seek other fields of activity. They go to the lumber industry only to find that the timber supply, however abundant it may be, also exhausts, and the average life time is far too short for its reproduction. The soil, so far as our observation goes, is the only source of wealth that proper husbanding will save from exhaustion. Its productive properties can be saved and added to at the same time they are in active operation. Consequently those who go to it for a means of livelihood and see to its preservation, need have no fears of their occupation being destroyed in their community and having to go elsewhere to pursue it.

We mention this as an illustration that farming and kindred pursuits offer more attractive features than any other industries that have hitherto appeared to the farm youth and led him to the belief that his lot was the worst of them all. Time has demonstrated the fact that it is one of the very best callings a young man can choose and, with its diversified interests, need not become monotonous or "hum drum."

The rural district dweller of today may grow grain as his forefather did if that suits his fancy. If not he may grow live stock. If neither has the charm for him there are an infinite variety of fruits, any one of which can be grown successfully as a specialty. The same is true in the vegetable line, the poultry line, dairying, bee culture, land scaping and a number of other things. The farm certainly offers to the young man of today opportunities hard to duplicate elsewhere.

Attendance Roll.

The following named pupils of the Oakland Public Schools were neither late nor absent during September.

First Grade—Emerson Cross, Robert Shaffer, Luther Menhorn, Howard Wolfe, Leon Helbig, Robert Weimer, Joseph Hessen, Robert Friend, Gertrude Grant, Frances Grant, Amelia Lohr, Dorothy Pritchard, Agnes Shaffer, Celia Griff, Christina Hessen, Helen Little, Dorothy Maroney, Ida Friese, Gertrude Rolling, Audrey Trickett.

Second Grade—Harry Newman, Carl Kahl, Harry Glotfelty, Joe Hinebaugh, Hugh Maffett, Philip Walters, Ira Goss, Vincent Hessen, James Hart, Harry Vaughn, Fanny Newman, Katherine Teats, Leah Maffett, Ella Helbig, Julia Maroney, Stella Friese, Ethel Tusing, Edna Goss.

Third Grade—Perrin Davis, Alva Johnson, Helen Mason, Inez Workman, Rebecca Workman, Katie Lauer, Ethel Naylor, Walter Wolfe, Daniel Wolfe, Fred Trickett, Robert Porter, Uriel Cheuvront, Alma Calhoun, Annie Calhoun, Harry Rice, Lucy Trickett, Evelyn Cheuvront.

Fourth Grade—David Burke, Alex. Hessen, Florence Carney, Louise Harned, Ada Glotfelty, Iona Johnson, Bessie Maroney, Josephine Jamison, Reva Davis, Cecilia Hart, Gladys McRobie, Lillian Helbig, Helen Hart.

Fifth Grade—Gordon McRobie, Peter Rowan, Felix Robinson, Fred Cogley, Foster Teats, Lonzie McRobie, Gilbert Drummond.

Sixth Grade—Patrick Kildow, Frank Ross, Bernadette Hart, Rose Farrell, Edna Shank, Douglass Sincell, Elizabeth Miller, Bessie Hendrickson, Edwana Peddicord, Leah Sincell, Rachel Johnson, Catherine Maroney, Lena Ravenscroft, Edna Trickett, Pauline Bolton, Carroll Kelly, Albert Kahl, Lawrence Dixon.

High School—Freshman, Harry Baker, Frank Bush, Walter Dawson, Harold Harned, Evelyn Helbig, Wade Mason, Grant Palmer, Fred Peddicord, William Scherr, Mary Stemple, Frederick Thayer, Ethel Wadding, Harry Weimer, Robert White, Margaret Workman; Sophomores, Alvin Crawford, Joy Griffith; Juniors, Gertrude Bell, Mary Harsch, Irma Workman, Ella Cleveland, Patrick Murphy; Seniors, Ruth McRobie, Eleanor Peddicord, Earl Smith, Mary West, Paul Workman, Clarence Murphy.

Subscribe for the Republican.

Mr. Margroff Not In Sympathy With The Movement.

The following is a copy of a letter sent the Garrett Journal for publication by Mr. Edward Margroff, of Accident, one of the dependable Republicans of the county. Mr. Margroff's language has no uncertain ring. His Republicanism was never questioned and it was a piece of presumption on the part of the boss of the People's Party to place Mr. Margroff on its executive committee. Mr. Margroff's letter follows:

ACCIDENT, Md., Oct. 4, 1909.

EDITOR OF GARRETT JOURNAL,
Oakland, Md.,

DEAR SIR:—I see by your issue of Sept. 30th that I have been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the People's Party. Please allow me space in your paper to say that this appointment was made without my knowledge or consent, and that the first that I knew of it was the item in your paper.

I desire to say to the people of Garrett county that I AM A REPUBLICAN, and that I shall vote for the candidates of the Republican party at the coming election, and that I am not in sympathy with the independent movement in Garrett county.

Whenever I am not satisfied with the conduct of the Republican party I will make my objections inside the party—not out.

I look on the People's Party as an instrument to further the private and political spite of a certain prominent Democrat and certain corporations represented by him, and to use the People's Party to advance the cause of a certain candidate on the Democratic ticket, and I do not propose to allow my name to be used for any such purpose.

This is notice to the People's Party that I shall not accept the appointment as one of its Executive Committee, and I hereby appeal to all my old comrades who have been loyal to the party and have been instrumental in winning victory after victory, with increased majorities each year, to rally to the support of the entire ticket from top to bottom.

I am entirely satisfied with it and it is one that every Republican can conscientiously support.

The candidate for Senator is a young man of my own district. I have known him from a boy and if there is a man in Garrett county capable of representing us intelligently in the Maryland Senate it is Harvey J. Speicher, and we all should feel proud that we have a man of such high esteem to carry the Republican banner to VICTORY.

Yours truly,
EDWARD MARGROFF.

THE DEACON AND THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Present Day Revelations of Political Machinations.

It came to pass in the days when the bumble-bee was humming among the pumpkin vines that blossomed on the sun kissed hills of Garrett county, a great noise arose in the midst of the land which lieth on either side of the river that is called the river of Democracy, whose waters abound in great fishes that devoureth the little fishes thereof and make the waters thereof angry with the lashing of their mighty fins.

Now it chanced as the noise of the mighty conflict smote heavily upon the ears of all the people, Prince Billy, he that is called The Knight of The Silver Locks, cast his helmet and sword angrily at the feet of the lords of the land and departed hence to fish in other waters, and there arose a mighty war between the Hamillites and the Browningites so that the smoke of the battle covered all the land for many days and there was no peace among all the inhabitants thereof.

Now it so happened that the Hamillites dwelt on the shady side of the mountain that is called the Mount of Party Spoils, and the Browningites had builded a mighty city on the summit thereof, and they that dwelt therein feasted and were merry.

On the seventh day of the seventh month all the host of the Hamillites arose in a great army and beat against the walls of the city that was builded on the mount, but the walls thereof fell not, and valiant men from all the districts round about the valley of Democracy came and laid siege to the mighty city and the voice of the people was lifted up and the army smote against the walls of the city, but the walls fell not.

Then it came to pass that the Deacon, who was first in the councils of the Hamillites, was very angry, and he sat him down in his habitation and smote upon his aged breast and cried in a loud voice, saying: long and faithfully have I served thee, thou wicked and perverse Democracy; oft have I paid tribute to thee, but alas, thy service is no longer profitable and it is not meet that I render tribute to an ungrateful lord.

Behold as the Deacon's voice grew faint in the midst of his great habitation, a little imp crept out from the midst of the books of the law and sat him down on the top of an ink well; now this imp was like in size unto a grasshopper, and upon his forehead was a monogram written in bright gold with these letters, B. & O.

And as he pointed to these shining letters, he spake unto the Deacon in a still small voice, saying: seest thou not, O man, that my master has sent me and he hath commanded me to say unto thee that he hath much gold to pay them that serve him.

This message also I bring unto thee, call unto thyself an ex-captain, who hath had much to do with tickets, and take to thy bosom an old servant of my master, who knoweth well how to engineer, take ye council of him who is a good judge and with thy wits create a new third party ticket for Garrett county, remembering that there dwelleth in the land of the Republicans certain men whom thou canst use well to thy purpose.

And it came to pass when the messenger had departed the Deacon fell into a trance and after many hours he awoke and behold on his table there lay a mighty manifesto with his own signature, seal and signet attached and the names also of many lesser lords, and he commanded that heralds be sent to the uttermost parts of the land to call the people together that he of them might make great profit.

After many days there came from all parts of the land those men who had their heads annointed with healing oil, because of the soreness thereof, and those with their feelings wound about with bandages because of the hurts thereof.

And there came also men of ill repute in the regions where they dwelt, and they all with one accord obeyed the Deacon's command when he said: thou shalt every man endorse the good judge.

And when they that were antiquated in the land of the Republicans, and they that were demoralized in the land of Democracy, and they that were hopeless in the land of No Whiskey, had been given soft seats on the Hamillitish ticket, the Deacon ordered the B. & O. engineer to pull open the throttle, and with the captain to punch tickets and the Deacon for train dispatcher, the ingenuous invention is sent steaming toward an inevitable and deserving defeat.

So endeth chapter one.

Taken to Mount Hope.

Charles Browning, aged about thirty years, son of the late William Browning, was taken to Mount Hope Hospital, near Baltimore, Sunday night by Sheriff Brown, to which institution he had been committed by the county authorities for treatment. Mr. Browning went suddenly insane early last week and was at times extremely violent. A number of years ago he suffered an attack of scarlet fever since which he has at times been subject to attacks which effected his brain, eventually resulting in insanity.

Don't Want Any More.

To the Editor of The Republican:

I have just received a sample copy of the Garrett Journal and the first thing which caught my sight was a picture of Judge Boyd, and about all the reading matter it contains is relative to the Judge.

I hope the editor of the Journal will will not trouble himself by sending me any more sample copies as I am a Sloan Republican every day in the week.

J. M. D.

New Germany, Oct. 11, 1909.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Up on all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

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THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Why Republicans Should Vote For Sloan.

To the Republican Voters:

We need not soil the name or detract from the record of Judge A. Hunter Boyd, by falling in with the too prevalent campaign practice of attempting to poison the minds of the people against the opposing candidate in order to create a more favorable sentiment toward our own.

If we, as voters of Garrett county, would maintain our dignity as citizens and preserve a clean conscience as men, we will out of an honest mind render unto Judge Boyd a full measure of respect for his high and noble character, a choice tribute of esteem for his skill and integrity and a word of admiration for his dignified personality, but notwithstanding the fact that our Democratic brethren would have us believe that Judge Boyd has a monopoly of all available claims to greatness, we recognize in the person of D. Lindley Sloan his full equal in height and nobility of character, skill and integrity of purpose, strength and dignity of personality and in all the other requisites which go to the making of an able and honorable judge. Judge Boyd deserves, and has the admiration of all his fellow men, but as a candidate on the Democratic ticket, as a firm believer in Democratic policies and as a pledged supporter of a restricted suffrage, as specified in the Constitutional amendment, he has no real claim to the support of any but those who stand for the principles that he advocates and can hardly be said to have a real claim on that portion of the Democratic vote in his district which is opposed to the passage of the amendment.

D. Lindley Sloan merits the admiration of all men, but as a candidate on the Republican ticket, as a fearless advocate of Republican policies and an avowed opponent of a restricted suffrage, he has no real claim to the support of any but those who believe in the principles for which he stands, and being pledged to nothing but the policies which are dear to the heart of every Republican, he has a claim to the vote of every Republican in the three counties of the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Every Republican should know that in order to bring about Republican success they must be loyal to principle and loyalty to principle means loyalty to party and party candidates, therefore may every Republican, without one exception, be manfully loyal and cast their vote for D. Lindley Sloan, knowing that in him they have a candidate equal in every respect to the opposing candidate and even Judge Boyd bearing an honorable defeat will respect the loyalty of the Republicans who admired, but could not vote for him.

Remember, Republican voter, that the much circulated nonpartisan argument is only a nice sounding plea with absolutely no force to it. Any man who becomes a candidate on the platform of a political party is to that extent a partisan, but any man who is worthy to become a judge will be nonpartisan in the discharge of his official duty and it is absolutely certain that Mr. Sloan would be as thoroughly nonpartisan on the bench as Judge Boyd. Remember, too, that D. Lindley Sloan, as a Republican candidate and pledged to oppose the Constitutional amendment, has thereby openly declared that he believes the honest poor man to be as deserving as the man of property and wealth, while Judge Boyd, as a Democratic candidate and pledged to support the Constitutional amendment, has thereby openly declared that he considers the man with $500 worth of property to be a better and more deserving citizen than the honest poor man. No. 12.



MR. J. GRIFFIN HALL.

Mr. J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore, who during the present week is co-operating with the Republican County Committee in a canvass of the county, is quite popular in the Monumental City and elsewhere as a public speaker, entertainer and humorist. His services are in constant demand as a lecturer and speaker at meetings, entertainments, banquets, etc., held by churches, fraternal societies, men's clubs and charitable organizations. He has delivered orations at Memorial Day services held on the battlefields of Gettysburg, Antietam and elsewhere. Mr. Hall has addressed meetings held this week at Sunnyside, Shook Shop and Swanton, and tonight he will speak at Crellin, Friday at Deer Park, Saturday at Bray School, and it is possible that the committee may be able to secure him for a number of meetings to be held in various parts of the county next week.

Teachers' Institute Program.

The following program has been prepared for the institute to be held in Friendsville on Oct. 23, session beginning at 9 a. m. Song, "Maryland, My Maryland;" address; response, L. F. Greed; singing by the institute; discussions: Primary Reading, Misses Eve Welch, Hattie Liston and Olia Mattingly; Impartiality and the Deserving Student, C. C. Cathcart; How To Teach Mental Arithmetic, Prof. E. A. Browning and N. K. Welch; Language Work, Miss Margaret Snyder and C. J. Hanft; Value of Opening Exercises; B. F. Frantz, J. C. Myers and Miss Mattane Riley.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

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G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
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Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Mr. Washington Arnold, of District No. 8, was in Oakland last Thursday on business.

Mr. J. W. McIntyre, of near Bayard, was a business caller at this office last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty, of near McHenry, were county seat visitors last Thursday.

Miss Mabel Scott, of Connellsville, Pa., is in Oakland on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hyde.

Miss Naomi Crawford, who was taken ill several weeks ago with an attack of typhoid fever, is convalescing.

Miss Mabel Brown, of Wheeling, West Va., was in Oakland yesterday as a guest at the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Elwood Offutt returned to their home in Oakland last Friday from a week's visit to eastern cities.

Mr. A. L. Sines, accompanied by his father, left Oakland last Friday for Dayton, Ohio, where they will be the guests of relatives for a short time.

Messrs. Dennis Brenneman and J. Turner Lohr, of Bittinger, were in the city yesterday making returns to the Board of Supervisors. Both gentlemen made this office visits.

Miss Orpha Ashby returned to her home from Western Maryland College a few days ago and will remain here until the beginning of the next scholastic year when she will enter the sophomore class of that institution.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek returned to Deer Park Wednesday morning from a trip to New York. She was accompanied by her father, both leaving Sunday night. Deer Park's delightful weather was experienced on the trip.

Mr. John O. Getty, cashier of the Grantsville bank, and Dr. George C. Keller, also of Grantsville, were in Oakland a day or two this week on business before Court Examiner Wm. R. Offutt, returning to their homes Tuesday night.

Rev. W. D. Reed, the recently appointed District Superintendent for Oakland District M. E. church, spent yesterday in Oakland where he met quite a number of the leading members of the local church and also members of other congregations. Mr. Reed created quite a favorable impression and we are glad to announce that he will become a resident of Oakland, having leased Dr. Ward's residence for a term of years. He to arrive here some time next week with his family.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

BARN AND CONTENTS BURNED.

Large Structure on the Promised Land Farm Destroyed.

Last Wednesday evening about eight o'clock the large barn on the Promised Land Farm, owned by Mr. D. N. Sanders, was destroyed by fire of an unknown origin, along with grain, hay, farming implements, harness, wagons, and other property, entailing a loss of about four thousand dollars with insurance of about one-half of that amount.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger will tender a reception on next Thursday, the 21st inst., in honor of the Rt. Rev. J. G. Murray, D. D., Bishop-Coadjutor of Maryland, who will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sliger during his stay in Oakland next week.

Mrs. Charles Glotfelty, of near Oakland, went from here to Accident yesterday morning where she will visit her mother, Mrs. Catharine Turney, for a few days and also be present today at the festivities attending the eighty-third anniversary of Mrs. Turney.

Rev. J. B. Workman, who is succeeded in the pastorate of the M. E. church in Oakland by Rev. Williamson, will go to Wheeling tomorrow afternoon and preach Sunday at his new appointment, Wesley Chapel, expecting to return to Oakland Monday or Tuesday.

A "swap" social, under the auspices of the Luther League of St. Mark's church, will be conducted on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the church as well as of other denominations are cordially invited. Please bring a little trinket or toy you are willing to "swap" with your neighbor. A silver offering will be taken at the door.

SHEEP FOR SALE—45 head of stock ewes; all young. W. McCULLOH BROWN, near Bayard, W. Va. 32-3t

Mr. E. H. Sincell and State Senator W. McCulloh Brown are in Baltimore this week engaged with Attorney General Straus making up the record to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court in the case of Maryland vs. West Virginia to settle the boundary line which has been in dispute for unnumbered years. The case will be called on Monday, the 25th inst., and will be argued by Messrs. Straus and Sincell for Maryland and by ex-State Senator Price for West Virginia.

Mr. Oliver Heyward and daughter, Miss Beatrice, both of Bond, walked from that point to Oakland yesterday, arriving here about 4:30 in the afternoon, accomplishing a feat of pedestrianism seldom equalled in this part of the country. Mr. and Miss Heyward left Bond about eight o'clock, walked to Swanton along the railroad track and from there came to Oakland by the county road. The entire distance covered was in the neighborhood of twenty-three miles and upon their arrival at their destination they were apparently less tired than many who take a stroll of a mile or two.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

The knowledge that enables a man to build a barn, build a bridge, grow a crop of potatoes, operate a flour mill or extract mineral from the earth is no less education than that which qualifies him to be a supreme judge, a college president or an astronomer. The better trained a man is to do his work thoroughly, whatever it may be, the better educated he is. That nameless something which causes many to think one uneducated who is not familiar with the technical verbage of school books is one of the worst enemies to right thinking and human progress that we have had to contend with in a long time. It is closely related to that other thing which causes so many to think that because they have had a few months schooling manual labor would lower their dignity. The truth is neither of these qualities is to be found in the truly well educated individual.

Married.

WATSON—KILDOW—At the home of the bride's parents, J. Ed. and Mrs. Kildow, Sunday morning, September, 26, 1909, by the Rev. M. D. Helmick, Roy Watson and Miss Eunice Kildow.

The bride and groom left on the 6:30 train for the home of Mr. Watson's mother, near Morgantown where they will visit for a couple of weeks, after which they will make Elkins their home.—Elkins Inter-Mountain.

SIMON—WEST—On Oct. 13th, at the home of Lieut. E. S. West, near Oakland, by Rev. John M. Davis, Mr. Winfield Scott Simon, of Philippi, and Miss A'ta West, of Troy, W. Va. The bride is a sister of Lieut. West, who with his family and three sisters, Mrs. Aaron Strader, of Buckhannon, and Misses Eva and Ella West, of Troy, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wiseman, recently located in Garrett county, were present along with a number of friends. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns and autumn branches. Miss Eva West was bridesmaid. The bride was also attended by six little girls. The couple left on train No. 55 for Philippi, where they will reside and were followed by the well wishes and congratulations of many friends.

Dinner on Election Day.

The members of the Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. church, will serve dinner and supper on election day in the east room of the Litzinger building on Second street. All are invited.

THE DEATH RECORD.

ERASTUS RATHBUN.

Another life has closed. On Saturday, Oct. 9 1909, Mr. Erastus Rathbun, of Loch Lynn Heights, passed quietly away to the great beyond. He was old and full of days, having been born Feb. 27, 1828, in Jamestown, N. Y., reaching the age of 81 years, 7 months and 12 days. He married Alice Ward, the daughter of Benjamin West Ward. She died in 1875. He had five children, of whom only one is living—Mrs. Mary J. Hanson, of Loch Lynn Heights. He leaves eight grandchildren and eight great grandchildren to mourn his loss. He came to Mt. Lake Park in 1886. In his early life he was antagonistic to the Christian religion, but in 1894 he was converted and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for the rest of his life he served the God who had saved him. The story of his conversion is simply told: Mrs. Anna Moxey, of Washington, and another lady met him under one of the trees of Mt. Lake Park as they were on their way to the campmeeting. Believing that this was an opportunity which God had given them to lead a soul to Christ, they began to tell him the "Old, Old Story," and to sing some of the sweet song of Zion which have been the means of turning many a sinner to God. He arose from his seat and went with them to the meeting and there made a public profession of his faith in God. This was not an empty profession, but one which stood the test of time. He delighted to tell what Christ had done for him, and his friendship for the woman who led him to Christ continued to the day of his death. A large concourse of friends gathered at his home where the funeral services were conducted by C. W. Hudson, the pastor of the Baptist church, assisted by Rev. P. Z. Musgrave, the new pastor of the Methodist church. His body was laid away in the Oakland cemetery where it rests to await the resurrection of those justified through faith in Christ. May the knowledge of his faithfulness to God abide as a sweet memory with those who knew and loved him.

C. W. HUDSON.

JOHN HARNED.

Mr. John Harned, one of the best known residents of Garrett county, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs Alicia Brown, at Montezuma, Iowa, Monday night and was buried yesterday afternoon at West Liberty, Iowa. Mr. Harned went to Iowa early in the spring to visit relatives and friends, expecting to return to Oakland this fall. On Friday of last week he suffered a stroke of paralysis, followed on Sunday by a second stroke, which terminated fatally. He was born at Harnedsville, Pa., February 14th, 1828, being at the time of his death well into his eighty-fourth year. He leaves beside his wife two daughters residing in the west, and one son, Mr. Joseph E. Harned, of Oakland, who upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of his father left immediately for West Liberty, arriving there in time for the funeral yesterday afternoon.

MRS. ANNA SCHEVEL.

The remains of Mrs. Anna Schevel, who resided for a number of years at Accident and whose death occurred near Salisbury, Md., her recent home, on last Friday, arrived here Saturday and were taken to Accident where the interment occurred the following day.

MRS. MINERVA B. MAYLE.

Mrs. Minerva B., wife of Ellsworth Mayle, was born in March, 1874, and died Oct. 9, 1909. She was buried in the Bray cemetery on Oct. 10. She leaves a husband and seven children, four girls and three boys. The cause of her death was spinal disease.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a.m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Wesley Chapel—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Class meeting at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., every Sunday.

Everybody cordially invited.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trust or harbor George William Male, a minor under my charge, who has left his home without just cause or provocation, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

3t A. J. KOLBFLEISCH.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING — GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September, 1909.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator,
Merrill, Md.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CHAPTER II.

OBJECT, MATRIMONY.

WINTER fogs in New York are never quite so intolerable as their counterparts in London, and while their frequency is a matter of complaint, their duration is seldom of any length. So by the morrow a strong wind from the west had winnowed the skies and cleared the sun. There were an exhilarating tingle of frost in the air and a visible rime on the windows. Hillard, having breakfasted lightly, was standing with his back to the grate in the cozy breakfast room. He was in boots and breeches and otherwise warmly clad and freshly shaven. He rocked on his heels and toes and ran his palm over his blue white chin in search of a possible slip of the razor.

Giovanni came in to announce that he had telephoned and that the signora's brown mare would be at the park entrance precisely at half after 8. Giovanni still marveled over this wonderful voice which came out of nowhere, but he was no longer afraid of it. The curiosity which is innate and childlike in all Latins soon overcame his dark superstitions. He was an ardent Catholic and believed that a few miracles should be left in the hands of God. The telephone had now become a kind of plaything, and Hillard often found him in front of it patiently waiting for the bell to ring.

The facility with which Giovanni had mastered English amazed his teacher and master. But now he needed no more lessons. The two when alone together spoke Giovanni's tongue, Hillard because he loved it and Giovanni because the cook spoke it badly and the English butler not at all.

"You have made up your mind to go, then, amico?" said Hillard.

"Yes, signor."

"Well, I shall miss you. To whom shall I talk the tongue I love so well when Giovanni is gone?" with a lightness which he did not feel. Hillard had grown very fond of the old Roman in these seven years.

"Whenever the signor goes to Italia he shall find me. It needs but a word to bring me to him. The signor will pardon me, but he is like—like a son."

"Thanks, Giovanni. By the way, did you hear a woman singing in the street last night?"

"Yes. At first"— Giovanni hesitated.

"Ah, but that could not be, Giovanni; that could not be."

"No, it could not be. But she sang well," the old servant ventured.

"So thought I. I even ran out into the street to find out who she was, but she vanished like the lady in the conjurer's trick. But it seemed to me that, while she sang in Italian, she herself was not wholly of that race."

"Buonissima!" Giovanni struck a noiseless bravo with his hands. "Have I not always said that the signor's ears are as sharp as my own? No; the voice was very beautiful, but it was not truly Roman. It was more like they talk in Venice. And yet the sound of the voice decided me. The hills have always been calling to me, and I must answer."

"And the unforgetting carabinieri?"

"Oh, I must take my chance," with the air of a fatalist.

"What shall you do?"

"I have my two hands, signor. Besides, the signor has said it—I am rich." Giovanni permitted a smile to stir his thin lips. "Yes, I must go back. Your people have been good to me and have legally made me one of them, but my heart is never here. It is always so cold, and every one moves so quickly. You cannot lie down in the sun. Your police, bah! They beat you on the feet. You remember when I fell asleep on the steps of the cathedral? They thought I was drunk and would have arrested me!"

"Everybody must keep moving here. It is the penalty of being rich."

"And I am lonesome for my kind. I have nothing in common with these herds of Sicilians and Neapolitans who pour into the streets from the wharfs." Giovanni spoke scornfully.

"Yet in wartime the Neapolitans sheltered your pope."

"Vanity! They wished to make an impression on the rest of the world. It is dull here besides. There is no joy in the shops. I am lost in these great palaces. The festa is ineking. Nobody bargains; nobody sees the proprietor. You find your way to the streets alone. The butcher says that his meat is so and so, and you pay. The grocer marks his tins such and such, and you do not question, and the baker says that, and you pay, pay, pay! What? I need a collar; it [illegible] quindici—fifteen you say! I offer quindici—fifteen you say! I offer quindici. I would give interest to the sale. But, no! The collar goes back into the box. I pay quindici or I go without. It is the same everywhere—very dull, dead, lifeless."

Hillard was moved to laughter. He very well understood the old man's lament. In Italy if there is one thing more than another that pleases the native it is to make believe to himself that he has got the better of a bargain. A shrewd purchase enlivens the whole day. It is talked about, laughed over and becomes the history of the day.

Hillard presently left the house and hailed a fifth avenue omnibus. He looked with negative interest at the advertisements, at the people in the streets, at his fellow travelers. One of these was hidden behind his morning paper. Personals! Hillard squirmed a little. The world never holds very much romance in the sober morning. What a stupid piece of folly! The idea of his sending that personal inquiry to the paper! Tomorrow he would see it sandwiched in between samples of shopgirl romance, questionable intrigues and divers search warrants. Ye gods! "Will the blond who smiled at gentleman in blue serge, elevated train, Tuesday, meet same in park? Object, matrimony." Hillard fidgeted. "Young man known as Adonis would adore stout elderly lady independently situated. Object, matrimony." Pish! "Girlie. Can't keep appointment tonight. Willie." Tush! "A French widow of eighteen, unincumbered," and so forth and so on. Rot, bally rot, and here he was on the way to join them! "Will the lady who sang from 'Mme. Angot' communicate with gentleman who leaned out of the window? J. H., Burgomaster Club." Positively asinine!

There was scarce one chance in a thousand of the mysterious singer's seeing the inquiry, not one in ten thousand of her answering it. And the folly of giving his club address! That would look very dignified in yonder agony column. He would cancel the thing.

He dropped from the omnibus at the park entrance, where he found his restive mare. He gave her a lump of sugar and climbed into the saddle. He directed the groom to return for the horse at 10 o'clock, then headed for the bridle path. It was heavy, but the air was so keen and bracing that neither the man nor the horse worried about the going. Only one party attracted him, a riding master and a trio of brokers who were verging on embonpoint and were desperate and looked it. Hillard went on. The park was not lovely; the trees were barren, the grass yellow and sodden.

"She is so innocent, so youthful!"

He found himself humming the refrain over and over. She had sung it with abandon, tenderness, lightness. For one glimpse of her face! He took the rise and dip that followed. Yards ahead a solitary woman cantered easily along. Hillard had not seen her before. He spurred forward, faintly curious. There was nothing familiar to his eye in her charming figure. She rode well. As he drew nearer he saw that she wore a heavy gray veil. And this veil hid everything but the single flash of a pair of eyes the color of which defied him. Then he looked at her mount. Ha! There was only one rangy black with a white throat—from the Sandford stables, he was positive. But the Sandfords were at this moment in Cairo, so it signified nothing. There is always some one ready to exercise your horses. He looked again at the rider. The flash of the eyes was not repeated, so his interest vanished, and he urged the mare into a sharp run.

So he went back to his tentative romance. She had passed his window and disappeared into the fog, and there was a reasonable doubt of her ever returning from it. The singer in the fog—thus he would write it down in his book of memories and sensibly turn the page. At length he came back to the entrance and surrendered the mare. [illegible] square when he was [illegible]

Hillard whipped up [illegible] He [illegible]

"Why, Dan, glad to see you! [illegible] you in the park!"

"Riverside—[illegible] join me in a cup of good coffee."

The two entered the cafe.

"How are you behaving yourself these days?" asked Merrihew.

"My habits are always exemplary," answered Hillard. "But yours?"

Merrihew gulped his coffee.

"Kitty Killigrew leaves in two weeks for Europe."

"And who the deuce is Kitty Killigrew?" demanded Hillard.

"What!" reproachfully. "You haven't heard of Kitty Killigrew in 'The Modern Maid?' Where have you been? Pippin! Prettiest soubrette that's hit the town in a dog's age."

"I say, Dan, don't you ever tire of that sort? I can't recall when there wasn't a Kitty Killigrew. What's the attraction?" Hillard waved aside the lit black cigar. "What's the attraction?"

"The truth is, Jack, I'm a jackass half the time. I can't get away from the glamour of the footlights. I'm no Johnny. You know that. No hanging around stage entrances and buying wine and diamonds. I might be reckless enough to buy a bunch of roses when I'm not broke. But I like 'em—the bright ones. They keep a fellow amused. Most of 'em speak good English and come from better families than you would suppose. Just good fellowship, you know. Maybe a rabbit and a bottle of beer after the performance or a little quarter limit at the apartment, singing and good stories. What you've in mind is the chorus lady. Not for mine!"

Hillard laughed, recalling his conversation with the policeman.

"Go on," he said. "Get it all out of your system now that you're started."

"And then it tickles a fellow's vanity to be seen with them at the restaurants. That's the way it begins, you know. I'll be perfectly frank with you. If it wasn't for what the other fellows say most of the chorus ladies would go hungry. And the girls like you and I know think I'm a devil of a fellow—wicked, but interesting, and all that."

Hillard's laughter broke forth again and he leaned back. Merrihew would always be twenty-six; he would always be youthful.

"And this Kitty Killigrew? I believe I've seen posters of her in the windows now that you speak of it."

"Well, Jack, I've got it bad this trip. I offered to marry her last night and was refused."

"It seems to me that your Kitty is not half bad. What would you have done had she accepted you?"

"Married her within twenty-four hours."

"Come, Dan; be sensible. You are not such an ass as all that."

"Yes, I am," moodily. "I told you that I was a jackass half the time. This is the half."

"But she won't have you?"

"Not for love or money."

"Are you sure about the money?" asked Hillard shrewdly.

"Seven hundred or seven thousand. It wouldn't matter to Kitty if she made up her mind to marry a fellow. What's the matter with me anyhow? I'm not so badly set up. I can whip any man in the club at my weight. I can tell a story well, and I'm not afraid of anything."

"Not even of the future?" added Hillard.

"Do you really think it's my money?" pathetically.

"Well, seven thousand doesn't go far and that's all you have. If it were seventy, now, I'm sure Kitty wouldn't reconsider. What's she like?" asked Hillard, with more sympathy than curiosity.

Merrihew drew out his watch and opened the case. It was a pretty face. More than that, it was a refined prettiness. The eyes were merry; the brow was intelligent; the nose and chin were good. Altogether it was the face of a merry, kindly little soul, one such as would be most likely to trap the wandering fancy of a young man like Merrihew.

"And she won't have you?" Hillard repeated, this time with more curiosity than sympathy.

"Oh, she's no fool, I suppose. And now she's going to Europe! Some manager has the idea in his head that there is money to be made in Italy and Germany during the spring and summer. American comic opera in those countries—can you imagine it? He has an angel, and I suppose money is no object."

"This angel, then, has cut out a fine time for his bank account, and he'll never get back to heaven once he gets tangled up in foreign red tape. Every large city in Italy and Germany has practically its own opera troupe. Poor



"I long to get my hands around her throat!"

angel! Tell your Kitty to strike for a return ticket to America before she leaves."

"You think it's as bad as that?"

"Look on me as a prophet of evil, if you like, but truthful."

"I'll see that Kitty gets her ticket." Merrihew snapped the case of his watch and drew his legs from under the table. "I lost a hundred last night too."

"After that I suppose nothing worse can happen," said Hillard cheerily. "You will play, for all my advice."

"It's better to give than receive—that," replied Merrihew philosophically. "I've a good mind to follow the company. I've always had a hankering to beat it up at Monte Carlo. A last throw, eh? Win or lose and quit. I might win."

"And then again you mightn't. But the next time I go to Italy I want you to go with me. You're good company, and for the pleasure of listening to your jokes I'll gladly lose the bills and you may gamble your letter of credit to your heart's content. I must be off. Who is riding the Sandfords' black?"



The flash of a pair of eyes.

"Haven't noticed. What do you think of Kitty?"

"Charming."

"And the photo isn't a marker."

"Possibly not."

"Lord, if I could only hibernate for three months like a bear! My capital might then reimburse itself if left alone that length of time."

"See you at the club tonight," laughed Hillard.

They nodded pleasantly and took their separate ways. Merrihew stood very high in Hillard's regard. He was a lovable fellow, and there was something kindred in his soul and Hillard's, possibly the spirit of romance. What drew them together perhaps more than anything else was their mutual love of outdoor pleasures. Take two men and put them on good horses, send them forth into the wilds to face all inconveniences, and if they are not fast friends at the end of the journey they never will be.

For all his aversion to cards there was a bit of the gamester in Hillard, as once in his office he decided on the fall of a coin not to withdraw his personal from the paper. He was quite positive that he would never hear that voice again; but, having thrown his dice, he would let them lie.

Now, at 11 o'clock that same morning two distinguished Italians sat down to breakfast in one of the fashionable hotels. The one nor the other had ever heard of Hillard. They did not even know that such a person existed, and yet serenely unconscious one was casting his life line, as the palmist would say, across Hillard's. The knots and tangles were to come later.

"The coffee in this country is abominable!" growled one.

The waiter smiled covertly behind his hand. These Italians and these Germans! Why, there is only one place in the world where both the aroma and the flavor of coffee are preserved, and it is not, decidedly not, in Italy or Germany. And if his tip exceeded 10 cents he would be vastly surprised. The Italian never wastes on necessities a penny which can be applied to the gaming tables. And these two were talking about Monte Carlo and Ostend.

The younger of the two was a very handsome man, tall, slender and nervous, the Venetian type, his black eyes keen and roving, suggesting a hasty temper. The mouth, partly hidden under a graceful military mustache, was thin lipped, the mouth of a man who was always master of his vices. From his right cheek bone to the corner of his mouth ran a scar, very well healed. And the American imagination might readily have pictured villas, maids in durance vile and sword thrusts under the moonlight. But the waiter, who had served his time in a foreign army, knew no foil or rapier could have made such a scar; more probably the saber.

His companion was equally picturesque. With white head and iron gray beard, he wore in his buttonhole a tiny bow of ribbon, the badge of foreign service.

"I'm afraid, Enrico, that you have brought me to America on a useless adventure," said the diplomat.

"She is here in New York, and I shall find her. I must have money—must! I owe you the incredible amount of 100,000 lire. There are millions under my hand, and I cannot touch a penny."

"Do not let your debt to me worry you."

"You are so very good, Giuseppe!"

"Have we not grown up together? Sometimes I think I am partly to blame for your extravagance. But a friend is a friend or he is not."

"But he who borrows from his friend loses him. Observe how I am placed. It is maddening. I have had a dozen opportunities to marry riches. This millstone is eternally round my neck. I have gone through my part of the fortune which was left us independently. She has all of hers, and that is why she is so strong. I am absolutely helpless."

"Poor friend! These American women! They all believe that a man must have no peccadilloes once he has signed the marriage contract. Body of Bacchus! The sacrament does not make a man less human than he was before. But this one is clever. She might be Italian born."

"Her mother was Italian. It is the schooling in this country that has made her so clever. The only thing Italian about her is her hatred. She is my countrywomen there. Without her consent I can touch nothing, and if I divorce her—poof! all goes to the state. Sometimes I long to get my two hands round her white throat. One mistake, one little mistake! I am willing to swear that she loved me in the beginning. And I was a fool not to profit by this sentiment. Give me patience, patience. If I say to her, 'So much and you may have your freedom,' there is always that cursed will. The crown of Italy will never withdraw its hand. No. With his wife's family on his hands, especially her brother, the king will never waive his rights."

"And, remember, we have but ten days."

"We shall not find time heavy. I know a few rich butchers and grocers who call themselves the aristocracy. And some of them play bridge and scarte."

The diplomat smiled in anticipation.

"I have followed her step by step to the boat at Naples. She is here. She will not be hard to find. She has wealthy friends."

"You say she is beautiful?"

"Yes, and a beautiful woman cannot hide. Think of it! Chateaux and villas and splendid rents, all waiting to be germinated by the state! Let us get out into the air before I become excited and forget where I am."

The waiter stepped forward with the coats and hats.

TO BE CONTINUED.

VOTE STRAIGHT.

No Republican, who desires the success of his party in the present campaign, can find any reasonable justification for splitting his ticket this fall, and no Democrat, who has not a strong sense of humor, can solicit his Republican neighbor's vote.

Doubtless, the gentleman named by the Democrats as candidates for county officers are honorable gentleman and good citizens, but at least as much can be said for the Republican candidates.

But this is not the main issue. Our Democratic friends tells us that the vital issue of the campaign is the Straus Suffrage Amendment. Be it so. The Republican party accepts the challenge. This is then the vital issue. The Straus Suffrage Amendment and the Democratic candidates are like the Siamese twins, they cannot be separated. What is the Straus Suffrage Amendment? A nefarious scheme to disfranchise enough Republican voters to make it folly for that party to make nominations in the future, to insure the unlimited dominion of a selfish Democratic Ring. No Republican needs any argument why he should vote against the amendment. Every reason which he should oppose it is a reason why he should vote against every Democratic candidate from comptroller to the least important office to be filled.

As Congressmn John Kronmiller said in a speech in Baltimore last week "the candidates on the Republican ticket have nothing to be ashamed of. But you may have your doubt about the Democratic candidates. THEY ARE ON THE SAME TICKET WITH THE AMENDMENT, and you know the old saying 'Show me the company you keep and I will tell you who you are.'"

CHESTNUTS ARE RIPE.

The old story of Johnny and his goat has a chestnutty flavor, but at this season of the year it will bear retelling and it was never more apropos than as applied to the Democrats in the present campaign.

"Once upon a time" there lived an aged farmer, who had three sons, and large flocks of sheep. About to die he called the boys around his bedside and gave them his blessing and a parting injunction to be very kind to his youngest and favorite son Johnny. He told them to divide the sheep in three flocks and to give Johnny first choice. Of course they promised faithfully to carry out his wishes. In this they were very like our Democratic friends, "good at promising" and still like our Democratic brothers they were not so "good at performing." After the old man died, they forgot their promises, and bethought themselves only how to fulfill their letter and at the same time get the better of Johnny.

Now Johnny had a pet "Billy" goat, that he loved dearly. So the older brothers put all the pick of the flock in two folds and the sorriest and poorest of the sheep in a third fold, and with with them Johnny's goat. Then they took Johnny out to make his choice, according to the father's will.

Johnny examined each fold, returning again and again to that which contained the goat. Finally he threw his arms around the animal's neck and thus addressed him: "Billy, you're a good goat. I've loved you, Billy. Why Billy, many a time I have shared my luncheon with you. Yes, Billy, I've loved you, but the time has come when we must part. You're a good goat, Billy, but you're in d—d bad company."

When your Democratic friend asks you to vote for him, tell him the story of the goat. On the same ticket as the amendment, he is in "d—d bad company."

And Listen to its Dictates.

Washington: Keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Proposed Movement to Broaden Grange Thought.

A Maine Woman Advocates a Course of Study For Grange Members Along Chautauqua Lines, With Definite Ends in View.

There is no doubt at all that the grange is one of the greatest educational forces of the day, particularly for those residing in strictly rural districts. It has opened up new avenues of thought and study, it has developed latent talent, it has disclosed no little ability which without it might never have been revealed, and yet the educational work of the Order has lacked system. It has not been directed by any single mind and has therefore not accomplished what it might have accomplished.

One of the brightest women connected with the grange in Maine is Mrs. George E. Warren of Durham. A fine scholar herself, she is especially active in movements of an educational nature. For several years, says the Lewiston Journal, Mrs. Warren has been agitating for a movement inside the grange that would establish and direct a regular course of study. She would pattern this after the Chautauqua organization and have a course laid out by the state grange. This course of study would include history, ancient and modern, and all the philosophical and reform movements of the day. Especial attention would be given to political economy and its relation to the agricultural industry. Botany and horticulture would be included in the prescribed studies, as well as those sciences that relate to birds and their habits. It would not be compulsory for grange members to take this course unless they desired to do so. In every subordinate grange there would be some who would be delighted with the idea and who would take advantage of the opportunity. These members would form a club and receive their instruction from the state grange. From that source they would be told what to study and would be compelled to pass occasional examinations before some competent committee appointed by the state grange officials.

The great advantage to be derived from such a course of study can be seen at once. In every grange there would be certain members educated along certain lines in which they would become very proficient. Such members would be called upon now and then to write papers on their favorite studies that could be read before the grange. This would be the means of educating those members who were not taking the regular course. Mrs. Warren has carefully studied out this problem and is convinced that it is not only feasible, but extremely necessary.

DOWN IN MAINE.

Mortimer Whitehead Engaged to Speak at Grange Field Meetings In Maine.

State Master C. S. Stetson of the Maine state grange has made an elaborate series of field meetings to be held during the month of August and early September. For the principal speaker he has engaged Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey, who will deliver at least one speech in every county of the state. This gentleman is too well known in Maine, as in other states, to need any special introduction to the Patrons of Husbandry. He was with the founders, was one of the earliest builders of the Order and is one of its ablest leaders. Mr. Whitehead has been heard many times at state and national grange meetings, and his going into New England the present season will arouse great enthusiasm among the members of the grange there.

A Live Wire Grange.

It is located at Iona, N. J. It is just commencing its work. It has a large two story building, and it proposes to do things. This is what its master, J. H. Lenard, says it proposes to do: "Our first aim is to have our building equipped with all the facilities necessary for a first class grange, such as a library, reading room, telephone, gaslight, etc. Our second aim will be to induce manufacturers to locate in the village, the advantages of which it will not be necessary to comment on. Our third aim is to insist on having good roads, which will increase the valuation of property from 100 to 300 per cent. Our fourth aim will be to advocate strenuously the most improved appliances for lightening the arduous work of our mothers, wives and sisters as well as insist on the most approved appliances for the farmer." The Iona grange board of trade is the business end of the grange.

The members of the granges in Burlington county, N. J., purchased together enough seed potatoes from other members of the organization in the state of Maine to plant this spring 3,000 acres.

Ohio has over thirty new and reorganized granges since the last meeting of the state grange in Columbus as against eighteen for the entire year of 1908.



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A SECRET OF THEIR SUCCESS.

The writer returned a short time ago from a trip through a number of western states in which he investigated first hand the conditions under which fruit is grown in the famous Hood river, Rogue river and Yakima valleys. A conviction which was forced upon him was that if fruit growers in some other parts of the country, especially central and eastern states, were as well organized, cared for their orchards as scientifically and painstakingly as growers in the valleys mentioned a long step would be taken toward putting fruit production on a satisfactory and remunerative basis. It is true that soil and climatic condition especially favor the owner of the western fruit ranch, but these are only partial factors in his success, as is demonstrated by the fact that some who live in these favored districts are making little or no profit because their ranches are not being managed as they ought to be, either through lack of inclination or ability, or both. A feature which contributes much toward successful fruit growing in Oregon and Washington and some other western states is the fact that the spraying of fruit trees to keep in check insect and fungous pests is made compulsory by state laws, which empower the state fruit inspector or his assistants to spray or cut down any trees which the owner cannot or will not spray. These regulations mean a reduction of insect and fungous pests to a minimum, the benefit of which to the fruit growing interests being almost incalculable. Another respect in which the western fruit growers have an advantage is in the admirable way in which they are organized in associations whose purpose is to promote the interest of the grower in a general way and in particular to give him helpful suggestion in the growing of his crops and also in the matter of packing his fruit and finding a satisfactory and reliable market for it. In the case of the Hood River association all fruit belonging to members of the association is sold cooperatively, representatives of houses which would like to handle it being on hand to bid for it. If the prices offered are not deemed reasonable by the executive board the boxed fruit is placed in their own big cold storage warehouses to await a more favorable market. Much of their success is explained when it is said that in these sections fruit raising is the chief and primary business, and quite naturally, having their all at stake, they take sensible precautions to see that they are not defrauded or hoodwinked at any stage of the game. The care they give their trees and the pains they take in packing and marketing their fruit may well be called the premium which they pay on an insurance policy which guarantees them success, and they don't wait until their orchards are broken down and weakened by disease before they take out the policies.

SPRAYING DANDELIONS.

A number of towns in the mountain states—Denver and Colorado Springs are come to our notice particularly—ave of late been experiencing a verable pest of dandelions, this plebeian ntruder having trespassed to the point here lawns in private lots and pubc parks and boulevards have had to e stripped of sod, respaded and reseded to get rid of them. And this ocess has to be repeated at intervals, r the most carefully kept grass plots ill become fouled with the seed from joining lots. An aid in fighting this andelion pest seems to have been ound in spraying affected lawns early i the season, just as the plants are arting, with a solution of iron sulate, which has been found effective destroying a number of noxious r troublesome weeds, but does not i ure the tender grass. This plan involves some work and expense, but it s simpler than the methods previously mentioned and should be given a thorugh trial.

A REMARKABLE FACULTY.

While the reasoning faculty as usualy understood seems to be largely lacking in animals, their sense of sight, earing and smell seems to be even more acute than with human beings, as is also their sense of place and direction. Familiar instances showing this last faculty, which seems to transcend the faculties of both sight and smell, are the migratory flight of wild nimals, the everyday movement of bees applicd, the everyday movement of bees the a om field to hive, the return of the in fu ming pigeon, the ability of the The orthern seal to find the narrow openwas g of its home after going miles for first d in darkest seas under thick ice, al tes return of a cat or dog taken miles hope om home in box or sack and that unsur mmon case of the ability of the old illy horse to find the road home on It i pitch dark night when the driver is enact elessly fuddled. These dumb brutes famot are entirely subservient to man's and reason nevertheless outstrip n in this wonderful trait.

He has achieved a large measure of success as a citizen and man who has been thoughtful and considerate in his own home and a kind neighbor.

Just about as much can be expected of boys and girls as from a newly set orchard if both are started and then allowed to shift for themselves. The old story in the shape of weeds and ill manners, bitters and bad habits is sure to get them. No slipshod or abstinence oversight will give satisfactory results.

It pays an owner in dollars to give his buildings a good coat of paint and make the premises shipshape if he is contemplating selling. It will give just as large a return in chunks of solid satisfaction for himself and family if he is not thinking of selling. Especially is such improvement of the place to be commended from the standpoint of the passerby.

In most states the law as to fences requires a railroad to provide its right of way with a fence of the kind which the farmer has or may want to erect adjacent thereto. To illustrate, if a landowner wishes to fence hog tight a tract of land bordering on the right of way, the railroad would have to erect a fence of this description on the line bordering such tract.

Some ingenious poultryman has lately devised a louse proof henroost, the base of the iron castings at either end of the roost resting in a receptacle containing a strong disinfecting fluid. This would seem to be effective enough in preventing lice and vermin from crawling up the roosts to the hens, but would hardly serve to keep them from crawling from the hens on to the roosts and thus being spread.

During the recent stress of harvest time out in Nebraska many a young woman has followed the binder and helped shock the golden grain, and this was entirely to her credit, just as much so as it was to the discredit of the husky chaps who loafed around town and didn't work because, in addition to generous wages, they weren't taken to and from town every night in a leather cushioned automobile after the day's work was done.

The proper time for cutting the corn crop for fodder or ensilage is when the ear, leaves and stalk contain a maximum of nutritive value. If the corn ripens under normal conditions, this will be when the ear has begun to dent and is quite firm and if picked would make a good feed and seed ear, while the upper leaves of the plant are green, with the lower turning yellow. Cut before this time, there is a distinct loss in food value, just as there is a loss if the fodder is not cut before a frost kills the leaves.

If the little heifer has calved earlier than was good for her own development, much can be done to make amends and help her attain a normal growth by giving her a good grain ration for eight or ten months after calving, even if she is on good pasture. If she is the kind of milker she ought to be, she will only appropriate as much of this extra ration as she needs for growth and will put the rest in the pail. Handling her in this way is not coddling her, but simply an evidence of farsighted management.

If there is any one sight more than another that is calculated to arouse the wrath and disgust of a fairly industrious and respectable citizen it is during the seasons of tilling and caring for the great crops of the country, and particularly at harvest time, when labor is at a premium, to see great strapping, hulking boys and men loafing around the depots and streets in most any town, utterly indifferent to the urgency of the situation, cussing Providence and the government for their ill luck, with the chances good that they are eating three square meals a day earned by hardworking mothers and wives over washtub and sewing machine. The law doesn't reach this type of offenders against common decency, and pity 'tis that it does not.

There is probably no variety of trees grown in the warmer and arid or semi-arid portions of the great southwest which is equal to the eucalyptus in point of general usefulness. It possesses a thrifty and vigorous habit of growth, does well without irrigation and on land that is so poor and rough that it will produce almost nothing else. Realizing these good qualities, large areas in California which can never be put under ditch are being set to eucalyptus trees. Results that have already been secured show that if set close together these groves will produce long, straight trunks free from lower limbs, the wood firm and strong and useful for a great many purposes. The tree is a native of Australia, where it is highly prized and where several varieties of it are found.

The grape growers in the Chautauqua belt in York state have suffered serious loss of late as a result of the inroads of insect and fungous pests. Figures which have been published show that there has been a reduction in yield per acre from 800 baskets in 1900 to 300 baskets in 1908. So serious has the situation become that the growers are trying to secure the location of a state experiment substation in the locality with a view to having scientific methods of fighting the pests demonstrated so as to show them a way out of their troubles. Enough would seem to be at stake so that this move might well be made, as the work of the state officials would be of real value to viticulturists in other parts of the state and in other sections of the country.

It will be well to feed the hogs sparsely of the new corn, as the judicious feeding of it gets the animals' systems out of order and makes possible a whole lot of later and more serious ills, usually termed swine plague and hog cholera.

A not altogether reassuring showing of the destruction of our forest resources is given in the reports of the lumber industry for the year 1908. These indicate that during that period 31,231 sawmills in the United States turned out 33,280,397,000 feet of lumber, besides 12,103,483,000 shingles and 2,986,084,000 laths.

It is wages spent for things that are either useless or harmful more largely than the injustice of economic conditions under which men labor that are responsible for the most abject types of poverty to be found in this and other countries. And yet they are factors which the average student of our social and economic ills is wont almost entirely to overlook.

The young calf before it reaches the age of a month may be easily dehorned, prevented from having horns, by rubbing caustic potash on the skin just over the embryo horn. The hair should be removed immediately over the spot and the caustic rubbed on till the skin is pink. Care should be taken not to have the chemical come in contact with the hands, as it will burn the skin.

In central northern states the fern is, because of its beauty and rarity, very highly prized as a native woodland or ornamental plant. In the heavily wooded sections of the Pacific slope in Washington and Oregon it grows in such profusion that it is one of the worst weeds which the tiller of the soil has to contend with for two or three years after he clears up and breaks his land.

There are four states which the first of this year had more than 3,500,000 hogs, Iowa leading with 8,413,000, Illinois ranking next with 4,673,000 and Nebraska and Missouri following in the order named with 4,243,000 and 3,593,000 head, respectively. And this has been a decided prosperity factor, for there has been very little loss by disease, and good prices have prevailed for those that have been marketed.

The owner of a famous tract of virgin hemlock near Laporte, Pa., has placed a reward of $1 each on the pelts or carcasses of porcupines, which are seriously injuring and in some cases killing fine hemlock trees by gnawing and peeling the back from the limbs in search of ants, which constitute one of these queer animals' principal articles of food. The porcupine is usually classed as inoffensive, but this seems to be a blotch on his escutcheon.

A middle state farmer whose fields are becoming fouled with quack grass is this year trying the efficacy of hemp as a means of getting rid of the plague. Hemp grows to a height of six or eight feet and so completely covers and shades the ground that any other plant is smothered in the midst of it. It is thought that putting the land in hemp two years in succession will completely free the land of the grass. An advantage in this method, if it is as effective as is anticipated, would be that the hemp has a considerable commercial value, and the use of the land would not be lost in the process, as is true of some other methods which have been recommended.

It may be merely a truism to state that the fields of corn which have suffered most from drought during the past month in some sections of short rainfall have been those which were cultivated the fewest times and had the most weeds growing between the rows. There was a very good reason for this state of affairs, which was that the soil, not being stirred as frequently as it should, baked and dried out much more rapidly than would have otherwise been the case, while the weeds that were encouraged by this neglect served to still further aggravate the situation and take from the soil the little moisture which it did contain. This matter of the physical condition in the soil resulting from ample cultivation is one that is sadly ignored or completely overlooked by all too many farmers. The importance of the point can hardly be given too great emphasis.

A Nebraska town has inaugurated lately a very practical type of church union or affiliation. An enterprising lady of the Episcopal faith is the prime mover in the good work. A Roman Catholic altar, permitted by special dispensation of the pope, is fenced in at one end of the church; an Episcopal rail is at the other end, with reversible seats between in the body of the church. Besides the faiths mentioned, Congregationalists and Methodists also use the building, with seats arranged to suit the taste and with sermons delivered from the north or south end, as the case may be. This signifies considerable progress along the line of church union, but somehow or other these good people, with those of other denominations, ought to fix it up somehow so they can all face and march in the same direction. It is this facing in different directions which has been the chief weakness of religious organizations for the past 500 years. Perhaps a better time is at hand.

F. E. Trigg

Fortune and A Castaway.

By Marshall Cromwell.

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Most of the passengers were at luncheon, for the steamer was still in the channel, and the choppy waves had small effect on the huge bulk of the liner.

Even when the channel should be passed and the heavy swell of the Atlantic should be encountered there would be little motion and few ill, but today every seat was taken. Mason Hawley, coming late purposely, scanned the crowd eagerly, then sank into his seat, his face clouded by disappointment.

Hawley, despite a fund of commercial common sense that had enabled him to score a business success, was superstitious in many ways. He had been a guest on a houseboat just before sailing, and a wet day had been beguiled with fortune telling and similar devices of the rain imprisoned.

The seer had been a young woman whose brunette beauty seemed to sustain her statement that the blood of the Zingari flowed in her veins.

Adroit guessing, supplemented by positive knowledge in the form of hints from the host, had enabled her to read accurately Hawley's past, so when she had reached the future he had listened open eared and believing while she predicted that on the homeward voyage he would meet his fate.

"She will be on the steamer," the girl had predicted. "You will become engaged before the steamer reaches port, and you will live happy ever after."

His reason for taking a vacation had been Betty Lippincott's treatment. After a lively pursuit all season Miss Lippincott had withdrawn the favor she had shown Hawley and had become engaged to Dudley Hodge, who had come upon the scene only a few weeks before.

Hawley had taken his rejection very much to heart and had come abroad to



"THERE'S A SMALL BOAT OUT THERE!" HE CRIED.

seek forgetfulness, with such small success that he welcomed the time of his return. At home he could at least see Betty, and he derived a mournful pleasure from that anticipation.

Now the words of the seeress brought him new hope. She had predicted that he would meet his fate on the steamer and "live happy ever after." He knew that he could not be happy except with Betty, and of course that meant that Betty would be on the homeward bound ship.

But Betty's name was not to be found on the passenger lists, nor was Betty's pretty self to be found in the dining saloon, and Hawley regarded discontentedly the usual crowd of homegoing schoolteachers and tourists who at that season were in the majority.

There were half a dozen pretty girls, girls above the average in good looks, but Hawley told himself miserably that no one who had loved Betty could ever love one of these commonplace persons.

That they were far from commonplace he could not appreciate, and he regarded with dull wonder the numerous steamer flirtations that sprang up overnight.

After that one quick scrutiny at the luncheon table he had not looked at a single woman with interest, though many of them were well worth looking at, and he asked himself with dull insistence which of these tiresome persons was written on the cards as his fate.

As the days passed and the steamer neared the home port this wonder increased to anxiety. It never occurred to Hawley to ascribe the "fortune" to the joking propensities of the black eyed girl. She was of the Zingari, and the blood of prophecy flowed in her veins.

When they had spoken the lightship and there were signs of home Hawley grew worried. He did not question the workings of fate, but he knew that only an accident would precipitate an engagement now. By the following day they should be in port, and there was no time for a conventional wooing.

He stayed on deck long after the lights were extinguished. He had made friends with the officers, and now he climbed to the bridge to share the watch.

For more than an hour he followed the faint sheen of the stars on the black green sea as the vessel plowed its way through the heavy swell.

"Must have been a heavy storm hereabout lately," commented the officer. "This ground swell argues a big blow. It must have passed to the southward, as we got none of it."

"Looks like"— began Hawley. Then he paused and gripped the officer's arm.

"There's a small boat out there," he cried, "and they are waving a signal of distress."

"Two women in a sailboat with the sail torn to rags," commented the sailor, who was more used to looking into the night. "I'm sorry we saw them, because now we'll have to stop. It will cut an hour from our record."

Hawley gasped at the frank admission and wondered if the officer would have seen the boat had there been no passengers on deck.

As it was the bridge telegraph sent its signal to the engine room, and presently the thud that for six days had sounded with steady monotony was stilled, and the huge bulk slid through the water.

Then the engines turned again as a signal was sent and the slight headway was checked as the ship came even with the cockboat, which seemed tinier than ever in comparison with the racing liner.

A sailor slipped down a rope and made it fast to the small craft. Then a second rope was lowered with a noose in the end, and presently the castaways were hoisted to the deck.

The first was an elderly woman who sank into a faint as soon as she reached the solid deck. Her younger companion showed more courage, for she did not faint—only breathed a little sigh of relief.

Then she looked about her, and as the light from one of the deck lanterns fell upon her face Hawley sprang forward to gather Miss Lippincott in his arms.

For an instant she lay passive, then she gently disengaged herself, and two red spots burned in her cheeks as she turned to thank the rescuers.

"We went for a sail and a storm caught us and blew us out to sea," she explained. "The squall took our sail, and I think this prevented our being capsized, but we had only one bottle of water and a few sandwiches. We drank the last of the water hours ago."

One of the quartermasters hurried off for water, and presently it was arranged that Hawley should surrender his room to the two women since all of the staterooms were occupied. He spent the night in a deck chair.

As Betty had given her right hand in good night greeting he had noticed that the left lacked the diamond which she had worn when he went away, and on that slight foundation he built wondrous air castles through the long, sweet summer night.

Betty did not appear until nearly noon, but when she came she verified his hope. She had become engaged to Hodge because she had been told that Hawley was to announce his engagement to a girl not of their set and she had not wished to seem deserted for another. She had later found that the story had been a ruse of Hodge's and had broken the engagement.

When they made their landing and Hawley had seen Betty to a hotel he hurried to a cable office and sent a message.

"Your skill is wonderful. Just landed and am engaged as you prophesied," read Lady Muriel d'Arcy, knitting the heavy brows that shaded flashing black eyes. "I wonder who this Hawley is!"

"He is the chap who was with the Goodingtons," reminded her companion. "Don't you remember? You told his fortune and said that he would be engaged before he left the boat. He was going back to the States."

Lady Muriel laughed.

"That rich American," she said lightly. "I remember now. Clara Vassilington was to have gone over on the same boat, and I thought it might be a good chance for her to make the rich marriage the poor child has been seeking ever since she was presented."

"And some one else captured the prize," laughed the man. "I hope that they will be happy."

"They will be," affirmed Lady Muriel positively.

And this also came true.

A Horse Trade.

A prominent English landlord was one day riding across a common adjacent to his preserves when he overtook one of his tenants, who was also mounted. After the usual salutations they rode on in silence for some minutes, when the tenant slightly spurred his horse, a balky animal, whereupon it dropped to its knees.

"What's the matter with your horse?" asked his lordship. The embarrassed tenant remarked by way of explanation that his steed always acted that way when there was game to be found.

A moment later, to the tenant's satisfaction and surprise, a frightened hare jumped out of some bushes near by.

This so impressed the landlord that he at once drove a bargain by which he secured the tenant's barebacked beast in exchange for his own fine mount, perfectly saddled. With much agility the tenant leaped to his new horse, and all went well until they came to a small stream, whereat the landlord's new nag immediately balked. A drive home with the spurs brought it again to its knees.

"Hello! What's up now? There's no game here," said his lordship.

"True, my lord," was the ready reply, "but I forgot to tell you 'oss as good for fish as 'ee is for game."

A ROAD IN PANAMA.

Features of a Highway Built by the United States Government.

Road building down on the isthmus of Panama does of necessity get its share of attention, too, but by the Americans, however, for when they find that the business of the zone can best be facilitated by the making of good roads the work is then commenced. But it must be remembered that there are no roads at all, so when they build they build good ones.

There has recently been thrown open a new road in the zone which extends from the Boulevard Fourth de Julio to the La Boca road. It comes through Ancon, canal zone, and is a sort of boundary line between the zone and Panama, Panama being on the right, while Ancon is on the left. Before this road was opened up road traffic between Ancon, canal zone, and La Boca had to travel a route about one and one-half miles longer than the present route, thus causing the consumption of much time in the zone's business traffic. The present route is what might be called a "short cut."

The road was ballasted with crushed stone on its completion and has since been reballasted, so as to stand the long rainy season. This was done by first going over it with more crushed stone, followed by a water sprinkling wagon, after which a road roller went over it. The roller may be seen in the distance. The road is now in a substantial condition.

The republic of Panama has no roads, and yet this is the one thing that will give impetus to the business of her people. It is only a matter of time when there will be roads through the zone extending from the city of Panama to that of Colon. By having these the business of the canal zone can be expedited.

Some one may ask, What does the one span bridge amount to? Well, it means much down on the isthmus.



ROAD OPENED IN ANCON AND BRIDGE ON HIGHWAY FROM ANCON TO LA BOCA.

[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

There are no bridges, and when it rains you must wait for the swollen streams to go down before you can cross. The illustration shows a one span iron bridge recently erected in place of an old wooden frame on the La Boca road. It has a wooden floor, upon which a concrete floor was laid. This is the road into which the new Ancon road leads. Houses in the distance are laborers' quarters. If you advance in the photo you approach La Boca docks; if you turn and come back you will enter the newly opened road.

Since this road has been open the benefit of the "short cut" has been taken by many of the general public who find the old route too far out of the way for quick travel. It may be called also a "necessity road."—C. Morton Dame in Good Roads Magazine.

A Doctor's Road Work.

Practicing his profession in the country districts of Lancaster county, Pa., oftentimes getting stuck in the mud and bumping through chuck holes, Dr. Donald McCaskey and his hired man built a drag with the help of the local blacksmith, and the doctor himself drove the drag through the spring months of 1909. He not only repaired a half mile of neglected, impassable, yellow clay road, but he made it like a race track, as smooth as a boulevard. Skeptics, knockers and "hard shell" citizens, tied to the roadmaking methods of our great-great-grandfathers' days, have had the scales dropped from their eyes and have become converted by what they have seen. The road dragging plan has since taken hold of entire Lancaster county with increasing power and benefit for good roads. Farmers all over the county are building drags and using them. The one verdict they pronounce upon the effect on dirt roads is: "Why did we not know of this drag plan before? It works a wonderful transformation."—National Stockman and Farmer.

Retired Capitalist's Mission.

Colonel Nicholas Bell, a retired capitalist and politician of St. Louis, passed through Montgomery, Mo., recently in a motorcar on the way to Seattle, Wash. He is going over the same route he traveled with an ox team forty-three years ago. He was then sixteen years old, the same age as his son Christian, who is driving the motor. Colonel Bell is telling farmers along the way of two things that will make them rich and happy—rock roads and motorcars.

CAMPAIGN OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY IN OAKLAND

(Continued from Page One)

cal administration and are only maintained for political serviceableness? Talk about corrupt practices. Here is one of the most subtle forms of corrupt practices—one of the most corrupting and one of the most expensive to the body of the people.

"Our platform criticises the administration of the great $5,000,000 loan for good roads. One could easily forecast what was likely to happen in the matter when the Governor insisted on putting at the head of the commission a man of no particular business training or experience, whose chief recommendation was his faithfulness to the Governor as a political lieutenant in his own county. The appointment did not augur well for the commission's future. And the augury has not been belied. The two years of the commission's existence have little to show to its credit either in work done or in administrative methods.

"And when we ask for an account of this machine's stewardship it sidesteps the whole subject and wants to get the people 'all heated up' over the disfranchisement of the 'vicious and illiterate negro.' It is not the negro that has looted the City Hall in Baltimore or run off with the people's funds at Annapolis. It is this old political ring that wants you to give it a lease on life forever because, forsooth, 'the darkie will git you if you don't look out.'

"Are the people of this state going to be hoodwinked with this kind of talk? It is time to bring on Vardaman and Stone and Heflin. The ring cannot argue its own case. Its only hope lies in the appeal to prejudice and the baser passions. Let us have the hobgoblins. Let us hear them boil and bubble and then see on November 2 whether the people of this state are to be moved from just judgment by such demagogery."

Mr. Schirm, speaking of the disfranchisement amendment, said the cry of negro domination is a false cry which has no real foundation and is used only for deception.

"The same cry," he continued, "was raised in 1895, in the vain hope of checking the avalanche of public indignation which was then rapidly sweeping down upon the Democratic ring. The very men who then cried negro domination were the same who had outraged the patience of the best men of their party and the long suffering of the people generally. The administration of Mr. Lowndes was a wholesome change from what had for many years preceded it and accomplished many reforms, the good effects of which have been felt ever since."

The closing address was delivered by General Wilmer, who presented facts and figures which shattered the "negro bugaboo" assertions of the Baltimore Sun. He spoke of the colored people of the so-called "Black Belt" in Southern Maryland, whom he declared to be neither unthrifty or vicious. He furthermore said that the white people of that section are not leaving on account of the colored people, as erroneously stated.

In speaking of the proposed disfranchisement amendment, General Wilmer contended that, if adopted, it would be declared unconstitutional by the courts upon a case properly presented.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Two deaths occurred in Loch Lynn since our last report, the first on Friday, being a son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gilpin, between two and three years of age, who was struck by a train at the station the day previous, and the other Mr. Erastus Rathbun, in the 84th year of his age, who passed away on Saturday after a brief illness.

Rev. Musgrave preached here Sunday morning and evening, and will preach next Sanday evening. He will occupy the parsonage with his family the last of this week, Rev. Bolton and family going to Sutton, W. Va.

Mr. Charles W. Hopkins, property agent, sold the John H. Cuppett cottage on G street, this week, to Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Washington city.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson have taken apartments in the Mt. Lake Hotel for the winter.

Rev. Mann and family have rented Briar-Bend and will shortly take possession.

Mr. Thomas Male has purchased the Charles Boughman house and is now occupying and improving it.

Mr. Gay W. Hayden is clerking in Felty & Co.'s store.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill is still confined to his home but is much improved.

Mr. Irvin Sperry arrived here from Norfolk, Va., Thursday of last week and left early this week for an extended trip in the west, going as far as Seattle. He will be absent several weeks.

Sup't. Davis returned Thursday morning from an eastern trip.

Miss Jennie Murphy leaves today for Fairmont, W. Va., to take a position in the Manly hotel.

On Thursday evening the twenty-first
You are cordially invited to Haydenhurst:
You are only asked for a penny a year
By the Ladies' Aid, but do not fear,
The secret rags will never be known,
For the Treasurer is cautioned and sworn.
Refreshments served at half past nine,
Then we'll go home all feeling just fine,
After the entertainment.

ONE WHO WAS GOLDBRICKED

A People's Party Man Sees Light As It Is.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Like a good many other citizens of Garrett county, the writer has been watching the birth and development of the People's party. We had been led to believe before the convention met that it would name some of the strong men of the county as its standard bearers, and in this way we would get a chance to support some men who are too modest to seek office, and as a consequence are always crowded to the rear by those who do not hesitate to ask for and persistently seek a nomination. But in this hope we are badly disappointed, and as predicted by a good man when the call first appeared, it has developed into a Democratic side show, for the sole benefit of the Hamill end of the organization.

With a Republican majority equal to the Democratic vote of the county, it would have seemed the part of wisdom to have named a majority of the candidates from the former party, and this was the original intention, for it is an open secret that on the day the convention was called to order the understanding among the delegates was that the Democrats were to have two nominees, the Republicans six and the Prohibitionists one, but when the ticket was finally named and announced, we find that the predominating disposition to "hog everything in sight," which is a well known characteristic of one of the would-be leaders in this movement, had prevailed, and instead of the party which is expected to furnish the votes, if any of these nominees can hope to be elected, receiving six nominees or places on the ticket, it received but three.

Then again A. Totten Matthews, a Democrat and the law partner of G. Semmes Hamill, the disposed Democratic chairman, has been designated the chairman of the committee of the People's party, and the Journal, one of the would-be organs of the Democratic party of the county, has constituted itself, with the consent of the editor's brother, the organ of the new party.

This is how the matter now stands, and we now suggest to ourselves and others who have in good faith, given countenance to the movement, in the language of the Honorable Thomas Watson, to camly inquire, "where we are at."

From a study of the situation it seems that we are only expected to furnish the votes, and they will do the rest. It is generally known and understood that the Democratic end of the People's party has ceased to be interested in any part of that ticket outside of their candidates for sheriff and surveyor, and all their efforts in the future will be to land these two candidates and carry the county for Judge Boyd.

Open your eyes and see what is going on and turn to the Journal, the self-constituted organ, and see if you do not come to the same conclusion.

Then again where do these people stand on the one overshadowing issue of this campaign, viz, the "Straus Amendment to the Constitution." Mr. G. S. Hamill, in an article appearing in the Baltimore Sun a few days ago, stated that there was "no differences between the People's party and the Democratic party." If this be true, in the name of all that is good and holy let us cut loose from this Democratic side show and stand by the nominees of the party that has always stood for fair elections and an honest count.

A GOLDBRICKED REPUBLICAN.
Grantsville, Oct. 12, 1909.

GORTNER.

Our school is progressing nicely under the efficient management of J. L. Shetler.

The farmers of this section are busy husking corn.

Geo. Schlosnagle was calling on his nephew, J. J. Schlosnagle at this place Sunday.

L. H. Killius and wife are visiting relatives at Bittinger this week.

Miss Lizzie Lichty left for Kalona, Iowa, recently where she expects to spend the winter.

J. C. Slabach and wife are on a visit to relatives near Grantsville.

George Killius was calling on relatives at Oak Grove last Sunday.

Preaching next Saturday and Sunday evenings by Rev. Ed. Miller, of Springs, Pa. Sabbath school Sunday morning at 9:30 and preaching at 10:30 by the German Baptist brethren. All are welcome.

Swanton Fair.

Remember, Oct. 30 is the date of the Swanton fair and that the best time to select your potatoes and apples for exhibition is when you are gathering them. The wheat, buckwheat and oats can be selected any time. Bring as good an all round assortment of farm products as you can for there is no entry fee and you can help the cause of the Garrett county farmer by so doing. Both Senator Brown and Director Patterson have promised to deliver addresses. The fair is a good place for you and your family to have an all round visit with everybody.

FAIR COMMITTEE.

GRANTSVILLE.

The long dry spell was broken by a heavy rain Sunday night and Monday.

Mr. John O. Getty and Dr. G. C. Keller made a business trip to Oakland Monday.

Mr. C. M. Livengood has been confined to his bed the past week with rheumatism.

Mr. Arthur Durst is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

We understand that two children of Mr. C. P. Miller are suffering from typhoid fever.

Some excitement was created in our quiet village on last Friday by the appearance on our streets of two traveling preachers from Benton Harbor, Mich. They had long hair and beards, wore white suits that came almost to the ground and called themselves Israelites. They traveled on bicycles, announced their coming with a bugle, spoke on the street in front of C. D. Hershberger's store, distributed literature announcing the near approach of the end of time, sold postal cards and left for Frostburg.

Mrs. George A. Royer and daughter, of Loysville, Pa., have returned home after spending the last two months with Mr. J. L. Augustine.

Miss Minnie Boing, of this place, and Miss Effie Bittinger, of Bittinger, have been taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital by Dr. Robinson to be treated for appendicitis and at last account, were doing well.

The plasterers are at work on Bert Swanger's new house.

The People's ticket which was to have caused such great dismay in the old parties seems to be a disappointment. The farmers and working men generally know that corporations and predatory wealth do not lay awake at night or shed tears for the dear people of Garrett county. A party that has no standing any place or with anybody could do nothing at Annapolis if sent there by a party composed of malcontents and headed by big corporations.

OCCASIONAL.

McHENRY.

Miss Esther Hinebaugh was a pleasant caller on Mrs. Hattie Glotfelty last Wednesday.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Grayce Browning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Glotfelty made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Miss Florence Bittinger, who has been spending several weeks at the home of Ralph Brenneman, returned to her home at Springs, Pa., last Saturday.

Mr. N. F. Pysell made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Prof. E. A. Browning passed through this section last week and paid our school a short visit.

Messrs. Brison Glotfelty and Claude Lowdermilk spent last Sunday evening at the home of Madison Friend.

Mrs. Mahlon Glotfelty spent one day last week with Mrs. Noah Pysell.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Savage spent a day last week with their daughter, Mrs. Walter DeWitt.

Mr. John Long and family have gone to Mt. Lake Park where they expect to spend the winter.

Mrs. Cora Glotfelty made a business trip to Mt. Lake Park last week.

Quite a number of young people were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean last Thursday evening, it being the occasion of the twenty-first birthday of their daughter, Miss Fannie, who received a number of valuable and highly appreciated presents. A number of interesting games were played, after which the guests were invited to the dining room where there was spread before them a feast of delicacies, which was much enjoyed by all.

Miss Eleanor Hinebaugh has gone to Oakland where she expects to remain for a while with her aunt, Mrs. John Robinson.

Mrs. Lou Lowdermilk and daughter, Anna, spent Sunday at the home of Alvin Friend at Sang Run.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Stark spent last Sunday with with their daughter, Mrs. Henry Glotfelty.

Misses Georgia Lowdermilk and Dorla Glotfelty spent last Saturday and Sunday with Miss Ethel Glotfelty.

We are delighted to learn that we have some very fine artists in McHenry at this time.

RUFUS

STOYER.

We have been enjoying the beautiful autumn days very much. A refreshing rain fell Sunday night which was appreciated by all.

Mr. McHenry and his men are hauling a saw mill to rebuild the one that burned a week ago.

Messrs. John and James Spence were visiting at W. T. Stoyer's last Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. White were visiting their daughter, Mrs. King, at Chaffee Saturday and Sunday, returning home with their grand daughter, Myrtle Wilson, who has been spending a few days as the guest of Miss Velda King.

Mr. Bob Brown, of Dill, was the guest of J. T. Stoyer one day last week.

Some ladies from Gorman were seen on our streets Sunday.

Messrs. Harrison Stoyer and Chas. Kidd were calling on friends near Oakland Sunday.

Mr. Jack Wilson was in town Sunday last.

Misses Grace Riley, Nina Stoyer and Ida Harvey were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Harvey, last Sunday.

Misses Ruth Stoyer and Elizabeth Melvin were visiting at W. T. Stoyer's Sunday.

Mrs. John McIntyre was calling in town last Friday.

Mr. Thomas Melvin is on a business trip to Williamsport, Pa.

Mr. Geo. Michaels spent Sunday at Bayard.

Among those who took in the fair at Cumberland last week from this place were Messrs. Albert and Harrison Stoyer, Alex Harvey, Chas. Kidd and Thos. Melvin, Misses Ida Harvey and Grace Riley. All report having a very enjoyable time.

Virgil Stoyer, the expert trapper of this place, caught a fine black coon the other night, also a musk rat or two.

Some of our boys and girls are roaming the chestnuts orchards and forests for chestnuts and other goodies such as black walnuts, butter nuts and hickory nuts.

IOLA

BITTINGER.

A large number of fine lambs were driven out of this settlement last week by sheep dealers. The price paid was 6 cents per pound.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger were shopping in Grantsville one day last week.

Lumber is on the ground and preparations are being made to build a stable on the parsonage grounds in this village.

Rev. Lawrence Ries, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Miss Mineh, of Chicago, are visiting Rev. and Mrs. Alvin Yugel.

Charles Stark, of Chaffee, W. Va., was at his home in this village on last Saturday and Sunday.

Master Paul Davis, who has been with C. E. Ellithorp, a merchant of this place, is preparing to return to his home near Markleysburg, Pa.

Miss Fannie Wiley, of Waterloo, Iowa, who has been visiting her parents at this place for two weeks, left Saturday for a few days' visit to Philadelphia and West Chester, Pa.

Amos Reckner and family, of North Glade, spent last Sunday with relatives here.

H. J. Speicher, Republican nominee for State Senator, passed through this village on Thursday of last week.

The drouth in this section continues unabated, wells are going dry and fall pasture is getting short.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Call for Your Letters

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Powell, Edward J. Croker, Elizabeth Chester, Daniel Cain, Sadie M. Coleman, Nellie Courtney, Mrs. Lena Helmick, Sam. Kozlish, Creola Kimmell, Miss Kate Burke (2), Blanche Smose, Mrs. Geo. Simmonds, J. S. Jalin, Harry Reed, Mrs. Emill Reed, George Young, J. B. Parsons, Dr. Chas. A. Oliver, Nellie Faliey, Sammy Welsh, Alva Williams, Martin Lamon.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland. Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.

C. J. NEWMAN.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 14, 1909.

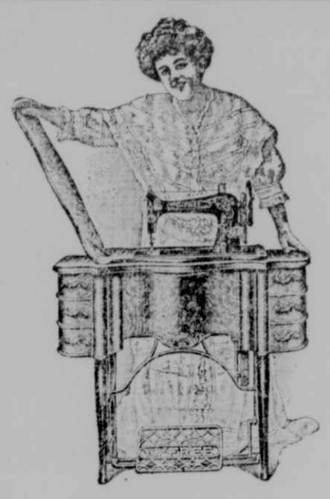
The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday Nov. 3, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Have you read the platform written by the old boss of the new party.



The FREE Slogans

The FREE runs lighter than any other

The FREE lasts longer than any other.

The FREE is more beautiful than any other.

The FREE has less vibration than any other.

The FREE is easier to operate than any other.

The FREE makes a more perfect stitch than any other.

The FREE is the best of all combined in one.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Sewing machines, like watches, can be bought at almost any price, and while you can buy machines at very low prices, we desire to say that we have sold machines for years as low as $10.00, $15.00 and $18.00, thus meeting the demand for cheap machines and foreign competition. The public is becoming better educated as to the fact that machines, like everything else, are only bought and sold according to their value, and many who buy cheap machines are inclined to exchange them for a high grade machine.

In taking the agency for the FREE machine we were led to do so on account of its many and valuable features, unlike any other machine, and for the high quality of its construction and quality of material used. While the price is the same as all high grade machines, by contracting for a quantity, selling direct to the consumer without any expense, especially for cash, we are able to offer this high grade machine for $35.00. We sold two lately to dressmakers, who claim they excel any machine they ever used. We also had an expert machinist to examine, try and test the machine in every way possible. He was unlimited in his report as to its high standing of mechanical construction and material used, its light running, the great variety of work and the satisfactory way all the attachments furnished could be used. It has unlimited guarantee for life time. What more can you ask? We invite one and all to examine the FREE machine now on exhibition at our store.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate

In Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, to No. 5 Judgments, September Term, 1909, upon a judgment rendered upon the 26th day of February, 1906, at the suit of Abraham Stonsse and Elias Wineland, partners, trading as L. Stronse & Co., against Walter Collier, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title and interest of the said Walter Collier in and to the hereinafter described property, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 16th Day of October, 1909,

at 11:30 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank in Oakland, to satisfy said judgment and the interest and cost thereon, I will sell to the highest bidder all the rights, title and interest of said Walter Collier in and to all those two tracts of lands situated in Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, and described as follows:

1st. All those two lots of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Friendsville, Garrett county, Maryland, which are described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the first piece or parcel at a stake standing at the end of the 2rd line of E. Custer's lot, which will more fully appear by reference to a deed made by Thomas Garey and wife to Emanuel Custer in 1889, and running with said 3rd line reversed, North 81½ degrees West, 13½ perches to a stake; South 15¼ degrees West, 5 perches to a stake; South 81½ degrees East, 13½ perches; North 15¼ degrees East 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 66 1-10 perches; this being a part of Militaey Lot No. 3282, and being commonly known as "The Taylor Hotel Property in the Town of Friendsville," Garrett County, Maryland.

Beginning for the second piece or parcel at the northwest corner of the river bridge, and running thence North 72 degrees West, 6 3-10 perches; North 47½ degrees East, 10 perches to a point of Island, and thence by a straight line to the beginning, and being known as the "Liverty Stable Lot."

The above being the same property conveyed to Walter D. Collier by Richard Schlossnagle and wife, by deed dated February 1st, 1893, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 20, folio 352, &c., of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland.

The above property is improved by a Hotel and Saloon combined and necessary outbuildings.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land situated in Friendsville, Garrett County, Maryland, beginning for the same at the Southern corner of a blacksmith shop situated on the east bank of the Youghiogheny River owned by Noah Humberson, and running with Oakland Road 25 feet to a point at edge of said Road, thence in a westerly direction to line of "Look Sharp" in River, thence North with said line 25 feet, and from thence to the beginning. This being the same property conveyed to Walter D. Collier by Mary E. Taylor and husband, by deed dated May 6th, 1897, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 32, folios 247, &c., one of the Land Records of Allegany county. The next above described property is improved by a Blacksmith Shop and Livery Stable.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two first class heating stoves formerly used in the Oakland Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. A. Fraley, Garrett National Bank, Oakland.

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale in a mortgage from James O'Laughlin and wife, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., Number 57, folio 322, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and in Liber J. W. Y., Number 49, folio 294, one of the Mortgage Records of Allegany county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants and conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage to make sale of the property in case of default, hereby gives notice that he will on

Saturday, October 23, 1909,

at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank at Oakland, Maryland, sell at public auction the following pieces or parcels of real estate situated in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

All those tracts of land known as "Treaty of Louisiana," lying near Bloomington, Garrett County, Maryland, containing one hundred and twelve and one half (112½) acres of land, more or less; that tract of land called "Midland," containing eight (8) acres of land more or less; and that tract of land known as "Thomas's Discovery," containing eleven (11) acres of land more or less, all of said tracts lying contiguous to each other and comprising the O'Laughlin Farm of one hundred and thirty one and one half (131½) acres of land more or less, said tracts of land having been conveyed to James O'Laughlin by deeds from John C. Brady, et al executors, The Franklin Consolidated Coal Company and George T. Michaels and wife by deeds dated respectively June 17th, 1891, May 17th, 1892, and June 11th, 1896, and all duly recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation with comfortable dwelling house and necessary outbuildings and a fine fruit orchard. It is also underlaid with the valuable veins of coal found in that section of Garrett County.

The surface of the above farm will first be offered for sale, then the coal underlying it and then it will be offered as a whole.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

Further information will be furnished by

D. J. BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in Mortgage,
Cumberland, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909. NUMBER 34

WHITE MEN FEAR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Its Operations Will Disqualify 75 Per Cent. of Garrett County's Voters.

To the Voters of Garrett County:

Notwithstanding the soothing assurances given by the supports of the Straus Amendment, to the effect that no white voters would suffer from the adoption of the measure, the honest white voter is beginning to look with distrust upon the proposition, and to realize that there is a hidden and deadly poison in it.

The statement that were the amendment to become a law, it would not disfranchise a single white voter, even though it comes from a high and reputable legal source, may reasonably be doubted when it can be unquestionably proven that there are several classes of white voters in the State of Maryland who could not be registered under the restricting provisions of the Amendment.

In order to discover who would be affected by the Amendment, should it be ratified by the vote of the people at the approaching November election, it is necessary first to carefully consider the provisions of the Amendment and then to apply them to the several classes of voters in the State.

The Amendment's first condition for qualification as a voter is that no man can be registered as a qualified voter until he has been a resident of the state for two years and of the county in which he wishes to vote for one year. The second condition admits to registration all male citizens 21 years of age, who voted, or had the right to vote before January 1st, 1869, and the descendants of such citizens. This condition is said, by the coachers of the Amendment, to be broad enough to admit every white voter in the state, but then if the English language expresses anything, that provision is narrow enough to exclude every white man in the state who can produce no evidence that his father, or his grandfather actually was a qualified voter prior to January 1st, 1869. Hardly more than 5 per cent of the voters in Garrett county voted before 1869, and not more than 20 per cent. of the registered voters are men who could produce evideuce that their ancesters voted before that date. The remaining 75 per cent. would therefore be excluded from suffrage by this provision, a few of whom might still retain their sovereign right by complying with the property qualification, but many could not and those who would be obliged to submit to the memory and educational test would turn away in disgust from a rigid task, the successful accomplishment of which any, but the most thoroughly educated, would dispair of. Men may console themselves with the idea that they could commit to memory and write out the answers to the long list of questions as required by the specifications of the Amendment, but they should remember that it would not be sufficient to merely write out their application but according to the explicit language of the Amendment, it must be done correctly. If the English language expresses anything, correctly means nothing short of absolute correctness, therefore, the misspelling of a word, the omission of a letter or in fact the ignorance of or disregard of any of the laws of correct writing or correct phraseology in writing out the application would rendered the application void of effect. Who then could hope to write without guide of any sort such an intricate list from memory and do it correctly. One would think that the above strenuous test of skill technical knowledge and strength of memory would be sufficient burden for any honest man, but consider also that it would be required that you write the names of the national, state and county officials in full, not merely William Taft, but William Howard Taft in full.

As an example of how an applicant could unknowingly commit an error sufficient to disqualify him, we will suppose that a citizen of Baltimore county writes out an application for registration and writes Barry Mahool, Mayor of Baltimore. That is the name by which Mr. Mahool is known to the public and perhaps few but those of his family and intimate friends know that his full name is J. Barry Mahool, and yet the application could be rejected because the applicant had not written the name in full as required by the law.

Thus it is clear that the voter who was debarred from registrating, by the first provision of the Amendment, and hopes to squeeze in under the educational test would find it a stupenduous and unsurmountable obstacle in his way.

It is therefore self evident that the enactment and enforcement of the infamous Amendment would disfranchise hundreds of Garrett county's best citizens.

We will point out a few of the many many cases in which the Amendment would disfranchise desirable citizens: For the first illustration let us consider the case of the young man who has served all his early years on the home farm. He reaches the voting age of 21 years and is facing life for himself with a clean character and habits of industry, he applies for registration and cannot comply with the educational test and he has had no opportunity to accummulate $500 worth of property, hence he is denied the right to vote. There is also the case of a worthy young man of Garrett county who attains his majority this year, and as a reward for his faithful service at home his father presents him with a farm worth $3000. He cannot stand the educational test and because he has not owned the farm in question for two years he is disfranchised.

It is estimated that in 1908 more than 5000 German and other foreign citizens settled in Maryland. Were the Amendment to become a law on November 2nd and these foreign citizens became naturalized they could not register and vote, because it is not probable that they would have been the owners of the required amount of property for two years preceeding their naturalization and it would be impossible for them to have acquired sufficient English education to stand the required test.

The above examples are but parallels of many cases that actually exist in Garrett county, and many others could be cited, but this is sufficient to prove that the statements that the white voters are not affected by the Amendment are false and to be distrusted, and every honest fair-minded man will withhold his support from this proposition and let well enough alone, until an honorable proposition is submitted that will really and truly reform Maryland politics.

J. B. E.

October 18.

PARSONS CONDEMN THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Un-American. Undemocratic. Unwise and Unjust. Say Methodists.

"The proposed suffrage amendment is not only un-American and undemocartic but it is also unwise and unjust."

This is the opinion of the Methodist Episcopal ministers of Baltimore city and vicinity on the proposed Straus suffrage amendment to be voted upon in November, and resolutions condemning the amendment were adopted last Monday afternoon by the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting, the official body of preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The meeting was a spirited one and was carried on nearly two hours after the regular hour of adjournment. There were about 75 ministers present, and each of them was loud in condemning the proposed amendment.

The resolution adopted at the meeting follows:

"While we do not presume to dictate to our voting constituency concerning questions purely political, nevertheless, upon grave moral issues, we feel it our duty to press our convictions. In our judgment the proposed amendment to be submitted to the voters of Maryland in November is largely a moral question and is not only un-American and undemocratic but is also unwise and unjust.

"Therefore, we, as citizens and members of the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereby express our most earnest opposition to the proposed measure and the hope that it will be overwhelmingly rejected by the people."

K. of P. District Convention.

A meeting of representatives from the different lodges of Knights of Pythias of Allegany and Garrett counties, which comprises the first district of Maryland, was held at the Tri-State Business College, Cumberland, and arrangements made for the district convention to be held in Oakland Nov. 26.

An afternoon and evening session will be devoted to addresses by prominent members of the order. The evening session will be given over to the conferring of degrees and exemplification of the secret work. The degree team of Cumberland City Lodge will be given the honor of conferring the degrees. The Uniform Rank will be given an invitation to attend. Mr. A. Totten Matthews, of Garrett Lodge, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Councilor and has the different committees appointed.

The lodges represented were: Cumberland City, No. 60, of Cumberland, B. F. Shaffer; Frostburg City No. 88, Daniel J. Williams; Monterey No. 90, Barton, Nicholson Eilbeck; Garrett No. 113, of Oakland, C. J. Newman; Queen City, No. 136 of Cumberland, Nelson W. Russler.

GARRETT HAS A HOT CAMPAIGN.

Republicans and Democrats Very Busy —Much Bitterness Aroused By Hamill Insurgent Ticket.

One Man Named on Executive Committee Sent in Stinging Rebuke—A Glance at the Leader's Record in Garrett County's Politics.

The following special telegram from Oakland appeared in the Baltimore American this morning:

Since the Democrats and the Republicans opened the campaign in this county by holding large mass meetings in the Oakland Opera House, politics have taken on new life. Of the two vacancies on the regular Democratic ticket in this county, caused by candidates declining to accept the nominations, one for Clerk to the County Commissioners, and the other a County Commissioner, the latter has been filled by the committee naming Mr. Daniel Yommer, of Grantsville district. Mr. Yommer is an extensive land owner, farmer and a lumber manufacturer, and is extremely popular. The other vacancy may be filled this week.

Since the nomination of the so-called People's ticket, but locally known as the Hamill insurgent ticket, much bitterness is expressed by many who formerly sympathized with the movement. One of its strongest advocates from the beginning, who wanted a place on the ticket, has published a letter over his signature denouncing the entire proceeding as a conspiracy planned in the office of a certain corporation attorney, who wrote the platform, and selected the names of a few of his special friends, one a relative, to make up the ticket.

A STINGING REBUKE.

The ticket has been placed upon the official ballot by petition, but many who signed the petition have already stated that they will not support the ticket. The executive committee to have charge of the campaign has been appointed, not elected. The chairman is Mr. Tott Matthews, an insurgent Democrat and a law partner of the son of Mr. G. S. Hamill, the insurgent leader of the People's party. In naming the executive committee it seems they "reckoned without their host," as Mr. Edward Margroff, one of the members named, and a prominent Republican in the northern end of the county, wrote a stinging letter to the county papers, in part as follows:

* * * * "I look upon the People's party as an instrument to further the private and political spite of a certain prominent Democrat and certain corporations represented by him, and to use the People's party to advance the cause of a certain candidate on the Democratic ticket, and I do not propose to allow my name to be used for any such purpose." * * * *

Mr. C. A. Deffinbaugh, President of the Garrett County School Board, and editor of the Mountain Democrat here, has been appointed a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, in place of Mr. G. S. Hamill, Jr., resigned. This gives the regulars all three members of the committee.

MR. HAMILL'S RECORD.

The article which appear in a Baltimore paper some days ago, signed by Mr. G. S. Hamill, has caused him to be criticised more severely by the regular Democrats than anything he has said or done heretofore. They not only accuse him of nominating the Democratic insurgent ticket, called the Peoples ticket, and thereby disrupting their party, but they take exceptions to a number of statements made in his letter, especially that part wherein he states that "it is true that on two or three occasions the party leaders requested the writer to stand as a candidate again." They say that he has been the absolute boss and dictator of the Democratic party in Garrett county for nearly forty years, and as a proof of his many times candidacy they furnish the following records:

He was a candidate at the first election held in Garrett County on January 7, 1873. At the next election, in November, 1873, he was a candidate for State's Attorney and received 476 votes. His opponent on this occasion was not a lawyer by profession, but in the face of that was elected, and after his election the court was obliged to appoint another member of the bar to prosecute criminal cases. At the next election, in 1879, he was again a candidate, and also a candidate in each of the following years 1891, 1895, 1899, 1900, 1903 and 1907.

MAY HURT JUDGE BOYD.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. G. S. Hamill, the B. & O. Attorney at this place, has been a candidate for office nine times and defeated eight times. At the first election he was a candidate on the People's ticket, receiving but 450 votes, and on all other occasions he was the nominee of the regular Democratic party. He has also been the Democratic nominee for municipal offices in Oakland, but in every instance was defeated. They further state they have conferred upon him political honors on numerous occasions, sending him last year as a delecate from Maryland to the Democratic National Convention to help nominate a candidate for President.

He is looked upon here as Judge Boyd's political agent for Garrett county. It is believed by the regulars that this will lose Judge Boyd many votes in this county.

FOREST FIRE QUESTION.

State Forester Besley Gives Some Excellent Advice.

The forest fire question in Garrett county is more serious than in any other county of the State. Last year it is estimated that at least 35,000 acres of woodland were burned over, together with fences and buildings, amounting to a loss of $120,000. Yet, notwithstanding this tremendous loss, there is a general feeling of indifference or helplessness in regard to forest fires.

Our forest fire laws are sufficiently severe to meet the situation, and the only reason that fires exist at all is that public sentiment is not sufficiently aroused against this annual depredation of one of the greatest resources that the county possesses.

When the landowners and people generally realize the value of timber, the absolute need of protecting the young growth, if the forest is ever to be renewed, this will cease just as other preventable evils will vanish under an aroused public protest.

To be sure there would be an occasional fire started by some careless person, but it would be so quickly checked that the damage would be slight.

Of the forty or more fires reported in the county last year, it was impossible to secure in a single case sufficient evidence to fix the responsibility where it belonged and punish the guilty parties. Therefore, while we have the machinery for handling forest fires after they occur, the administration of the fire protection system is thwarted in not being able to reach the person responsible for the fire, and thereby exercise greater preventive measures. Most of the land owners realize that if fires are checked a new growth of timber will rapidly cover the cut-over lands and insure a new crop. There are abundant evidences of this along the road sides where fires have been checked for a number of years and the young growth has been permitted to develop without injury.

There is no county in the State where the proportion of valuable species in the forests is so largely represented as in Garrett county, and, furthermore, even on mountain slopes and ridges the timber growth is rapid. There can be no doubt that if fires are checked the forests of Garrett county will respond quickly and insure for the years to come a good supply of timber, a commodity that is becoming so scarce as to command a price that will make it pay better than any other crop on mountain lands.

Under present conditions, where a fire is likely to sweep over the forest and kill all of the young growth that has started there is little inducement to encourage a second growth and the lands consequently are worthless, so far as production is concerned, and it is the hope of the landowner that a purchaser may come along to take them off his hands.

That the railroads and logging companies can set fire to the woods with impunity is because the landowners do not assert their rights under the forest laws and require them to give reasonable protection.

"That every individual or corporation that carelessly, negligently or willfully, maliciously, sets on fire or causes to set on fire any woods, brush, etc., not his own shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," and subject to a fine and imprisonment and also for the damage caused by the fire. If such persons were held strictly accountable for the damage that they cause in a careless way, they would at once remove the cause of danger as far as possible.

The State Forester is anxious to have the laws enforced but must have the assistance and co-operation of the landowners to secure their enforcement. He is at all times ready to act upon authoritative information concerning fires and urges every landowner to acquaint himself with the forest laws and to protect his property against this enormous loss.

F. W. BESLEY,
State Forester.

Subscribe for the Republican.

WILL GET PRIZES IF THEY MEET EDUCATIONAL TEST

Prominent Democrats Get Challenge From The Anti-Amendment Camp.

$500 to Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield if he can "deliver the goods."

$500 to Senator and Ex-Governor John Walter Smith.

$100 to Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus.

$100 to Senator and former Attorney General Isidor Rayner.

$100 to former Attorney General William Shepard Bryan, Jr.

Archibald H. Taylor, who has succeeded Douglas M. Wylie (who has gone abroad) as chairman of the Democratic Association Opposed to the Suffrage Amendment, has arranged a nice little purse to be presented to five advocates of the amendment provided each will write out in the presence of impartial judges to be named by themselves the full text and answers required of a person to register under the proposed amendment plan.

"The Democratic organization," said Mr. Taylor this afternoon, "in its zeal to shut out negroes from voting, has submitted a test that the leaders in the party could not themselves comply with. When Mr. Wylie went abroad I accepted the chairmanship of our Association. As a proof of my good faith I intend to offer a prize of $100 to Attorney General Straus and a prize of a like amount to Senator Isidor Rayner and William Shepard Bryan, both of whom have been Attorney Generals of Maryland, if they will put down in writing the information required for one to register under the proposed amendment, provided the voter was not friendly to the organization. I will further offer a prize of $500 each to two former Governors of Maryland—Edwin Warfield and John Walter Smith—provided they will meet the requirements.

"No conditions whatever are attached to the distribution of this prize money, except that the contestants shall appear in public, at a meeting arranged under Democratic organization auspices, if they prefer, and write down the information before impartial judges, whom the contestants are at liberty to select, to pass upon the information submitted. This offer to Messrs. Warfield, Smith, Rayner, Straus and Bryan is open from this time on until election day."—Baltimore News.

Not Caught Napping.

Before commencing his address at the meeting held at the school house at Crellin last week, Mr. J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore, delivered a brief address to the girls and boys present, taking for his subject the beautiful and appropriate extract from the "The Psalm of Life"—

"Lives of great men oft remind us
We can make our own sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

After quoting the above he asked "Where did I get that from? who is the author?" "Longfellow," quickly replied one of the youthful audience, amid laughter and applause, in which Mr. Hall heartily joined. The address, while containing much excellent advice, also had enough dash of humor in it to keep all in a good humor. He told the boys that possibly he was speaking to a future president of the United States, and turning to the girls, he said: "I am afraid that woman's suffrage will not make sufficient advancement in the near future to make it possible for any of you young ladies to attain that high position, but you need not despair, for we are told that 'The hand that rocks the cradle sways the world.' Some of you may become the wife of a President."

H. G. Davis Offers $25,000.

At a meeting of the executive and advisory committee of the State Board of the Young Men's Christian Association at Parkersburg steps were taken to secure an endowment of $100,000 sought by the state organization. Hon. Henry Gassaway Davis has promised to give $25,000, providing $75,000 can be raised by January 1, 1910. The following committee was appointed to begin a campaign for raising this fund: Ex-Gov. George W. Atkinson, Washington; Ex-Gov. A. B. White, John M. Crawford, E. L. Davidson and H. H. Dills, of Parkersburg. It was decided to hold a banquet in the near future at Washington, D. C.

The West Virginia Young Men's Christian Association was organized at Morgantown last March, when that state broke away from District of Columbia, Maryland and Kentucky.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE DEACON IN POLITICS.

Second Chapter of Present Day Political Machinations.

Now it came to pass when the Deacon had performed all the things that had been commanded of him by the mouth of the imp that was like in size unto a grasshopper, he sat him down in the midst of his habitation and sang with great rejoicing in his heart.

And behold a messenger, having his body clad about with corporation armor, appeared before the Deacon and said unto him, Well done, thou good and faithful servant, verily thou hast compassed the defeat of thine enemies and hast served well my master and great shall be thy reward.

So sayeth my corporate lord: take ye now this 25 cent cigar, the smoke whereof will bring peace to thy soul and the fragrance whereof will go up before thee like incense.

And when he had thus spake the messenger departed from the presence of the great Deacon.

Now when the Deacon had tasted of the sweetness of the cigar and the smoke thereof had filled the halls of his habitation, it came to pass that he fell into a deep sleep and in the midst of his sleep he dreamed a dream and the dream that he dreamed was like unto this:

A great plank was let down from the clouds and a voice came out of the midst of the clouds saying, Arise, O Deacon, and get into thy automobile and come up hither.

The Deacon speedily obeyed the voice and behold when he came unto the strange land he found a great multitude of his political enemies were also there and there was great rejoicing in their midst.

Now it so happened when they were all gathered together in a great hall of the city, a spirit came and gave into the hand of every man a golden harp, but to the Deacon he gave no harp.

And when they were weary of the golden harps the spirit came again and received the harps and gave them each a silver trumpet, but to the Deacon gave he no trumpet.

And when one among them, who was tender of heart, saw the sad look that dwelt upon the countenance of the Deacon, he asked the spirit, saying, Wherefore gavest thou no trumpet unto the Deacon?

And the spirit answering said unto him, Knoweth thou not that the Deacon blew himself out on earth? Wherefore hath he need of a horn?

Now when the Deacon awoke he was exceeding angry because of the dream and when the even was come he went up to the house top.

And it came to pass a great light shone round about him, and there was unrolled before his face a scroll, the length whereof was four cubits and the breadth whereof was two cubits, and a mighty voice like unto the voice of thunder spake unto him, saying:

Behold with thine eyes, O man, and read thy record; verily since thy youth up hast thou concerned thyself with politics, yea eight times hast thou sought office at the hands of thy countrymen and seven times hast thou been defeated.

Four and thirty years ago thou didst run for office on the People's ticket, but alas, O Deacon, thou wert left and in anger did turn away from the people and did all these years consort with the Democrats and many times on their ticket didst win naught but defeat and now when thou has no longer any hope for thyself and canst no longer sit in the soft seat of Democratic party boss, thou hast again created a People's ticket that thou mayest fool the people and make for thyself a new job of bossing.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, by thy record thou shalt be judged, turn now to thy sack cloth and ashes for thou wert born under an evil political star.

Be ye not deceived, for the people perceiveth thy purpose and have hardened their hearts against thee.

And when the voice had thus spoken the Deacon beheld and lo, upon the scroll was written a record of all things that had been performed by him in politics, and when the scroll was received up again he fell upon his face and wept very great tears and his anger was kindled against them that published the report of his doing throughout all the land.

And it came to pass after many days, that messengers from all the country round about came unto the Deacon, saying, Good master, thy People's ticket findeth no favor in the land of Common Sense, neither is it received in the district of Reason, neither do they that dwell in the kingdom of Honest Politics hearken unto thy voice, and the hot air thereof goeth in at one ear and out at the other; therefore the good captain hath ordered us to say unto thee that without more steam the good judge cannot be delivered in season for the banquet.

Thus endeth chapter two.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CHAPTER III.

MME. ANGOT.

THREE nights later, as Hillard and Merrihew were dining together at the club, the steward came into the grill room and swept his placid eye over the groups of diners. Singling out Hillard, he came solemnly down to the corner table and laid a blue letter at the side of Hillard's plate.

"I did not see you when you came in, sir," said the steward, his voice as solemn as his step. "The letter arrived yesterday."

"Thank you, Thomas." With no small difficulty Hillard composed his face and repressed the eagerness in his eyes. She had seen; she had written: the letter lay under his hand! Who said that romance had taken flight? True, the reading of the letter might disillusion him, but always would there be that vision and the voice coming out of the fog. Nonchalantly he



He sat there staring.

turned the letter face downward and went on with the meal.

"I did not know that your mail came to the club," said Merrihew.

"It doesn't. Only rarely a letter drifts this way."

"Well, go on and read it. Don't let me keep you from it. Some charmer, I'll wager. Here I pour all my adventures into your ear, and I on my side never so much as get a hint of yours. Go on, read it."

"Adventures, fiddlesticks! The letter can wait. It is probably a bill."

"A bill in a fashionable envelope like that?"

Hillard only smiled, tipped the cradle and refilled Merrihew's glass with some excellent Romanee Conti. "When does Kitty sail?" he asked after a while of silence.

"A week from this Saturday, Feb. 2. What the deuce did you bring up that for? I've been trying to forget it."

"Where do they land?"

"Naples. They open in Rome the first week in March. All the arrangements are complete." After coffee Merrihew pushed back his chair. "I'll reserve a table in the billiard room while you read your letter."

"I'll be with you shortly," gratefully.

So with the inevitable black cigar between his teeth Merrihew sauntered off toward the billiard room, while Hillard picked up his letter and studied it. His fingers trembled slightly as he tore open the envelope. The handwriting, the paper, the modest size, all these pointed to a woman of culture and refinement. But a subtle spirit of irony pervaded it all. She would never have answered his printed inquiry had she not laughed over it, for pinned to the top of the letter was the clipping, the stupid, banal clipping: "Will the lady who sang from 'Mme. Angot' communicate with gentleman who leaned out of the window? J. H., Burgomaster club.' There was neither a formal beginning nor a formal ending, only four crisp lines. But these implied one thing and distinctly—the writer had no desire for further communication "with gentleman who leaned out of the window." He read and reread slowly:

I am sorry to learn that my singing disturbed you. There was a reason. At that particular moment I was happy.

That was all. It was enough. She had laughed. She was a lady humorously inclined, not to say mischievous. A comic opera star would have sent her press agent round to see what advertising could be got out of the incident; a prima donna would have appealed to her primo tenor for the same purpose. A gentlewoman surely; moreover, she lived within the radius, the official radius, of the Madison square branch of the postoffice, for such was the postmark. Common sense urged him to dismiss the whole affair and laugh over it as "the lady in the fog" had done. But common sense often goes about with a pedant's strut and is something to avoid on occasions. Here was a harmless pastime to pursue, common sense notwithstanding. The vein of romance in him was strong, and all the commercial blood of his father could not subjugate it. He rang for paper and a messenger and wrote: "Mme. Angot—There is a letter for you in the mail department of this office." This time his initials were not necessary. Once the message was on its way he sought Merrihew, whom he found knocking the balls about in a spiritless manner.

"A hundred to seventy-five, Dan."

"For what?"

"For the mere fun of the game, of course."

"Make it cigars, just to add interest."

"Cigars, then."

But they both played a very indifferent game. At 10:30 Merrihew's eyes began to haunt the clock, and Hillard grew merciful for various reasons.

"What time does the performance end?" he asked.

"At 10:50, but it takes about twenty minutes to scrape off the makeup."

Merrihew put his cue in the rack. He made off for the coat room.

Hillard laughed and went up to the writing room to fulfill a part of his destiny. He took the letter out and read it again. He replaced the letter in its blue covering, and then for the first time his eye met the superscription. Like a man entranced he sat there staring. The steward had brought the letter to him, and in his first excitement this had made no impression upon his mind. He had seen nothing peculiar nor strange. And here it was, not his initials, but his name in full.

She knew who he was!

In a fashionable quarter of the city there stood a brownstone house, with grotesque turrets, winding steps and glaring polished red tiles. There was a touch of the gothic, of the renaissance, of the old English manor; just a touch, however, a kind of blind man's buff of a house. A very rich man lived here, but for ten months in the year he and his family fluttered about the social centers of the world. And, with a house like this on his hands, one could scarce blame him. Twice a week during this absence a caretaker came in, flourished a feather duster and went away again. Society reporters always referred to this house as "the palatial residence."

This morning a woman stood in the alcove window and looked down into the glistening street. The venetian red of her hair trapped the reflected sunlight from the opposite windows and two little points of silver danced in her blue eyes. Ah, but her eyes were blue—blue as spring water in the morning, blue as the summer sky seen through a cleft in the mountains, blue as lapis lazuli, with the same fibers of gold. And every feature and contour of the face harmonized with the marvelous hair and the wonderful eyes; a beautiful face, warm, dreamy, engaging, mobile. It was not the face of a worldly woman; neither was it the face of a girl. It was too emotional for the second, and there was not enough control for the first.

But the prophecy of laughter did not come to pass. The little wrinkles faded, the mouth grew sad, and the silver points no longer danced in her eyes. The pain in her heart was always shadowing. She had seen her fairest dream beaten and crumpled upon the reef of disillusion.

Yet again the smile renewed itself. She was a creature of varying moods. She twisted and untwisted the newspaper. Should she? Ought she? Had she not always regretted these singular impulses? And yet what harm to read this letter and return it to the sender? She was so lonely here. It was like being among a strange people so long ago was it that her foot had touched this soil. Was it possible that she was twenty-five? Was there not some miscount, and was it not fifteen instead? Would not this war of wisdom and folly be decided ere long?

She opened the paper and smoothed out the folds. "Mme. Angot—There is a letter for you in the mail department of this office." It was so droll. It was unlike anything she had ever heard of—a personal inquiry column, where Cupids and Psyches billed and cooed. The merest chance had thrown the original inquiry under her notice. Her answer was an impulse to which she had given no second thought till too late. She ought to have ignored it. But she was lonely; the people she knew were out of town, and the jest might amuse her.

This man was in all probability a gentleman, since he was a member of a gentlemen's club. But second thought convinced her that this proved nothing. Men are often called gentlemen out of compliment to their ancestors. Still, if this man only saw the affair from her angle of vision, the grotesque humor of it and not the common vulgar intrigue! She hesitated, as well she might. Supposing that eventually he found out who she was? That would never, never do. No one must know that she was in America, about to step into the wildest of wild adventures. No; she must not be found out. The king, who had been kind to her, and the court must never know. From their viewpoint they would have declared that she was about to tarnish a distinguished name, to outrage the oldest aristocracy in Europe, the court of Italy. But she had her own opinion; what she proposed to do was in itself harmless and innocent. But this gentleman who leaned out of the window? She had seen the match flare in the young man's face. Was it the face she had seen in that flash of light that interested her sufficiently to risk the note? Against the dark of the night it had appeared for an instant, clean, crisp, ruddy as a cameo. The face warranted confidence.

She had sung because she had been happy, happy with that transient happiness which at times was her portion. Could she ever judge another man by his looks? She believed not. How she had run! The man, bareheaded, giving chase and the burly policeman across the street!

She stepped down from the alcove, wound the gray veil round the riding crop and tossed them into a corner. Somehow in the daylight the magic was gone from his face, for she had recognized him that first day in the park. He rode well. She touched a bell. A maid appeared.

"Bettina, you will go to the office of this newspaper and inquire for a letter addressed to Mme. Angot. And be quick, for I may change my mind."

The maid was back in a half hour.

"There was a letter, then?" The points were dancing again in the blue eyes.

"You may go. Perhaps," and Bettina's mistress smiled—"perhaps I may let you read it and answer it after I am done with it. That would be rather neat."

The slight nod was a dismissal, and the maid went about her duties, which were not many in this house.

Meanwhile the lady with the venetian hair toyed with the letter. Club paper! Evidently he was not afraid to trust her. But would he amuse her? The contents gave her a genuine surprise. She ran to the window. Italian! It was written in Italian, with all the flourishes of an Italian born. She turned to the signature—Hillard. So he had signed his name in full? She ruminated. How came such a name to belong to a man who wrote Italian so beautifully? She looked at the signature again. John—Giovanni. She would call him Giovanni. She had been rather clever. To have had the wit to look in the library for the blue book and the club list—not every woman would have thought of that. Then a new inspiration came to her. She sent Bettina for the card basket. She scattered the contents upon the floor and sat down Turkish-wise. She sorted the cards carefully, and, lo, she was presently rewarded. She held up the card in triumph. He had called at this house on Thanksgiving day. He was known, then, to the master and mistress. Very good. She now gave her full attention to the letter, which she had not yet perused:

To the Lady in the Fog:

To begin with, let me say that I, too, have laughed. But there was some degree of chagrin in my laughter. On my word of honor, it was a distinct shock to my sense of dignity when I saw that idiotic personal of mine in the paper. It is my first offense of the kind, and I am really ashamed. But the situation was not ordinary. Ordinary women do not sing in the streets after midnight. As you could not possibly be ordinary, my offense has greater magnitude. To indite a personal to a gentlewoman! A thousand pardons! I doubted that it would come under your notice, and, even if it did, I was sure that you would ignore it. To find a woman with an appreciable sense of humor is rare. To find one who couples this with initiation is rarer still. How you found out my name confuses me.

"Indeed!" murmured the lady.

Doubtless you have the club list in your house. Do you know, when the letter was brought me I saw nothing unusual about the address. It was only when I began this letter that I comprehended how clever you were. There are half a dozen J. H.'s at the club. I tell you truthfully over my own name that your voice startled me.

I was startled because my thoughts were far away. I was dreaming of Italy, where I was born, though there is no more Italian blood in my veins than there is in yours.

"What made him think that, I wonder?"

I therefore write this in a language familiar to us both, certain you could not sing Lecocq's songs in Italian if you did not speak and understand it thoroughly. Signora or signorina, whichever it may be, have we no mutual friends? Are you not known to some one who knows me—some one who will speak for me, my character, my habits?

"It is rather a dull letter so far," said the lady.

You say you sang because at that moment you were happy. This implies that you are not always so. Surely with a voice like yours one cannot possibly be unhappy. If only I might meet you! Will you not do me that honor? Isn't there just a little pure, healthy romance waiting to be given life? Your voice haunts me. Out of every silence it comes to me—"She is so innocent, so youthful!"

JOHN HILLARD.



She held up the card in triumph.

The letter fluttered into her lap. She leaned on her elbows. It was not a bad letter, and she rather liked the boyish tone of it. Nothing vulgar peered out from between the lines. Did he really love music? He must, for it was not every young man who could pick out the melody of an old, forgotten opera. Rather than tempt fate she decided not to answer this letter. It would be neither wise nor useful.

Romance! The word came back to her. With an unmusical laugh she stood up, shaking the letter to the floor. Romance! She was no longer a girl. She was a woman of five and twenty, and what should a woman know of romance? Ah, there had been a time when all the world was romance—romance; when the night breeze had whispered it under her casement window, when the lattice climbing roses had breathed it, when the moon and the stars had spelled it. Romance! She hated the word not less than she hated the Italian language, the Italian people, the country itself. She spurned the letter with her foot and fed the newspaper to the fire.

She went downstairs to the piano and played with strong feeling. Presently she began to sing a haunting, melancholy song by Abt. She was mistress of every tone, every shade, every expression.

The door opened gradually. Crash! The music was over.

"Bettina? Bettina, are you listening?"

"I am always listening." Bettina squeezed into the room. "It is beautiful, beautiful! To sing like that! There will be kings and dukes at your feet!"

"Enough!"

"Pardon, signora, I forgot. But listen. I bring a message. A boy came to say that the rehearsal will be at 4 this afternoon. It is now after 12."

"So late? We must be off."

"And the letter upstairs on the floor?"

"Some day, Bettina, you will enter the forbidden chamber, and I shall have to play Bluebeard. This time, however, I do not mind. Leave it there or burn it," indifferently.

Bettina knew her mistress. She thought best to leave the letter where it lay, forgotten for the time being.

CHAPTER IV.

BLINDFOLDED.

FOR two days the club steward only nodded when Hillard came in. He had no letters to present.

"I am thirty-three years old," Hillard mused as he sought the reading room. "Downtown I am looked upon as a man of affairs, a business man, with the care of half a dozen fortunes on my hands. Now, what's the matter with me? I begin to tremble when I look that sober old steward in the face. If he had handed me a letter tonight I should have had to lean against the wall for support. This will never do at all. I have not seen her face; I do not know her name. For all I know she may be this Leddy Lightfinger. No; that would be impossible. Leddy Lightfinger would have made an appointment. What possesses me to dwell in this realm of fancy, which is less tangible than a cloud of smoke?" He smoked thoughtfully. "Or am I romantic? To create romance out of nothing—I used to do that when I was a boy. But I'm a boy no longer. Or am I a boy thirty-three years old? She does not answer my letter. Sensible woman. Well, well," reaching for the London Illustrated News, "let's see what the society folks have been doing."

He dropped the paper. There was really nothing new in the world. If Giovanni returned to Italy in the spring he was of a mind to go with him. He looked up and was glad to see Merrihew in the doorway.

"Been looking for you, Jack. Want your company tonight. Kitty Killigrew is giving a little bite to eat after the performance and has asked me to bring you along. Will you come?"

"With pleasure, Dan. Are you dining with any one tonight?" Hillard was lonesome.

"Yes. A little bridge till 11."

"You're hopeless. I can see you in limbo, matching coffin plates with Charon. I'll hunt you up at 11."

"Heard the talk?"

"About what?"

"Why, some one in the club has been using the agony column. The J. H.'s are being guyed unmercifully, and you'll come in for it presently. It's a case of wine on the man who did it."

Hillard felt of his collar and drew down his cuffs. "Probably some joke," he ventured tentatively.

"If it isn't the man who would stoop to such tommyrot and tack the name of his club to it must be an ass."

"No doubt about that. Odd that this is the first time I have heard about it." But silently Hillard was swearing at his folly.

"I may depend upon you tonight, then?" said Merrihew.

"I shall be pleased to meet Miss Killigrew," which was a white one. Hillard would have paid court to a laundress rather than offended Merrihew.

And promptly at 11 he went up to the card room and dragged Merrihew away. Merrihew gave up his chair reluctantly. He was winning. The amateur gambler never wants to stop.

On the way to the Killigrew apartment Merrihew's moods varied. At one moment he was on the heights, at the next in the depths. He simply could not live without Kitty. Perhaps if this trip abroad turned out badly she might change her mind. Seven thousand could be made to muster. Twice Hillard came very near making his friend a confidant of his own affair, but he realized that, while Merrihew was to be trusted in all things, it was not yet time.

He found a pleasing and diverting company. There was Mere Killigrew, a quaint little old lady who deplored her daughter's occupation, but admitted that without her success heaven only knew how they would have got along. There was the genial Thomas O'Mally, a low comedian of genuine ability, whom Hillard knew casually; Smith, a light comedian, and Worth, a moderately successful baritone, to whom Hillard took one of those instant and unaccountable dislikes. These three and Kitty were going abroad.

Kitty fancied Hillard from the start, and he on his side found her well educated, witty and unaffected. She was even prettier than her photograph. Merrihew's face beamed upon them both in a kind of benediction. He had known all along that once Jack saw Kitty he would become a good ally in fighting down her objections.

"Think of singing in Italy!" cried Kitty. "Isn't it just wonderful?"

"And has Merrihew told you to get a return ticket before you sail?" with half a jest.

"Don't you think it will be successful?" a shade of disappointment. "There will be thousands of lonesome Americans over there. Out of patriotism, if for nothing else, they ought to come to see us."

"They certainly ought to. But I'm an old kill-joy."

"No, no; go on and tell me all your doubts. You have been over there so many times."

"Well, supposing your tourists are tired after having walked all day through the churches and galleries, they may want to go to bed early. But you never can tell till you try. You may become the rage on the continent. Yet you go into the enemy's country. It isn't the same as going to London, among tolerant cousins. In



She was prettier than her photograph.

Italy and in Germany there is always so much red tape—blundering, confusing red tape, custom duties, excessive charges. But your manager must know what he is doing."

"He has everything in black and white, I believe. But your advice is sensible."

"Do you know anything about Italy or Germany?"

"Only what I learned in my geographies," laughing—"Rome, Florence, Genoa, Venice, Nice, Milan, Strassburg, Cologne and on to Berlin. It is like a fairy story come true."

"Who is your prima donna?" he asked.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 24, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxvi, 2. Memory Verses, 27-29—Golden Text, II Tim. i, 12—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

After being two years or more a prisoner at Caesarea, Festus being governor instead of Felix and having gone up to Jerusalem, the high priest and chief of the Jews inform him against Paul and desire him to bring Paul to Jerusalem, intending, if he consented, to lay in wait for him and kill him. Festus replied that they must come to Caesarea and there appear against him. This they did; but, as before, it was simply a case of complaints which they could not prove. In reply to Festus' question, "Wilt thou go up to Jerusalem and there be judged?" he appealed to Caesar. King Agrippa having come to visit Festus, the case is brought to his attention as one of Jewish superstition concerning one Jesus who was dead, but whom Paul affirmed to be alive (xxv, 19). The world cares just about as much today about Him of whom they spake as "one Jesus," and the church does not commend Him to the world much more, if any, than the Jews did their God, of whom they cried, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord" (Deut. vi, 4).

Agrippa and Bernice having entered the place of hearing with great pomp, accompanied by the chief captains and principal men of the city, Paul is brought before them, and, after a brief statement by Festus, Paul is permitted to speak for himself. He told of his early life as a Pharisee and his zeal against the followers of Jesus until the risen and ascended Christ met him on the way to Damascus, saved him and made him His messenger to the gentiles to turn them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God, that they might receive forgiveness of sins and inheritance among them are sanctified by faith in Christ. He told how, in obedience to the vision from heaven, he had at Damascus, Jerusalem, throughout Judea and to the gentiles preached that they should repent and turn to God and prove the reality of it in their lives; that all their prophets had testified that the Messiah of Israel should suffer and die and rise from the dead and that He should through Israel, the twelve tribes, give light to the gentiles after the resurrection at the second coming of Christ. Along this line of truth to the teaching of the prophets and the fulfillment of their predictions both Peter and Stephen and our Lord Himself, in Luke xxiv, all taught. It is the one story which the Scriptures tell and authorize us to tell, that Israel's Messiah shall bless the world through Israel.

On the way to Damascus Jesus had revealed Himself to Saul as truly the Messiah, but had also at some time taught him a mystery not revealed in the prophets—that during Israel's rejection because of their rejection of their Messiah He would gather from all nations a people called the church, His body, who should by discipline here be fitted to come with Christ in His glory and reign with Him in His kingdom, when Jerusalem shall be the throne of the Lord and Israel a righteous nation. It is our privilege, as it was Paul's, to go into all the world with the glad tidings of forgiveness of sins for all who will receive the Lord Jesus because of His suffering for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God. And all who in this age truly receive Him shall be manifested with Him when Israel shall see Him coming in the clouds with power and glory and shall say, "This is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us" (Isa. xxv, 9). As to the mystery of this age specially revealed to Paul, see Rom. xi, 25-27; xvi, 25, 26; Eph. iii, etc. We may be quite sure that that company of earth's great ones never heard a story like this before, and we do not wonder that Festus said with a loud voice, "Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad" (24). There are very few companies of the Lord's people (so called) who today know the story as Paul set it forth that day, and where there is a preacher who thus believes and teaches he is not apt to be counted a man of much learning, but, rather, an unlearned man, weakminded, mentally unbalanced. We can reply, as Paul did, "We are not mad, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness" (25). The test question is that which Paul addressed to Agrippa, "Believest thou the prophets?" for "surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants the prophets" (Amos iii, 7).

In Agrippa's reply there are three words which are specially full of significance, "almost a Christian." Let us think of another, "not far from the kingdom of God," but we remember that all who were not actually in the ark with Noah perished, and then those startling words, "He that hath not the Son of God hath not life;" "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him" (I John v, 12; John iii, 36). So that "almost a Christian" simply means "lost," but who can tell the meaning of that word? May none who read ever know the doom of the lost. With a burning heart and with burning words Paul declared his longing that not only Agrippa, but all who heard him that day, might stand in Christ as he did.

Certified to the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

Office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, October 20, 1909.
The nominations hereinafter mentioned and the sub-joined proposed Constitutional Amendment, have been filed with or certified to this Board under the cial ballot, arranged in the form and order below set forth.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY VOTE FOR ONE		
JOSHUA W. HERING WESTMINSTER, MD.	DEMOCRATIC	
RICHARD A. HARRIS BALTIMORE, MD.	PROHIBITION	
MARK JACKSON BALTIMORE, MD.	SOCIALIST	
FRANK E. WILLIAMS ELKTON, MD.	REPUBLICAN	

FOR CHIEF JUDGE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT VOTE FOR ONE		
ANDREW HUNTER BOYD CUMBERLAND, MD.	DEMOCRATIC	
HARVEY H. COOPER HAGERSTOWN, MD.	SOCIALIST	
D. LINDLEY SLOAN CUMBERLAND, MD.	REPUBLICAN	

FOR STATE SENATOR VOTE FOR ONE		
THOMAS J. JOHNSON	DEMOCRATIC	
GEORGE L. MICHAELS	PEOPLES	
HARVEY J. SPEICHER	REPUBLICAN	

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES VOTE FOR TWO		
JACOB J. BENDER	DEMOCRATIC	
DECOURSEY E. BOLDEN	REPUBLICAN	
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL	REPUBLICAN	
HARVEY N. CUPPETT	PEOPLES	
CHARLES M. MILLER	DEMOCRATIC	
WILLIAM T. STANTON	PEOPLES	

FOR SHERIFF VOTE FOR ONE		

BRAWNER

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT to amend Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said Amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section one of said Article one.

SEC. 1. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for two years and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City or of the county in which he may offer to vote for one year next preceding the election, and who, moreover, is duly registered as a qualified voter as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State, and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote, for one year next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Every male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be, first: a person who, on the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State, or of any other State of the United States, wherein he then resided; or second: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or third: a foreign-born citizen of the United States naturalized between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article; or fourth: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or fifth: a person who, in the presence of the officers of registration, shall, in his own hand-writing, with pen and ink, without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever, and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration, make application to register correctly, stating in such application his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, the name or names of his employer or employers, if any, at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, county or city and district or precinct in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and of the Mayor of Baltimore City, if the applicant resides in Baltimore City, or of one of the County Commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides; and any person who is unable to comply with the aforegoing requirements as to making application for registration in his own hand-writing, solely because he is physically disabled from so doing; or sixth: a person, or the husband of a person, who at the time of his application for registration, is a bona-fide owner of real or personal property in an amount of not less than five hundred dollars, is assessed therefor on the tax-books of the City of Baltimore or of one of the counties of this State, has been such owner and so assessed for two years next preceding his application for registration; shall have paid and shall produce receipts for the taxes on said property for said two years and shall at the time of his application make affidavit before the officers of registration that he is, or that he is the husband of the person who is the bona fide owner of the property so assessed to him or her, as the case may be, and that he or she has been such owner for two years next preceding his application.

No person not qualified under some one of the above clauses shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter or be entitled to vote. Every written application to be registered, presented to the officers of registration by any person applying to be registered under the above fifth clause, shall be carefully preserved by said officers of registration and shall be produced in any Court, if required, as hereinafter provided.

The affidavit of any applidant for registration, duly made to the officers of registration or in Court, that he, the applicant, is a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as aforesaid, or that he has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, as aforesaid, or his affidavit upon information or belief that he is a descendant of a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or that he is a descendant of a person who who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, shall be prima facie evidence of any of said facts so sworn to.

A wilfully false statement upon the part of any applicant for registration in relation to any of the matters aforesaid shall be perjury, and punishable as perjury is punished by the laws of this State.

Any person who feels aggrieved by the action of any board of officers of registration in refusing to register him as a qualified voter, or in registering any disqualified person, may at any time, either before or after the last session of the board of officers of registration, but not later than the Tuesday next preceding the election, file a petition, verified by affidavit, in the Circuit Court of the county in which the cause of complaint arises, or, if the cause of complaint arises in Baltimore City, in any court of common law jurisdiction in said city, setting forth the grounds of his application and asking to have the action of the board of officers of registration corrected. The court shall forthwith set the petition for hearing and direct summons to be issued requiring the board of officers of registration complained against in said petition to attend at the hearing in person or by counsel, and where the object of the petition is to strike off the name of any person summons shall also be issued for such person, which shall be served by the sheriff within the time therein designated; and said several courts shall have full jurisdiction and power to review the action of any board of officers of registration and to grant or withhold, as it may deem lawful and proper, the relief prayed for in the premises.

In determining whether any person who applied to be registered under the above fifth clause of this section was or was not entitled to be registered under said fifth clause, the court shall require the board of officers of registration complained against to produce the written application prepared and submitted by such person at the time he presented himself for registration to said board of officers of registrarion, and upon said written application the court shall determine whether or not said person, when he presented himself for registration, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause, and that said person was not disqualified under any other provision of this Article of the Constitution to be registered upon the books of registry in question, the court shall order said person to be registered as a qualified [illegible] the court shall determine that said written application of said p[illegible] to comply

D. M. MASON, President, CLARENCE V. GUARD, SAMUEL LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

TRAVELING ON SLEEPING CARS

How to Prepare For a Journey and Be Comfortable.

Preparations for a night's journey differ much from those for a day's trip, because the same articles are not required; hence the selection for the former must include comfort, and to secure this one must have personal experience or suggestions from some traveler.

A long dressing gown—a thin one in summer and a warm one in winter—is better than a night robe for sleeping. It is a mistake not to remove all the clothing when going to bed, but at the same time one should be in condition to go to the dressing room if necessary, so a wrapper fills the bill completely and is incidentally comfortable.

Toilet articles resolve themselves into a box of cold cream; also either some toilet water or saturated solution of borax. The water to be found in sleeping car toilet rooms is not only lacking in qualities for cleansing, but the basins are so abused by careless travelers that a very neat woman will not care to use them. So with her own cleansing agents she is independent. A box of toilet powder, a nail brush and soap and a brush and comb, with toothbrush, complete this outfit. She must carry her own soap. There is no greater danger of contracting skin trouble than by using soap that has been applied by others. For use on trains a pair of big soft gloves is necessary to traveling comfort and cleanliness. Wear these through the night, because the grime and dinginess that are rubbed into the hands through long hours of travel and from contact with the berth blankets are such that often takes time to get them white again.

In the morning undergarments are put on in the berth, and then, drawing on the dressing gown and taking the hand bag and frock, the journey is made to the dressing room, where there is a reasonable amount of room to finish the toilet properly. Instead of wetting the face with water, it and the ears and neck should be smeared with cold cream. This must be wiped off with a fresh towel. Another portion of the towel must then be wet with either toilet water or borax solution and the greasy surface cleansed. This application removes all trace of cream and dust. If the hands have been protected at night by gloves they will not need washing, and one is saved putting them into a basin that looks unattractive. On completion of the toilet a woman may look as fresh as though dressed in her own room.

How to Use Crude Oil on the Scalp.

The use of coal oil on the scalp is quite common, but not every one who knows the value of petroleum realizes that crude oil is even better. The former, being not so heavy as the crude product, works farther into the scalp and may affect the color glands.

In using either the crude oil or petroleum it is much better to have some one else apply it. It is almost impossible to put it on so it does not get on the long hair, giving it a sticky, ugly look.

Crude oil should be applied at least a day before the hair is to be shampooed. Instruct whoever makes the application to get the oil on the scalp only, working it in well with the tips of the fingers. If this is done the hair is much improved; otherwise it is a dust collector and does more harm than good.

Be sure after applying crude oil that the shampooer uses hot enough water to remove it. If it appears to stick, rub a little pure white soap over the head to assist the removal of the grease.

How to Make Bib Aprons.

An excellent way of making children's bib aprons is by using the regular yoke pattern, cutting the back deep enough so that a narrow piece of the goods comes under the arm. Instead of the same depth yoke in front, cut the material as long as the child's dress, rounding the goods at the side if you prefer. Join the back yoke to the front piece; cut the sleeves and sew in; face the yoke, neck and sides with bias strips of the material. Two buttons will be sufficient for the back. When finished you will have a bib that not only entirely covers the front of the child's dress, but also protects the sleeves.

SWEET SCENTED PILLOWS.

How to Prepare the Stuffing and Select the Covers.

In order to make sweet scented pillows first of all the pillow stuffing must be well dried. Lay the leaves of flowers in an airy shaded room and toss them about gently every day, that they shall not collect moisture and mold. When they are quite dry you are ready to stuff the pillow. Take enough raw cotton to fill one-half of the pillow, tear it in small pieces and lay it in a big pan and dry it out well in the oven. This makes a fluffy filling. Now mix the cotton with the dried flowers and leaves, fill up the cushion of ticking and sew it firmly. It is ready for the outer covering.

Of course, if you prefer it, you may make a pillow of hops or rose leaves or lavender alone, but it will not be so comfortable as the pillow that is partly baked cotton, and, since you want to put your head on it, why not make it comfortable? Hops must be used by themselves, and so must lavender. But one may make truly delicious blends by mixing dried lemon verbena, rose geranium, rose petals and clove pinks. Choose your rose petals from the old fashioned flat double pink roses; they are the sweetest sort.

Pine pillows have a refreshing woodsy perfume, and fern leaves dried have a delightful mysterious odor that makes one remember the belief of childhood that one could put fern seed in one's eyes and ever afterward would be able to see fairies. Clover makes sweet pillows, too, redolent of new mown hay. The common pink clover makes the sweetest sort, though white clover may be used.

As for the covers, choose something distinctive and individual. A little pillow of rose leaves and lemon verbena, covered with rose colored linen with a little rosebud stenciled on it, is most unusual and charming.

For a hop pillow choose a linen cover of dull green and embroider your monogram in mercerized cotton exactly the same tone in one corner.

The cover for a pine pillow might well be of rough tan crash or linen with a stenciled pattern of green and brown on it, or else with a smart monogram—block letters—embroidered in brown in one corner.

Fern leaf pillows should be covered with creamy linen, rather heavy in quality, with green fern leaves embroidered or stenciled upon it. Make the cover in the form of two squares, considerably larger than the pillow, and work long buttonholed eyelets through both, lacing them together over the pillow with a ribbon of dull green. At the corner where the ribbon ties slip two or three big green beads on loops and ends.

To cover pillows a cover of the popular Russian crash in cool gray would be appropriate, and if it is stenciled lightly with butterflies or dragon flies it will add to its daintiness, or it might be embroidered in small, flat squares in rose colored cotton.

The flower perfumed pillows will be found useful for the afternoon on lounges in the hammock. Slip them under your head, and they will perfume your hair with just a touch of delicate fragrance.

If you are troubled with insomnia try the hop or the pine pillow—they will help you to sleep if nothing else will.

How to Preserve Eggs.

When eggs are only required to be preserved for two or three months they keep very well packed in dry salt or bran. The meat of the egg may shrink and rattle within the shell when shaken, but its edibility is not impaired. Coating the egg with vaseline or butter will also keep it for a short time, or any application which effectively seals the pores of the shell and excludes air will prolong the freshness of eggs. If the egg is even momentarily submerged in boiling water the albumen thereby becomes sufficiently coagulated to prevent the entrance of air. In some of the rural districts in England and Scotland eggs for home consumption are smutted over with a mixture of sulphur and lampblack, a cheap and effective preservative. But the limewater mixture is best for general purposes.

SHEEP FOR SALE—45 head of stock ewes; all young. W. McCULLOH BROWN, near Bayard, W. Va. 32-3t

VALUE OF SCHOOL GARDENS.

Important Factor In Developing Character and Educating the Young.

While the school garden as an education proposition is in a general sense in its infancy, its effect on public school children who have come under its influence has been quite marked and most encouraging. The efforts of the department of agriculture to add inspiration to the cause by providing garden facilities for the Washington scholars have shown that not only does the prescribed work in actual gardening tend to broaden their intellectual capacity, but it also develops refinement in a greater or less degree and, above all, improves the moral tone. This would go to show that the government might well exercise itself in the direction of educating school garden teachers to the end of developing good citizens in their future pupils.

At a meeting of school superintendents in Washington great interest was manifested in this work, and the results so far accomplished and on record served to show that the school garden can be made, in fact is, a decidedly important factor in the development of character and the general education of the young for the benefit of any community. Looked upon as an important, legitimate function of the government to promote such a phase of public education, it is to be expected that some available scheme involving government aid may be presented to congress and receive its sanction and support.—Los Angeles Times.

Incentive to Trade.

Keep track of your sales each day. It will be a help to you later on.

At the close of each day's business enter in your personal memorandum book your total sales for the day; also make totals for each week and each month. For the first year you can make weekly and monthly comparisons, and after a year you can compare your sales each day. These comparisons will serve to act as an incentive in your work, for you will find yourself trying to beat your previous records. You will find that it is interesting to do this. It is a good thing for the store, so it cannot help but be a good thing for you also.

UPBUILDING HINTS.

How to Keep Your Own Town Before the Public.

It is up to the citizens of every town, be it large or small, to keep it prominently before the public as an enterprising, hustling town, one where good people would not object to living and raising their children. We don't believe in trying to make of every town and village a manufacturing center and one destined to become a city in a comparatively short time. All such statements are vain and misleading. But there is scarcely a town which by co-operation of its citizens may not be kept alive and made attractive. By the organization of the business men in all lines, and every town should have such an organization, a great deal may be accomplished toward its prosperity. Some organizations undertake too much at the beginning, and, failing, their members become discouraged and give up in despair, when if, on the other hand, they had only undertaken one or two things at a time and laid their plans well and worked to them they would have made a success of the venture.

Good roads are one thing needed in a number of places, and one good road leading to and through a town will contribute very considerably to its well being. A good place where farmers can hitch their teams and where they can be provided with water, etc., is an attraction worth all it costs. A rest room, provided each store has none, where the wives and daughters of the visiting customers may find such comforts as they usually require on such occasions is also an item not to be overlooked.

When a few conservative business men get to working together for the advancement and upbuilding of their local interests ideas of value will suggest themselves and they will always find something worthy of consideration.

Good schools, attractive church buildings and such things will attract worthy citizens.—Retail Merchant.

Oysters, solid measure, 40 cents per quart, at Creutzburg's.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates.
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

"THE VOTERS of Garrett county are too wise to be deceived by decoys, They know and demand the real thing."—Mr. J. Griffin Hall, at Bray School House.

"I AM entirely satisfied with it (the Republican ticket) and it is one that every Republican can conscientiously support."—Edward Margroff's letter.

"GARRETT COUNTY is destined to become one of the richest agricultural centres in this country."—Congressman Geo. A. Pearre, at Deer Park, Oct. 15.

"I SHALL be the County Commissioner for every district of the county and shall insist on one hundred cents value for every dollar of the taxpayer's money expended."—Darius M. Dixon, Republican candidate for County Commissioner.

"I WANT all my loyal Rapublican friends in Garrett county to support the entire Republican ticket from Mr. Williams, the candidate for Comptroller, down to James A. Sincell, for County Surveyor. Defeat the Amendment and vote for D. Lindley Sloan for Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit."—Congressman Geo. A. Pearre, at Deer Park, October 15.

"IT SHALL be my highest aim to carry out the wishes of the people in every particular. I know no bosses or dictation except the sovereign will of the people. If there is an element of strength in my character it is that of independence, freedom of thought and action, but at the same time I believe in party organization. Upon organization rests the foundation of the Republic and all successful enterprises."—Extract from a speech of Harvey J. Speicher, Republican candidate for State Senate.

ELECT THE TICKET.

With proper effort a great victory will be won by the Republican party in the coming election. It will be beyond question the most important election which has confronted our party in Maryland since the days of the Civil War. It will be the second election day on which the life of the Republican party in the State has been threatened by a disfranchising amendment proposed by the Democracy in order to perpetuate its power. The first time was in 1905. The last time should and will be November 2, 1909, if Republicans will but do their duty.

It is to be hoped that the individual Republican will not consider a complete performance of his duty embraced in merely voting on election day. Much more is hoped and expected of him than this. Between now and the time of the election he should preach the doctrines of Republicanism wherever he has a chance, and should make his influence felt against the Straus disfranchising amendment and in behalf of the whole ticket, State, judicial and county, whenever and wherever he has the opportunity. And if such occasions do not present themselves, he should endeavor to create them, if possible.

It is the great desire and present policy of the Republican party in Maryland to teach the Democracy a lasting lesson in every county of the State. One way to do this is by the overwhelming defeat of the Straus amendment. Another way is the defeat the Democratic State, judicial and county ticket in its entirety. And in any event and in every case the majorities must be decisive.

Of vital importance is the Republican senatorial and legislative ticket. We need each and every one of the Republican nominees on the senatorial and legislative ticket, and they must each and everyone be elected by majorities which will reflect the full voting strength of the party. We need these men in the Legislature for two great and paramount purposes,—first, to prevent by their votes and influence there the proposal by the Democratic party of another disfranchisement amendment in future; and, second, we need them there to prevent by their votes and influence in that body, if possible, the reelection to the United States Senate of Isidor Rayner, the man who has attacked the Constitution of his country and villified the administration of our own great Republican governor, and the State's foremost citizen, the lamented Lloyd Lowndes. No Republican who takes a real pride in the name can afford to think of voting against a single one of his party's nominees who, if elected, will sit in the next Legislature, and any one of whom might have it in his individual power as a member of that body to bring about the election of a Republican United United States Senator or the rejection of some new Democratic proposition of disfranchisement.

And by overwhelming majorities, also, must be elected the entire Republican ticket, judicial and county, from sheriff to surveyor, one and all. All these men are stalwart upstanding Republicans,—intelligent, cleancut, competent, practical and reliable. Each of them is an ideal man for the place to which he aspires and for which the Republican party has named him. Each working hard for the defeat of the Straus amendment and for the success of his fellow-members on the ticket. All this is as it should be and is contributing in eminent degree to the splendid victory that awaits the entire ticket on election day.

A NONPARTISAN JUDICIARY.

The Republican party, under proper conditions and at proper times and places, has always stood for the principle of a nonpartisan judiciary. Its attitude on this subject was effectively shown when the late Governor Lowndes appointed Democrats to succeed deceased Democratic judges, and when he designated the late James McSherry, Democrat, to succeed another Democrat as chief justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

But the nonpartisan judiciary principle is not to be considered a one-sided proposition. It pre-eminently calls for reciprocity. It must be a case of give as well as take. It must be subject to mutuality. It does not mean that the Democratic party shall arrogate to itself a practical monopoly of the bench of the State and deny to members of the Republican party, otherwise competent, participation in the judicial function merely by reason of the fact that they are members or nominees of the Republican party.

It may be suggested that so long as we have good judges, their political faith should be a matter of indifference. This is quite true, and under proper circumstances might be adopted as a principle of action. But the political faith of the members of the judiciary does not seem to be a matter of indifference to the Democratic party in this State if we are to judge by the wholesale extent to which that party has succeeded in electing its members to the bench. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is but right and proper that the Republican party should nominate duly qualified men and seek adequate representation upon the bench of the State and particularly upon that of the Court of Appeals.

In no case has a Democratic governor of Maryland appointed a Republican to succeed either a Republican or Democratic judge. In a number of cases Democratic governors have appointed Democrats to succeed Republican judges elected by the people. These facts, to say the least, must be considered significant, and to the Republicans they certainly are significant. The instances in which the Democracy have formally joined in the re-election of Republican judges are so isolated as to be almost negligible, and have as a rule occurred under the pressure of obvious political necessity. But however this may be, such cases are more than equaled by the occasions on which the Republican party has formally joined in the re-election of Democratic judges. These facts would not seem to indicate that the nonpartisan judiciary principle is a cardinal doctrine of the Maryland Democracy.

It is also so evident as to be almost unworthy of comment that the partisanship of the Democratic party is not confined to matters connected with the election or appointment of members of the judiciary. The Democratic party, by means of its disfranchising amendment, is engaged in a work of the most bitter, unrelenting and reprehensible partisanship, and which, if successful, involves fatality for the Republican party of Maryland and means nullification and neutralization of the influence of the independent vote of the State.

It would hardly seem timely, appropriate or consistent for the Democratic party, under the circumstances, to invoke the aid of Republican voters in the election of Democratic nominees for the bench or other offices. The party of disfranchisement should be satisfied with such assistance as it can procure from its own members and sympathizers. Republicans should now find in this, the second, attempt of the Democracy by means of the Straus amendment to destroy the Republican party, their full right, franchise and justification for supporting every nominee on the Republican ticket, state, judicial and county, in every part of the State. There is no excuse in any case to lend aid or comfort to an enemy which would destroy the Republican party if it could, and which is perpetually seeking the power to destroy it. The Republican nominees for the bench of the Court of Appeals are particularly worthy of support. Mr. Sloan, in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and Mr. Urner, in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, are lawyers of great ability, of demonstrated integrity and of the widest kind of legal experience. They deserve the support not only of Republicans, but of men of independent thought as well, and if members of the Republican party are to be granted that participation in the functions of the Court of Appeals to which they are equally entitled with members of the Democratic party, and for which, to say the least, they are equally qualified with members of the Democratic party, then it follows as a matter of course that these Republican nominees for the bench of the State's highest court should be elected. Their election would blaze the way for a nonpartisan judiciary in fact as well as in name.

"UPON all subjects presented to the legislature for its deliberation I propose to give my utmost, careful, earnest and conscientious consideration, and I shall vote, as I believe, will be for the best interest of the people of our State and for our County."—Harvey J. Speicher, candidate for State Senate, at Crellin.

Republican Candidate for House of Delegates.



MR. J. E. CHAPPELL.

Mr. J. E. Chappell, one of the candidates for the House of Delegates, was born 1874. He is a son of Rev. Abner M. Chappell, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has filled many important charges for more than 25 years throughout the southern counties of Virginia, and in Greenbriar and Monroe Counties of West Virginia.

Mr. J. E. Chappell was educated in the U. S. Grant University, Athens and Chattanooga. After leaving college he taught in the public schools for several years with marked success. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in business in Kitzmiller, and for four years postmaster at that place.

Mr. Chappell was married in 1897 to Miss Lillian Rafter, a daughter of John H. Rafter, and four children bless their happy home. Mr. John H. Rafter is one of the pioneers and well known business men of Garrett County, being extensively interested in valuable coal properties, real estate and other enterprises in Kitzmiller and vicinity.

Mr. Chappell in religion is of the Methodist faith, a man of temperance habits, as well as an advocate of the temperance cause, and possessed of a character of sterling worth.

In politics he has always been a strong advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, always voting the straight Republican ticket since he attained his majority. He is held in high esteem by all who know him. His fitness for the office is undisputed and if elected he will ably represent the people of Garrett County during the coming session of the General Assembly.

Voters you will make no mistake in working and casting your ballots for Mr. Chappell on Tuesday, November 2nd.

Why All Republicans Should Support the Candidacy of D. Lindley Sloan for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

I. He is a man of good moral character.

II. He belongs to a family of people who are broadminded and liberal in their views to all their fellowmen.

III. He is a loyal and consistent Republican.

IV. He has never been an office holder.

V. He is not now and never has been a corporation lawyer.

VI. As the nominee of his party he is opposed to his fellowmen losing the sacred rights of liberty.

VII. He does not belong to the silk stocking aristocracy.

VIII. He would make a fair and impartial judge.

IX. He could serve his fifteen years upon the bench without being retired upon a pension of two hundred dollars a month of the taxpayers money.

X. And last—but not least all the working men, farmers and the common people should support him for this reason, if no other: the great railroad corporations are opposed to him.

"A CITIZEN."

Call for Your Letters.

Oden Boyle, Loulu Beake, George Voughn, Mrs. Maude Voughn (2), Mrs. Richard Connell, Hattie Davis, Mamie Mallohan, Mrs. J. Martin, Jr., Mrs. Chas. Myers, J. E. Rilrome, D. C. Ashby.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Saving Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

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W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

MORE INTERESTING MEETINGS

Republican Standard Bearers Meeting With Encouragement.

SWANTON STIRRED.

The Republican meeting held at Swanton on last Wednesday evening was a grand success. The candidates, accompanied by Mr. J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore, went down from Oakland early in the afternoon and personally met a number of the residents of the neighborhood. When Mr. Samuel Lawton called the meeting to order the hall was filled to overflowing, and it was said that it was the largest gathering of the kind held in that vicinity for years. The officers of the meeting were: Mr. L. H. Friend, president; Mr. J. W. McRobie, secretary, and Messrs. Wm. Junkins, W. B. Sweet, Jerry Mankis, Geo. Friend, Milford Glass, Truman Switzer and M. C. George.

D. E. Bolden and J. E. Chappel, candidates for House of Delegates, were the first speakers, and were followed by Andrew Shartzer, candidate for sheriff, and D. M. Dixon, candidate for County Commissioner, all of whom made brief and interesting speeches.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, candidate for the State Senate, was next introduced and was greeted with much applause. Mr. Speicher was at his best and made an address that stirred the entire audience, and at the close of the meeting was warmly congratulated and received many assurances of support from voters of various political affiliations. Everybody put on a Speicher button.

Mr. Hall was the last speaker and after prefacing his remarks with a number of jokes and witticisms, which put everybody in a good humor, he delivered a strong, logical and convincing address upon the issues of the campaign. His appeal for the defeat of the amendment, and for the election of Frank E. Williams, for comptroller, D. Lindley Sloan, for judge, and the entire local ticket, was warmly applauded, and his sallies of wit at the so-called "People's Party" provoked much laughter and merriment.

The Deer Park Band, to which Mr. Hall claims to belong (they saw him first), gave an unusually fine program of selections.

So far all these meetings have been very largely attended and very enthusiastic, and upon every side there is unmistakable evidences of a complete victory for the entire ticket.

SPLENDID MEETING AT CRELLIN.

On Thursday evening of last week the Republicans held a very large, interesting and enthusiastic meeting in the school house at Crellin. The candidates, speakers and the members of the Deer Park Band went over from Oakland early in the evening and took supper, and a very pleasant and sociable time was had prior to the meeting.

The large and comfortable school house was filled to its utmost capacity, and everybody seemed to enter in the spirit of the meeting. Every point made by the speakers was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. J. C. Renninger, state's attorney, made the opening address, and was followed in turn by Messrs. Geo. W. Legge, Jr., of the Oakland bar; Harvey J. Speicher, candidate for the State Senate; D. E. Bolden and J. Elbert Chappell, candidates for House of Delegates; D. M. Dixon, candidate for County Commissioner; Robert L. Fries, candidate for County Treasurer; Andrew Shartzer, candidate for Sheriff, and J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore. County Chairman Austin Brown called the meeting to order. Mr. Chas. Edwards was president and Raymond M. Saucer, secretary.

BIG MEETING AT DEER PARK.

The large hall at Deer Park was crowded to its utmost capacity last Friday night, notwithstanding the very unpleasant weather.

Congressman Geo. A. Pearre and the other speakers and candidates went down from Oakland on the 4:40 p. m. train and took supper at the home of Hon. Chas. Ashby, where a very delightful social time was had.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin was chairman of the meeting with Mr. A. M. Jefferies as secretary. Hon. Geo. A. Pearre was the first speaker, and for two hours held the close attention of all while he delivered a stirring, eloquent and convincing address urging the defeat of the Straus amendment and the election of the entire Republican ticket. He asked all his loyal Republican friends to support the local candidates and made personal reference to each of them.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, candidate for State Senate, spoke next and clearly demonstrated, as he has been doing at all these meetings, that he will be one of the most fearless and capable representatives in the next Senate of Maryland. All present realized that he will be fully able to take the floor to defend and support any measure that he may champion.

Mr. J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore, and Geo. W. Legge, Jr., of Oakland, also made brief and interesting addresses. Mr. Hall spoke very complimentary of the Deer Park Band, which with the Mountain City Band, of Oakland, furnished the music.

BIG TURN OUT AT BRAY.

Last Saturday evening when Mr Samuel Lawton called the Republican meeting to order, at Bray school house, it was literally packed to the doors. It was conceded by all present to have been the largest of the kind ever held in that neighborhood. It was indeed a fitting close of the first week of one of the most active and aggresive campaigns ever waged in Garrett county.

The Mountain City Band enlivened the occasion with well rendered selections of popular airs, and addresses were delivered by State's Attorney J. C. Renninger, Harvey J. Speicher, D. M. Dixon, Andrew Shartzer and J. Griffin Hall, of Baltimore. Mr. Renninger, in the course of his address, made a very feeling reference to that old sterling and loyal Republican, Mr. John Garrett, who was not able to be present on account of illness. The meeting closed about 10:30 o'clock, and everybody left feeling that they had been not only instructed as well by the addresses delivered. Mr. Hall's funny stories and illustrations were especially well received.

ACCIDENT AROUSED.

ACCIDENT, Oct. 18.—The Republican meeting held here this evening was a very large and enthusiastic one.

The school house was crowded to the doors, and many were compelled to stand.

Mr. Samuel Lawton called the meeting to order. Mr. C. C. Speicher was the president and Mr. A. C. Guthrie secretary.

Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., was the first speaker, and he delivered a very interesting and forcible address. Mr. Harvey J. Speicher was next introduced and made a speech which was received with applause.

D. E. Bolden, J. M. Lowdermilk, candidate for County Commissioner, and Andrew Shartzer followed with brief addresses. Mr. J. B. Emory came next and held the close attention of all while he delivered an excellent address upon the issues of the campaign. Mr. J. Griffin Hall was the last speaker.

The Mountain City Band furnished the music. They also stopped at Ho[illegible] on the way down and played a number of fine selections for the entertainment of the school children and others.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. E. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1868.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

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G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

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Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
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Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Economizes flour, butter and eggs and makes the food digestible and healthful

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes most healthful food
No alum—no lime phosphates
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was in Oakland Tuesday for a few hours.

Mrs. E. F. Droege, of Deer Park, was a county seat visitor yesterday.

Capt. Robert H. Gordon, of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Attorney A. A. Doub, of Cumberland, spent last Saturday in Oakland on professional business.

Scott Bosley, of this office, was taken ill last Friday with an attack of typhoid fever, and is confined to his home.

Mr. G. E. Conneway, of near Wilson, was in the city last Saturday when he made this office a brief business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Sanders and Mrs. Lloyd Sanders, of the Brookside Farm, were in Oakland last Thursday shopping.

Rev. Isaac W. Abernathy, Jacob V. Anderson and James Aronhalt, of District No. 8, were in the city Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Scott T. Jones left Oakland last Saturday for Wheeling where she will be the guest of Dr. Hattie B. Jones for a short time and accompany Mrs. G. A. Fraley, who has been receiving treatment in Dr. Jones' hospital for several weeks, home.

Mrs. E. Manges, who spent several weeks with relatives and friends in York and Harrisburg, Pa., returned to her home in Oakland last Friday.

Mrs. Eugene Baumgartner and Miss Alice Little spent last Friday at Swanton where they visited Miss Clara Little, teacher of the Sharpless school.

Members of Garrett Lodge Knights of Pythias, are requested to assemble at the lodge room this Friday evening for initiatory work in the first degree.

Mr. E. D. Kepner, one of the few old soldiers left in this part of Garrett county, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks, is somewhat improved.

Mr. A. C. Fike, of near Red House, advertises by posters printed at this office, the sale of live stock and farming implements at his farm on the 26th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thomas, of Tunnelton, W. Va., arrived in Oakland Sunday afternoon to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs William Thomas at their residence on Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger have issued cards for a reception to be given at their residence on the 21th inst., in honor of the Right Rev. J. G. Murray, D. D., Bishop-Coadjutor of Maryland.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

TWO TRACKMEN STRUCK BY TRAIN NO. 14.

At Bond Junction Monday Afternoon—One Killed and the Other Maimed.

Monday afternoon train No. 14, the Cincinnati-New York mail and express, which passes Oakland at 4.17 o'clock, struck two trackmen at Bond Junction, a station on the Seventeen Mile Grade where the railroad of DuBois & Bond Bros., connects with the B. & O., instantly killing one of the men and maiming the other for life provided he recovers from the terrible injuries he sustained.

The man killed outright was named Tulius Bohmlefink, of Baltimore, where he leaves a wife and six small children, and the other was Charles Warnick, of this county, who resides near the point where he received his injuries. The two men had been to Piedmont during the day and had returned to Bond Junction where they were standing on the track when train No. 14 bore down upon them. A freight train was approaching from the east and it is presumed the noise of the latter train drowned that of the passenger, which train struck the men, throwing Warnick beneath the wheels of the freight which severed both his legs and otherwise injuring him, while his companion was killed outright by the passenger train.

The engineer of train 14 stopped his engine as quickly as he could and when it was found that Warnick was still living he was taken to the Hoffman Hospital in Keyser where both his lower limbs were amputated and his other injuries attended to.

Warnick was recently tried before the Garrett county Circuit Court on the charge of theft and wrs paroled by Judge Henderson for a term of three years.

The "swap" social conducted last night by the members of the Luther League in the supper room of the Lutheran church was largely attended and a very social evening was spent by those present.

Mrs. D. E. Offutt went to Baltimore last Friday morning to visit her daughter Miss Nell, who has been in that city several weeks receiving medical treatment. Miss Offutt's condition on Friday was such as to give her friends some concern, hence the visit to Baltimore of her mother.

Rev. E. Manges and Mr. James A. Sincell, delegates from the Oakland Lutheran church to the Maryland Synod of that denomination now being held in Dr. Dunbar's church in Baltimore, left for that city yesterday morning. The Synod will be in session several days, and a large attendance is expected.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned returned to Oakland last Saturday from West Liberty, Iowa, to which place he was called a few days preceding owing to the sudden death of his father, the late John Harned, whose funeral took place there last Thursday. He was accompanied to Oakland by Mrs. Harned, who will reside with her sister at Terra Alta.

Rev. G. R. Williamson, the recently appointed pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland, preached his initial sermon last Sunday morning to a large and attentive congregation. Many, or we may say, all, of his auditors were extremely gratified with his address which bespeaks for him a successful pastorate of the Oakland church.

Mr. A. W. Killius, of near Sunnyside, left Oakland yesterday morning for Kalona, Iowa, where he expects to spend the winter with relatives. There are located in and about Kalona quite a colony of Garrett countians, among them being Mr. W. J. Kitzmiller and brother, formerly of McHenry, and a member of the Lichty family formerly of Grantsville.

Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward, their son LaMark and Miss Tecla Johnson, will leave Oakland today for Cameron, W. Va., where Dr. Ward was recently appointed as minister by the Conference held at Mannington, W. Va. Dr. Ward has promised his many friends to pay them periodical visits during the remaining fall months and drop in to see us occasionally during the winter. His successor, as District Superintendent, Dr. Reed, has arrived in Oakland with his family and will occupy the Ward residence during his stay in Oakland. While the many friends of Dr. Ward and his family regret to have them depart they at the same time extend a cordial welcome to his successor.

Rev. J. B. Workman and family will leave Oakland today for Wheeling, where Mr. Workman goes as pastor of Wesley Chapel. The great success attending his pastorate in Oakland where he more than doubled the membership of St. Paul's church, his many friends here and elsewhere expect to see him repeat in his new work where the field is larger and where he will have a greater opportunity to expend his energies in the great work in which he is engaged. Mr. Workman as well as Mrs. Workman and their interesting family, have made hundreds of friends in Oakland and the community surrounding, all of whom regret their departure. May success attend them wherever they may roside.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. Ellithorp Continues His Interesting Letters.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

The weather has been dry and the roads are very dusty. Stubble plowing is about all done: sod plowing is delayed until it rains. Threshing is in full blast. Grain is turning out well and the quality is good, with price high. Stock is also high: live hogs $7 25 per hundred; cattle $4.25 per hundred, and calves from $12 to $15 per head.

There are some farms changing hands at from $55 to $100 per acre. Corn will soon be fit to husk. They do not cut and shock corn here as we do in Maryland. They just husk it and leave the stalks standing: but they sow some corn and that they cut with a machine and and feed in the shock.

The death of Governor Johnson of this State is mourned by all, not only in Minnesota but all over the land. All realize that Minnesota has lost a good governor and the nation an able statesman.

We have been fishing some since we came back from Pine county. We spent three days in the town of Granger and engaged in boat fishing in the Iowa river. As usual, I did the fishing and my wife did the catching. She got one two inches long and several smaller ones.

We have visited one of our cousins who farms on a pretty extensive scale. He has just finished threshing 3700 bu. of grain and has seventy-five acres of corn. He has 140 head of hogs and a lot of cattle and horses.

One of my uncles gave us a goose roast Sunday, Oct, 3rd, as that was my birthday.

Don't worry about the future,
The present is all thou hast;
The future will soon be present
And the present will soon be past.

We expect soon to turn our faces eastward.

C. E. ELLITHORP.

Preston, Minn., Oct. 9, 1909.

Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trust or harbor George William Male, a minor under my charge, who has left his home without just cause or provocation, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

3t A. J. KOLBFLEISCH.

"THE candidate for Senator is a young man of my own district. I have known him from a boy and if there is a man in Garrett county capable of representing us intelligently in the Maryland Senate it is Harvey J. Speicher, and we all should feel proud that we have a man of such high esteem to carry the Republican banner to VICTORY."
—EDWARD MARCROFF.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Class meeting at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., every Sunday.
Everybody cordially invited.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Ferndale—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at p. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 7 p. m., follow by an ordination of deacons.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Hancock and Oakland, will visit the local lodge of Masons next Tuesday evening when he will deliver a lecture to the assembled Craft. Dr. Goodwin has visited many parts of the Holy Land and is exceptionally well equipped both as a traveler and as a man well versed in the affairs of life to afford an evening of pleasure and profit for those of the Masonic Fraternity who may attend the lodge Tuesday evening.

Rev. J. Ed. Kildow, of Elkins, who recently retired from the preacher-editorship of various West Virginia newspapers after a lifetime spent in the good work, was in Oakland yesterday visiting the scenes of his childhood and calling upon his friends and relatives. Mr. Kildow is now engaged in a most noble cause—looking after the homeless children of West Virginia, being in charge of the children's orphanage at Elkins in which institution thirty or more little ones are housed, clothed and fed. These children are placed in homes by Mr. Kildow with only those who are responsible and who will agree to care for them, which was his business in this section, having placed one of the little ones in a Deer Park home this week. Mr. Kildow returned to Elkins this morning.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Septamber, 1909.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator,
Merrill, Md.

List of Nominations and Proposed Constitutional Amendment Filed With or C

In compliance with the provisions of Sections 48 and 51. of Article 33 of the Code of Public Geneaal Laws of Maryland, notice is hereby given that provisions of said Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws. The nomination which have been so filed with or certified to this Board will be on the

JOHN T. BROWNING	
ANDREW SHARTZER	
JOHN O. THAYER	
FOR COUNTY TREASURER VOTE FOR ONE	
ROBERT L. FRIES	
GEORGE J. POOL	
WILLIAM H. SPEICHER	
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS VOTE FOR TWO	
DARIUS M. DIXON	
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK	
THOMAS H. LAYMAN	
MESHACK MATTINGLY	
FOR CLERK TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS VOTE FOR ONE	
WILLIAM F. KING	
HERMAN STEIDING	
DANIEL YOMMER	
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR VOTE FOR ONE	
ALBERT G. ROSS	
JAMES A. SINCELL	
ALEX. C. MASON	

with the requirements of said fifth clause, or that said r... ny other respect under this Article of the Constitution disqualified... red upon the books of registry in question, then the court shall order that id person shall not be registered upon said books of registry.

The court may enforce any order by attachment for contempt in ...d cases; neither party shall have any right of removal; exceptions may be taken to any ruling of the court at the hearing of said cases and an appeal shall be allowed to the Court of Appeals as in other cases; all such appeals shall be taken within five days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be heard and decided by the Court of Appeals upon the original papers, or otherwise, as the Court of Appeals may by rule prescribe, as soon as may be practicable.

The General Assembly shall have power to provide more fully by legislation not consistent with this section of this Article, for the hearing and determination of all such cases.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next General Election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment" as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved February 25, 1908.

FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Under and by virtue of a power of sale in a mortgage from James O'Laughlin and wife, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., Number 57, folio 312, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and in Liber J. W. Y., Number 49, folio 264, one of the Mortgage Records of Allegany county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants and conditions of said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage to make sale of the property in case of default, hereby gives notice that he will on

Saturday, October 23, 1909,

at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the First National Bank at Oakland, Maryland, sell at public auction the following pieces of parcels of real estate situated in Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

All those tracts of land known as "Treaty of Louisiana," lying near Bloomington, Garrett County, Maryland, containing one hundred and twelve and one half (112½) acres of land, more or less; that tract of land called "Midland," containing eight (8) acres of land more or less; and that tract of land known as "Thomas's Discovery," containing eleven (11) acres of land more or less, all of said tracts lying contiguous to each other and comprising the O'Laughlin Farm of one hundred and thirty one and one half (131½) acres of land more or less, said tracts of land having been conveyed to James O'Laughlin by deeds from John C. Brady, et al executors, The Franklin Consolidated Coal Company and George T. Michaels and wife by deeds dated respectively June 17th, 1891, May 17th, 1892, and June 11th, 1896, and all duly recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation with comfortable dwelling house and necessary outbuildings and a fine fruit orchard. It is also underlaid with the valuable veins of coal found in that section of Garrett County.

The surface of the above farm will first be offered for sale, then the coal underlying it and then it will be offered as a whole.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

Further information will be furnished by

D. J. BLACKISTON,
Attorney named in Mortgage,
Cumberland, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age, everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strenth; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 14, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday Nov. 3, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Maryland Agricultural College

College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations,

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvemedts. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $90 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

The man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator s still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Swanton Fair.

Remember, Oct. 30 is the date of the Swanton fair and that the best time to select your potatoes and apples for exhibition is when you are gathering them. The wheat, buckwheat and oats can be selected any time. Bring as good an all round assortment of farm products as you can for there is no entry fee and you can help the cause of the Garrett county farmer by so doing. Both Senator Brown and Director Patterson have promised to deliver addresses. The fair is a good place for you and your family to have an all round visit with everybody.

FAIR COMMITTEE.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.

C. J. NEWMAN.

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Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

MYSTERIOUS MISS ASTOR.

The Finishing Touch to Her Castle In the Air.

By WILLIAM D. WHITE.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

Whence she had come no one knew. The guests at the hotel had spent days trying to solve this mystery, for every one knew there was a mystery—every one, from the round faced bellboy to the rheumatic old millionaire who smilingly nodded from his seat in the sunlight whenever she passed by.

The girl wore plain clothes, but they were so dainty, so well worn and so tastefully chosen that no one guessed that she possessed a single evening gown. She was retiring, almost shy, and seemed to be herself only when with children. The presence of strangers seemed to render her most unhappy.

She had rented a large front room and had sought a tiny table in the dining room away from the others. She had registered as Margarette Astor in



PUT HIS HAND BENEATH HER CHIN AND RAISED HER FACE TO HIS.

a firm hand, and many of the guests had looked more than once upon the signature as if therein might lie the key to the mystery.

The feminine guests who were wont to sit on the veranda rocking their chairs from the first of June until the middle of September, discussing social events and comparing husbands and incomes, now had a new theme. Who might Miss Astor be? What was her past? Why did she so pointedly avoid the Monday night card party and shun their sacred circle?

"Any one can see," said Miss Herrelia Morton, a person of doubtful age, whose family consisted of two brindle bulldogs, "that she has plenty of money and—and that she's very young to be traveling alone."

But Miss Astor continued to keep to herself, in spite of her intuitive knowledge that she was doing herself no good in the eyes of the porch brigade by doing so. She slept late the first morning, climbed a nearby mountain at sunrise the second, and on the third day she set out in search of blueberries.

It was on the fourth morning of her stay that Harry Davis, a young and wealthy lumberman, was strolling through a lonely lane not far from the hotel. All at once he heard a shrill cry, and at the same moment he noticed a riderless horse leap over the fence.

Rushing quickly to the spot whence the sound had come, he beheld a somewhat frightened, dust begrimed young woman. She had been picking berries when the runaway horse dashed through the bushes and frightened her.

She gave vent to a little cry at the sight of Davis, and as he offered her his strong arm to assist her she looked into his eyes. She murmured her thanks and wondered at the fluttering of her usually well behaved heart.

Much as Davis disliked the average wealthy girl and the summer resort type of young womanhood, he became greatly interested in Miss Astor. Though he had intended to spend only a day or two in the country, he found himself postponing his return indefinitely. There seemed to be so much to talk about, there were so many places round about the hotel that Miss Astor never had seen, and, altogether, he found the time passing far too quickly.

The tongues on the veranda began to wag vociferously. Fond mothers who yearly spent small fortunes at summer resorts trying to find eligible partners for their daughters longingly wished that these same daughters had golden hair and appealing blue eyes. While their daughters sat in dejected twos and threes wishing vainly that they might travel alone, Miss Astor and Harry Davis wandered here and there in utter oblivion to it all.

On the very day on which Davis had decided in his own heart that he loved Margarette Astor and could not be happy without her he received a telegram urging his immediate return to the office. Business that could not be transacted by his subordinates called him home.

He sought the girl and told her what had happened, asking her at the same time to go for a last walk with him.

In her simple white frock and with her shining golden hair coiled softly about her head she waited for him under the great tree in front of the hotel. She was hatless, but she carried a parasol dotted with tiny silk rosebuds. Even in their envy of her the members of the rocking chair fleet could not help the admiration that forced itself into their glances as they beheld her. She was indeed pretty.

Davis and Margarette strolled along the country road listening to the birds and to the steady click-click of a mowing machine in a field near by. For a time they walked in silence, neither one finding words to fit into the exquisite tranquillity of the scene.

At length they came to a running brook and halted by its side. They stood on the bank gazing into the mirror-like water. As Davis studied the reflection of the girl in the brook he fancied he saw her brush away a tear.

He turned suddenly toward her to make sure. He sought her eyes and saw within them unshed tears. With a fervent cry, he stepped toward her.

Margarette shrank back nervously, hysterically. "I—I can't," she said, looking into his outstretched arms. "I—I—I have deceived you. I am nothing but an impostor! I am not at all what you think I am. I"— But she could say no more. She burst into sobs and covered her face with her hands.

Davis, abashed, drew back for a moment. Only the girl's sobbing and the whispering of the wind to the leaves all about them broke the silence.

"Tell me," said the man very softly at last.

"You see," said the girl, her face turned from him, "I am not Margarette Astor at all—I'm only Mabel Arndt—and I work—for a living. I haven't always had to work, but—but those days were long ago, so long that no one remembers them, no one whom I know now," she said wearily.

The man waited for her to go on.

"Each year, instead of taking the vacation that was due me, I have saved my money until I could accumulate enough to spend a short time in the way that I used to live—the way I always dream of living again. Perhaps you think I'm foolish, but I've pinched and saved and waited and managed—and dreamed. I've saved even car fares to have these few days of ideal living, free from work and care and worry. I—I even changed my name so as to make my castle more nearly real." She paused, breathless, and a weary little sigh escaped her.

"What else?" asked the man.

"There isn't anything else—only I—I'm not the girl you believed me to be."

The man put his hand beneath her chin and raised her face to his own. "Would you commercialize love?" he asked earnestly. "Would you care less for a man who was poor?"

"No—but"—

He drew her to himself and kissed her. And only a tiny frolicking squirrel perched high on a nearby pine saw what followed.

Sickroom Visitors.

Three days after the operation the doctor told the patient that she could have company. "Not too many at first, you know," he said, "but two or three visitors a day."

"But I don't want company," the patient surprised him by saying.

"Don't want company? Well, you're the first person I've heard say that."

"Very little, I mean, doctor. I don't want to see many of my friends. Didn't you ever notice the mannerisms that everybody has? It's just the little habits that people get into that are most wearing when you are sick, and I'm always inclined to tell persons right out that they're annoying me. Then, of course, if I do they're hurt. You know the sort of little characteristics that are often noted in the courtroom, how the judge swings his glasses and the lawyer twists his hair and the prisoner swings his foot back and forth. When I am sick there's nothing more annoying than those little habits. I don't know a soul who hasn't got some few habits that are very unpleasant when I am sick, and I think everybody will agree with me. People are not good in a sickroom, as a rule, just because they have some harmless little habit like rocking violently in a chair or beating a tattoo on the table or fiddling with something in the hands."—New York Press.

Six Dollars For a Cent.

"'A penny saved is a penny earned' may be a good maxim," said the occupant of bachelor apartment No. 807, "but it doesn't always apply. Economy means bankruptcy sometimes."

"How do you figure that?" asked the occupant of apartment No. 809.

"I tried to save a penny this morning," said 807, "with disastrous and expensive results. I had opened my hall door to pick up my morning paper. As I stooped a cent dropped from my trousers pocket and began to roll down the hallway. I ignored the paper and made a snatch at the cent, which, however, eluded my grasp. The sudden exertion and strain caused my eyeglasses to fall from my nose, both lenses being broken, of course. Just then a gust of wind from the open windows of my apartment caused the door to close behind me, and there I stood in my shirt sleeves in the hall, my penny gone, my glasses gone and my newspapers, too, for that had in the meantime blown down the hall and out of the window. In addition, my rear suspender buttons were torn off by my sudden lurch at the penny, and incidentally I crushed a half dollar's worth of cigars in my vest pocket. Altogether I calculate that that cent cost me just $6."—New York Tribune.

The Exception.

"Everything comes to him who waits," quoted the moralizer.

"How about the opposite side of the street?" asked the demoralizer.—Judge.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

IT is wise to note that after experiencing drowning the most enthusiastic swimmer no longer enjoys the sport.

Probably the reason why most of us don't do better is simple enough. We don't know how, but don't like to own it.

It pays to be honest, but sometimes the pay is slow.

We are constantly getting pointers from all sorts of sources. The trouble with them, however, is that they aren't sharp enough to stick.

There may be more than one way of skinning a cat, but there is only one way after the cat is skinned for it to be dead.

Being able to know more than the rest of your fellows is often a mere matter of keeping still and listening.

A dollar doesn't care who owns it; a man does.

High minded people don't need a balloon to prove it.

In Prospect.

In seventy years or maybe less
The oil will be exhausted.
With crude petroleum no more
The Standard will get frosted.
The pipe lines lying in the ground
Will moldy be and rusted,
And folks may hear as a result
That one great trust is busted.

A hardship it will truly be,
For nothing could be tougher.
Some people now who roll in wealth
Perhaps will have to suffer.
The world may have to pass the hat
And take up a collection
When crude petroleum no more
With pine lines makes connection.

For oil and water will not mix
When in the tank together.
So how could Joan lay something by
For wet and stormy weather?
And it would certainly be rough
On Mr. Rockefeller
If he were caught out in the rain
Without a big umbrellar.

Let us rejoice we do not have
Our wealth in oil invested.
So when the crude supply runs low
We will not be molested.
The dividends look mighty nice.
But they at length must dwindle
When hired girls have only wood
With which the fires to kindle.

He Had Evoluted.

"I could a tail unfold"— began the newly fledged frog.

Then he paused and seemed to be wrapped in meditation.

"But," he concluded, "that is a thing of the past. I'm no longer a tadpole."

Saving Trouble.

"Did he leave a will?"
"Yes."
"How did he dispose of his money?"
"Left it all to the lawyers."
"What was his idea?"
"Thought it would simplify matters."

Sounded That Way.



"How is his courtship coming on?"
"He is on his second lap."
"What! Got two girls?"

Nothing Doing.

"She is pretty."
"Yes, but rather vain."
"And that's not all."
"Why?"
"Because her prettiness and her vanity are all in vain."

No, Indeed.

"The sun is mighty scorching these days, but"—
"But what?"
"I notice women still hate to be thrown into the shade."

Lasting Impression.

"I haven't any appetite."
"Any ailment?"
"Yes."
"What is it?"
"Last night's banquet."

Hence the Name.

"What kind of trees do tree toads grow on?"
"They grow on a bush."
"Is that so?"
"Yes—the hop."

Always Flashing It.

"Isn't May the lucky girl?"
"Yes. She's got an engagement ring."
"Yes, and, what's more, she's left handed."

Brave.

Swinging in a hammock
With a lovely maid,
Evening almost chilly,
Just to order made,
Who would be so silly
As to be afraid?



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and at the same time send your orders for job printing out of town. Your home printer can do your work just as good, and in nine cases out of ten he can beat the city man's prices, because he pays much less for running expenses. By sending your next printing order to this office you'll be better satisfied all around, and you'll be *keeping the money at home.*



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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.
OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *9.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.36 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

RAYNER ATTACKS THE CONSTITUTION.

A Democratic United States Senator from Maryland, the Hon. Isidor Rayner, makes bold, we regret to say, to attack the Constitution of his country. In his speech at Broadway Hall, Baltimore city, Friday night, he used the following language:

"The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was forced upon the people of the South by the most iniquitous system of tyranny and corruption that was ever perpetrated in the annals of any free people and nothwithstanding the clamorous protest that comes from the Republican party of Maryland, we, the people of the South, shall use every effort in our power to sustain the Straus amendment, and, if it violates the Fifteenth Amendment, to have the Fifteenth Amendment rejected and set aside by the courts. And if this be perfidy or treason, make the most of it."

Then, again, in his speech at Elkton, Cecil county, last week, Mr. Rayner used the following language, reproduced below verbatim:

"We (the Democratic party) intend to come as near as we can to violating the Constitution of the United States, without actually violating it."

Again, referring to the Straus disfranchising amendment in connection with the courts of the State, which, and especially the Court of Appeals, are overwhelmingly Democratic, Mr. Rayner said:

"We (the Democratic party) are not afraid of the courts. If the courts hold the amendment unconstitutional that is the end of it. But, as I have predicted on every hustings that I have appeared on in Maryland, the courts will never take this step."

Exception is very properly taken to Mr. Rayner's use of the phrase, "we, the people of the South," in the first paragraph from his speech quoted above. Maryland is not a Southern State, and her people are not among those who sought to destroy the Union at the cannon's mouth. For the absolute truth of this assertion we refer Senator Rayner to the message of President Lincoln to the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress in December, 1861, in which the immortal Republican president used the following language:

"Noble little Delaware led off in defence of the Union right from the first, and Maryland, which had been made to seem against the Union, has given seven regiments to the loyal cause, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question."

Senator Rayner's attempt to have Maryland considered "a Southern State" and her people "Southern people," is at once contrary to the facts of history and offensive to Republicans and all other loyal citizens of the State. Whatever Mr. Rayner and the Democratic party may think on the subject, the words of the sainted Lincoln, given above, is good enough for Republicans and should settle the question for all time.

Let us now consider Mr. Rayner's statement that "the Democratic party intends to come as near as it can to violating the Constitution of the United States without actually violating it."

This statement of Mr. Rayner refers to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. What is the Fifteenth Amendment and how does it read?

The Fifteenth Amendment reads in exact words as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The gradual progress of public opinion in the United States on questions relating to slavery and the personal and political rights of the colored race may be clearly traced in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The Thirteenth Amendment, proposed by Congress while the war was yet flagrant, simply declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in the United States or in any place subject to national jurisdiction.

The Fourteenth Amendment advanced the negro to the status of a citizen, but did nothing affirmatively to confer the right of suffrage upon him.

The Fifteenth Amendment, set out verbatim above, was imperatively necessary to protect the freedman in the exercise of the rights of personal and civil liberty conferred upon him by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. These latter two Amendments for all substantial purposes, would have been void and without effect, but for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. Rayner's attack on the Constitution of his country and his threats against the Fifteenth Amendment can not but re-act to the personal discredit of himself as a statesman and to the confusion of the party which he represents. The Constitutional Amendments were proposed and adopted under the belief that they would be honorably observed and enforced in all the States, North and South, alike. The presumption is certainly in favor of loyal obedience to the organic law of the Republic, without which anarchy has already begun its evil work. If, however, by reason of infidelity to Constitutional provisions in some sections, if by violence in resisting them in others, such as Mr. Rayner preaches, it be suggested that they should have been drawn with greater circumspection, with a broader comprehension of all the contingencies of the future, the fact yet remains that they are of priceless value to the Government and to the people. The Republican party could not free the negro on the battlefield and then desert him in the hour of his need to persecutions worse than slavery. The three Constitutional Amendments have added largely to the muniments of personal liberty; they have immeasurably increased the just power of the National Government; they have exerted a constantly growing force against the spirit that organized the Rebellion; they have strengthened the bonds of the Union against every form of danger which it has hitherto encountered.

Without the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the latter of which Mr. Rayner attacks, the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, would have proved of little value to the oppressed race which it declared to be free. In every step taken after the simple article of emancipation was decreed, the Republican party which controlled the Government met with obstacles from without and within. There were many within its own ranks who did not want the negro advanced to citizenship; there were those who were unwilling to see him advanced to the elective franchise. But, happily, there were hundreds of thousands who plainly saw that without the rights of citizenship his freedom could be maintained only in name, and that without the elective franchise his citizenship would have no legitimate or substantial protection.

Mr. Isidor Rayner's attacks on the Constitution of his country, and his threats to substitute the Straus disfranchising measure for the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is an insult to the brave men, most of whom have now passed beyond with the illustrious Lincoln, who led the Republican party to its duty and its mission, who overcame the forces of the Rebellion and the numbers of the opposition, who lifted their associates from the slough of prejudice and led them out of the darkness of tradition into the sunlight of human liberty. To the great men of the great Republican party let there be all honor and praise, in spite of the villifications of Mr. Rayner. They gave hope to the hopeless, help to the helpless, and freedom to the downtrodden. They did more: they elevated the character and enlightened the conscience of the oppressing race. Mr. Rayner's threats indicate that the struggle is not yet ended, the final battle is not fought; but complete victory sooner or later is assured. The three great Amendments to the Constitution were bought with a great price—even the blood of the slain—and they will assuredly in their letter and spirit be vindicated and enforced. Abraham Lincoln taught his countrymen the lesson that he who would be no slave must be content to have no slave. The Democratic party in Maryland and all its nominees, State, judicial and county, must be taught with equal emphasis that he who would preserve his own right to suffrage must never aid in depriving another citizen, however humble, of the same great boon. In moral as in physical conflicts it may be easy to determine who strikes the first blow, but it is difficult to foresee who may strike the last.

As to Mr. Rayner's boast that "the Democratic party is not afraid of the courts" in connection with the Straus amendment, this utterance like his prediction that the Maryland courts will uphold the Straus amendment in the teeth of the Constitution of the United States, is an insult to every decent and law-abiding citizen in the State. Mr. Rayner evidently makes this prediction in view of the fact that the courts of Maryland, and especially the Court of Appeals, are overwhelmingly Democratic—the latter tritunal containing only one Republican. It is well that Mr. Rayner serves this warning of what he expects the Democratic courts to do. It simply furnishes an additional reason, if any were necessary, why the Republican party must and will have adequate representation on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and holds forth an unanswerable argument for the defeat of every nominee on the Democratic ticket who fails to declare himself against the Straus amendment.

[Published by authority of C. Edgar Keller, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Allegany county.]

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE OF ELECTION

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 20, 1909

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of Chapter 362 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, and amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901 and 1902, an election will be held in the Several Districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY,

The 2nd Day of November, 1909,

for the purpose of balloting for—

One person for Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland;

One person for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland;

One person for State Senator to represent Garrett county in the Maryland State Senate;

Two persons for Delegates to represent Garrett county in the Maryland House of Delegates;

One person for Sheriff of Garrett county;

One person for County Treasurer of Garrett County;

Two persons for County Commissioners of Garrett county;

One person for Clerk to the County Commissioners of Garrett county;

One person for County Surveyor of Garrett county;

For the Constitutional Amendment, Against the Constitutional Amendment, said proposed amendment to the Constution of the State of Maryland being as follows:

CHAPTER 28.

AN ACT to amend Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section one of Article one, title "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in place and stead of Section one of said Article one.

SECTION 1. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upward, who has been a resident of the State for two years and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City or of the county in which he may offer to vote, for one year next preceding the election, and who, moreover, is duly registered as a qualified voter as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State, and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form, sections of it into different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote, for one year next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Every male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be first: a person who, on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State, or of any other State in the United States, wherein he then resided; or second: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or third: a foreign born citizen of the United States naturalized between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article; or fourth: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or fifth: a person who, in the presence of the officers of registration, shall in his own handwriting, with pen and ink, without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever, and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration, make application to register correctly, stating in such application his name, age, date and place of birth, residence, and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, the name or names of his employer or employers, if any, at the time and for the next two years preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, county or city district in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and of the Mayor of Baltimore City, if the applicant resides in Baltimore City, or of one of the County Commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides; and any person who is unable to comply with the aforegoing requirements as to making application for registration in his own handwriting, solely because he is physically disabled from so doing; or sixth: a person, or the husband of a person, who at the time of his application for registration, is a *bona fide* owner of real or personal property in an amount of not less than five hundred dollars, is assessed therefor on the taxbooks of Baltimore City or of one of the counties of this State, has been such owner and so assessed for two years next preceding his application for registration; shall have paid and shall produce receipts for the taxes on said property for said two years and shall at the time of his application make affidavit before the officers of registration that he is, or that he is the husband of the person who is the *bona fide* owner of the property so assessed to him or to her, as the case may be, and that he or she has been such owner for two years next preceding his application.

No person not qualified under some one of the above clauses shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter or be entitled to vote. Every written application to be registered, presented to the officer of registration by any person applying to be registered under the above fifth clause, shall be carefully preserved by said officers of registration and shall be produced in any court, if required, as hereinafter provided.

The affidavit of any applicant for registration, duly made to the officer of registration or in court, that he, the applicant, is a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as aforesaid, or that he has become a naturalized citizen of the United states between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this article, as aforesaid, or his affidavit upon information and belief that he is a descendant of a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or that he is a descendant of a person who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, shall be *prima facie* evidence of any of said facts so sworn to.

A wilfully false statement upon the part of any applicant for registration in relation to any of the matters aforesaid shall be perjury, and punishable as perjury is punished by the laws of the State.

Any person who feels aggrieved by the action of any board of officers of registration in refusing to register him as a qualified voter, or in registering any disqualified person may at any time, either before or after the last session of the board of officers of registration, but not later than the Tuesday next preceding the election, file a petition, verified by affidavit, in the Circuit Court for the county in which the cause of complaint arises, or, if the cause of complaint arises in Baltimore City, in any court of common law jurisdiction in said city, setting forth the grounds of his application and asking to have the action of the board of officers of registration corrected, and the court shall forthwith set the petition for hearing and direct summons to be issued requiring the board of officers of registration complained against in said petition to attend at the hearing in person or by counsel, and where the object of the petition is to strike off the name of any person, summons shall also be issued for such person, which shall be served by the sheriff within the time therein designated; and said several courts shall have full jurisdiction and power to review the action of any board of officers of registration and to grant or refuse, as they may deem lawful and proper, the relief prayed for in the premises.

In determining whether any person who applied to be registered under the above fifth clause of this section was or was not entitled to be registered under said fifth clause, the court shall require the board of officers of registration complained against to produce the written application prepared and submitted by such person at the time he presented himself for registration to said board of officers of registration, and upon said written application the court shall determine whether or not said person, when he presented himself for registration, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause; and if the court shall determine that said written application, so prepared and submitted by said person, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause, and that said person was not disqualified under any other provision of this Article of the Constitution to be registered upon the books of registry in question, then the Court shall order said person to be registered as a qualified voter; but if the court shall determine that said written application of said person failed to comply with the requirements of said fifth clause, or that said person was in any other respect under this Article of the Constitution disqualified to be registered upon the books of registry in question, then the court shall order that said person shall not be registered upon said books of registry.

The court may enforce any order by attachment for contempt in said cause; neither party shall have any right of removal; exception may be taken to any ruling of the court at the hearing of said cases and an appeal shall be allowed to the Court of Appeals as in other cases; all such appeals shall be taken within five days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be heard and decided by the Court of Appeals upon the original papers, or otherwise, as the Court of Appeals may by rule prescribe, as soon as may be practicable.

The General Assembly shall have power to provide more fully by legislation not inconsistent with this section of this Article for the hearing and determination of all such cases.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next General Election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved February 25, 1908.

In accordance with a certificate filed with us by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, stating that in accordance with Chapter 591, Section 206E, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1908, stating that a petition signed by more than fifty voters and taxpayers in Election District No. 8 of Garrett county, Maryland, there will appear on the official ballot for said district No. 8, a proposition for an additional levy of ten cents on each one hundred dollars upon the total taxable basis of said District No. 8, for the repair and improvements of the roads in said District No. 8.

The polls of said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 6 o'clock P. M., when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 161.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction by a Judge of any Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense—one-half the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1, Swanton—In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2, Friendsville—In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3, Grantsville—In the Old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4, Bloomington—In Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District No. 5, Accident—In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6, Sang Run—In the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7, Oakland—In the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8, Ryan's Glade—In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9, Johnson's—In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Pike.

Election District No. 10, Deer Park—In the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11, The Elbow—At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12, Bittinger—In the Storeroom of G. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

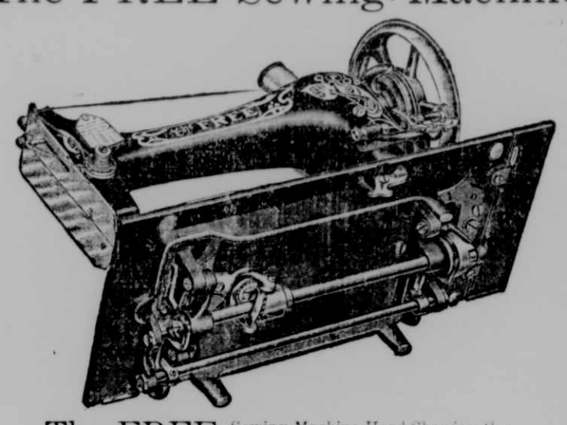
Election District No. 13, Kitzmillersville—In the Bank Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District No. 14, Oakland—In the Matthews Building on Alder street in the town of Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres't,
CLARENCE V. GUARD,
SAMUEL LAWTON,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

The FREE Sewing Machine



The FREE Sewing Machine Head Showing the Ball-Bearing Rotascillo Movement.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Sewing machines, like watches, can be bought at almost any price, and while you can buy machines at very low prices, we desire to say that we have sold machines for years as low as $10.00, $15.00 and $18.00, thus meeting the demand for cheap machines and foreign competition. The public is becoming better educated as to the fact that machines, like everything else, are only bought and sold according to their valne, and many who buy cheap machines are inclined to exchange them for a high grade machine.

In taking the agency for the FREE machine we were led to do so on account of its many and valuable features, unlike any other machine, and for the high quality of its construction and quality of material used. While the price is the same as all high-grade machines, by contracting for a quantity, selling direct to the consumer without any expense, especially for cash, we are able to offer this high-grade machine for $35.00. We sold two lately to dressmakers, who claim they excel any machine they ever used. We also had an expert machinist to examine, try and test the machine in every way possible. He was unlimited in his report as to its high standing of mechanical construction and material used, its light running, the great variety of work and the satisfactory way all the attachments furnished could be used. It has unlimited guarantee for life time. What more can you ask? We invite one and all to examine the FREE machine now on exhibition at our store.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

BITTINGER.

Rain, snow, wind, ice and wretchedly cold weather was our experience all of last week.

A few apples were gathered in this section last week, but the crop was so small as to almost be considered a failure.

Rev. Lawaence Ries, of Cordova, Md., preached from the Lutheran pulpit in this village last Sunday evening.

Miss Laura Fazenbaker left here last Thursday for Grafton, W. Va., where she will be employed.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, who is spending the fall season in this village, was called to Frostburg last Sunday to occupy the pulpit in Rev. Wagner's church at that place.

Resh Boucher, of Rockwood, Pa., is visiting relatives in this settlement this week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harmon, died at the home of her son, John B. Harmon, near this village, on Thursday of last week, at the advanced age of 84 years, 5 months and 6 days, after more than a year's suffering from a stroke of paralysis. The funeral took place from the Lutheran church in this village on last Sunday morning in the presence of a host of friends and relatives.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

On Thursday evening the twenty-first
You are cordially invited to Haydenhurst:
You are only asked for a penny a year
By the Ladies' Aid, but do not fear,
The secret ages will never be known,
For the Treasurer is cautioned and sworn.
Refreshments served at half past nine.
Then we'll go home all feeling just fine.
After the entertainment.

Street Superintendent Echard has a stone crusher in operation in front of the Mt. Lake Park hotel, and with a force of men and teams is macadamizing the drive from the intersection of L street and will continue the work from year to year through the Park to the Oakland road.

Mrs. Bolton and children, who had been the guests of Mr. and Mrs E. E. Friend for several days, left yesterday morning for their new home in Sutton, W Va.

Rev. P. Z. Musgrave and family are now at home in the parsonage.

We understand that Mr. L. T. Yoder will soon erect near the planing mill a bottling establishment and will ship water from Crystal Spring to Pittsburg and other cities.

A steam saw mill will be put in near the ice plant in the near future for the manufacture of lumber from the northeast section of the grounds. It is expected to obtain about 400,000 feet of first class oak lumber from this section without detracting from the beauty of the grounds. The young timber will be left standing.

Mrs. John Michael and children are visiting relatives near Norfolk, Va. Mr. Michael will follow about the holidays and they may make their future home in the south.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis entertained a few friends as their home on Friday.

GORTNER.

J. W. Baker spent Sunday last at Piedmont, W. Va.

Miss Mary Lichty, who spent part of the summer at Millersburg, Ohio, returned to her home here last Saturday.

A. W. Killius left Wednesday morning for Kalona, Iowa.

B. S. Forman, wife and children, who have been visiting in this section for some time, have returned to their home in Washington, D. C.

The Gortner brothers, of near Loch Lynn, were calling on their many friends here Sunday.

J. C. Brenninger, delegate from the Red House church to the Lutheran Synod at Frederick, Md., left for that place Wednesday morning.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning.

Buckhannon, W. Va., May 22, 1909.
During the time we have sold

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

we have rarely ever had a customer to lodge a single complaint, except sometimes that they thought the price was high, though most of our customers have found it cheaper than other paints, costing less per gallon, on account of the amonnt of work one gallon will cover.

Sincerely yours,
UPSHUR HOWE. CO.

The Republican for Job Work.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909. NUMBER 35

DEER PARK MEETING A REMARKABLE ONE.

Abuse, Villification and Untruthful Statements At People's Gathering.

The meeting held last Saturday night at Deer Park by the so-called "People's Party," was a remarkable one in some respects. The manager of the "show" must evidently believe with the lawyer who, when asked by a young member of the bar what he should do when he had a "bad case," promptly replied, "Abuse the other side." The meeting was well attended by ladies and children, and there was also a large delegation from Oakland and Mt. Lake Park present. Judging from the expressions and manifestations it was very evident that the major portion of those present were not in sympathy with the movement.

Mr. A. T. Matthews called the meeting to order and Mr. W. B. Miller was made the chairman. Mr. Miller in his remarks made many false statements concerning the candidates of the other parties, and in speaking of one of the tickets, declared that "it was the most d—— one ever placed before the people of Garrett county." His address was remarkable for the abuse and utter disregard for the truth in his reference to the candidates of the opposing tickets, and in introducing Mr. Wm. Speicher, the candidate for county treasurer, he indulged in some very unkind remarks concerning the misfortune and affliction of Mr. Speicher's Republican opponent. It was plain that these remarks were not received with much favor. Next came Mr. Thomas Browning, who used his powers of oratory in abusing the Democratic party, and he was followed by Mr. William Hennen, who was introduced as a "B. & O." man, and this gentleman, catching the spirit of the the meeting, tried to excel Mr. Browning in the general abuse of many of his former associates and friends. Wm. D. Hoye was next introduced as "the meanest Democrat in district No. 10," and as that gentleman did not make any denial of this "compliment" it is safe to assume that it was a just and well deserved one. "Rev." H. A. Hardesty came next and in the course of his "sermon" made the remarkable statement that he had heard that Mr. Michael, the candidate of the People's party, had been seen to take a drin of whisky in a certain saloon in Oakland. After Mr. Wm. King, of Oakland, candidate for clerk to the county commissioners, had been introduced and indulged in some general abuse, a gentleman in the audience sent a written request to the chairman to have Mr. Michael explain the charges mentioned by Rev. Hardesty. After a consultation with the "manager" (behind the curtain) Mr. Michael denied the charge and said that he had also been accused of drinking whisky with one of the candidates and a speaker in a saloon in Oakland. Next came the "manager," Mr. G. S. Hamill, who was introduced as a "B & O. attorney." It was quite evident that he was not going to be outdone by the rest and he at once began a tirade of abuse and villification which many of the audience promptly resented with hisses, and which caused the "orator" to make the rather remarkable statement that he had heard "geese whistle before, and that he did not want any interruption." In order to show that he was the "whole show', he said he had "a fine plan under construction," in his office, whereby he would "build a road, under the Shoemaker law, from Oakland to Mt. Lake Park, and as "we" have a man there (Gov. Crothers) who will cooperate with "our" (he meant "my") commissioners, when elected, this road can be extended to Deer Park." The "manager" in holding out this "lump of sugar" failed to inform the audience that the expense of building "my" road would have to be paid by the taxpayers of the entire county. He forgot that. He also spoke of the extravagance of the election laws, etc., which were enacted by the party which he and his henchmen had supported and advocated since 1873, when the "manager" (not Ike) was defeated as a "People's" candidate. In making comparison with the election laws of Mineral county, W. Va., the "manager" failed to state that Mineral county was under a Republican administration. He also forgot that. At the conclusion of this "remarkable" meeting there were heard on all sides expressions of condemnation and disgust, and one was heard to exclaim, "No People's party for mine; I shall vote my party ticket straight," and the "show" moved on to the next stop—"Salt Creek."

Subscribe for the Republican.

HIS TEMPERANCE RECORD.

What the Leader of the Peoples Party Has Done For Temperance.

Summit of the Great Backbone where Rain Drops Divide and One-half Flow into the Chesapeake and the Other into the Gulf of Mexico.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

As a supporter of temperance, and a temperance worker, I would like to say a few words regarding the position taken by some of our leading temperance people on the so called People's party ticket.

To begin with, there has been a great deal said about one of its candidates from the Prohibition party joining hands with our people has always been an enemy to temperance, and in his defence I claim it is a case where his fore sight has failed him, for I cannot see any excuse for him accepting a place on a ticket fostered by one who has always been in sympathy and defended the saloon keepers of our County.

I ask the question, who called the people of our County together and told them they were being mistreated, boss ridden and shamefully abused? Was he not a man that has been before the people of our county as a candidate oftener than any other man in the county? Has he not been accused of swapping and bartering votes every time he was a candidate until his own party had almost termed him a political gypsy.

Is he a temperance man? One who always stood up in its defence and stayed by the people he is now trying to "lead? Let us turn to the records of our Courts and look the gentleman up. Here we find him way back in the nineties in Deer Park district fighting one of the first temperance measures ever passed in our County and for the sake of a few dollars put the obnoxious saloons back in the district.

Next we find him in 1898 in Friendsville district battling against the temperance people with his writs of mandamus.

We follow on down, and again we find him in 1902 with more writs of Mandamus fighting the good people of Hutton and Crellin to reinstate the two saloons which had been triumphantly ousted by an act of the Legislature.

Follow him on down to 1906 and here we find him in the halls of our legislature and before the then good Governor of our state fighting in the defence of two of the worst dives that ever existed in our county—one run by a notorious colored man when his own state would not legalize his business but he was good enough to be dumped on the people of District No. 8 without any protection, in the eyes of the so-called leader of the Peoples party. But thanks be to our representatives in the legislature at that time for through their skill he was overwhelmingly defeated in his nefarious scheme.

Next we find him with the same old chestnut; his writs of mandamus before the courts, but they quickly decide in our favor. Then by some ruse or other he discovered there were a little more elasticy in the Negro's leg and he advised him to carry his case to the Court of Appeals and was likewise defeated there.

I tell you voters of Garrett County, that one of the candidates for a place on the People's party ticket sounded no false alarm when he said that blood was thicker than water and there was a political snake in the grass.

While in conversation the other day with one of the state leaders of the Prohibition party the subject was brought up about one of our prominent men joining hands with the enemy and he said he did it without consulting the state organization and they intended to let him fight his own battle since he had acted so indiscreetly in cutting loose from their party and casting his lot with people that had always caused them trouble.

I admonish all fairminded temperance men, on the second of November when you come to the polls to cast your ballot, not to deliver yourself into the hands of your enemy for there are good temperance men on both the Democrat and Republican tickets to make your selection from.

AN INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE VOTER.

GAS EXPLODED YESTERDAY

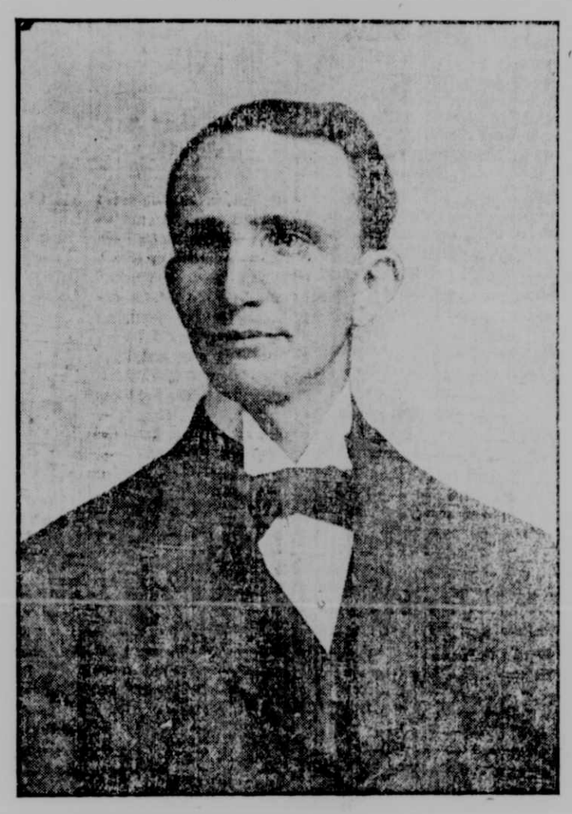
And Painfully Burned Miss Ellen Connell's Face and Hands.

Yesterday about noon gas which had accumulated in the oven of the range in Miss Ellen Concell's home on Second street, exploded as that lady attempted to ignite it with a match, with the result that she was painfully burned about her face, her hair was singed off and she suffered some minor burns on her hands.

A physician was called as soon as possible and Miss Connell's suffering were alleviated to a great extent.

The Republican for Job Work.

For Chief Judge Fourth Judicial Circuit.



D. LINDLEY SLOAN.

THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED

Was Mr. Abel DeWitt With the People's Meeting at Deer Park.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In justice to myself as well as the gentleman that accompanied me to Baltimore when we went before the Good Roads Commission of Maryland seeking to have a change made in the present location of the new state road, I desire that you publish the following:

Mr. G. S. Hamill in his speech (if he terms it as such) at the People's party meeting at Deer Park on last Saturday evening, said that it was through him that the people of Garrett county had secured the building of the new state road which is now being constructed from Oakland along Hooppole Road, and that the other people that accompanied him to Baltimore got lost and never appeared before the Commission.

In the first place I wish to inform Mr. Hamill, as well as the public generally, that we did not accompany him and his candidate for sheriff, Mr. John O. Thayer. We did not even go on the same train, for we were already confident in our own minds that Mr. Hamill had played Benedict Arnold with us and had gone back on the proposition that he had drafted for us, and not only promised to sustain, but had given his personal endorsement. If any of my friends believes the statement of Mr. Hamill or that of his candidate for sheriff, that Mr. Ashby and myself did not appear before the honorable Road Commission, we refer them not only to the Commission but also to their attorney, Mr. Carville D. Benson. The Commission promised us that if the bids for the construction of the road were too high they would give us another hearing and reconsider the present location. Upon our arrival in Baltimore we called up the Commission as any other intelligent individual would do, and they set the hour for our hearing and when it arrived we appeared before them and they received us very courteously, when we stated our case.

So far as getting lost from Mr. Hamill and his candidate for sheriff we did not consider that they did then or do they now have any claim upon us.

On Saturday night I went to the meeting at Deer Park, in company with a number of others, fully in smypathy with some of the candidates on the People's party ticket, for the purpose of hearing the issues of the campaign discussed, but I must confess that I was sorely disappointed, for not a single issue of the campaign was discussed, and not a single issue was presented by any of the nine or ten speakers that took the platform. There was absolutely nothing but a tirade of abuse, false statements and statements without foundation of facts or reason of their former political friends and neighbors. It was thoroughly disgusting to one who has any sense of fairness or of fair-play. The abusive language of some of some of the speakers, was the worst I ever heard. One of the speakers, who is blacklisted in the saloons of Oakland, made an effort to abuse and malign some of the candidates on the opposing ticket, which, to say the least, is discreditable.

While Mr. Hamill was speaking a gentleman in the audience asked the question, "to what political party does Mr. Hamill belong?" and another gentleman standing by his side said he guessed "he is what the little boy termed a flopper." That remark brought to my mind the story of the old maiden lady who was down on her knees in the still small hours of the night under a maple tree praying for the good Lord to send her a husband. An old owl perched upon a bough above her was disturbed by her lamentations and cried in a low voice, "who-o-o, who-o-o," and the old sister, believing her prayer was being answered, cried in a loud voice, "Oh Lord, anybody." In my opinion that is the way with Mr. Hamill, Oh, Lord, any party to carry my point.

Very respectfully,
ABEL DEWITT.

Deer Park, Oct. 27, 1909.

MR. DIXON AS COMMISSIONER

He Promises, If Elected, To Have An Eye Single to Taxpayers' Interests.

To the Voters of Garrett County:

I have been nominated for the office of County Commissioner, and I appreciate the honor my party has given me, and, if elected, I promise the people of Garrett county I will do my very best to administer the affairs of the county in the interest of all the tax-payers.

I believe in economy and will insist at all times in getting full value of every dollar of the people's money which may be expended. I further assure you I will have no favorite section, but will work for the interest of the whole county. The other districts of the county will receive at my hands the same treatment which I would accord to my own district. It shall be my constant aim to act for the best interests of the tax-payers of the whole county.

To my mind one of the all-important problems that will confront the Board of commissioners will be to better the conditions of the county roads. This I hope to accomplish with the co-operation of the other members of the board and progressive citizens of the county. Good roads is a subject that is engaging the attention of the people all over the country.

It is a matter of vital importance to the farmers of this county. Our present road law is not working out to the satisfaction of our people and radical changes should be made.

I have lived in the county all my life, have owned and worked on the farm, and I know the needs of the county, and shall, if I am elected, strive to that which is for the best interest of all the people of the county and with the help of the people make it the best county in the State. Very respectfully,

DARIUS M. DIXON.

October 26, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE?

In the face of political unjustice it has been reported that I have withdrawn as Candidate for Sheriff from the Democratic ticket, which I brand as being basely untrue. I received the nomination at the hands of my friends, and as yet stand firm as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff and appeal to my friends for their loyal support.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. BROWNING.

MR. D. LINDLEY SLOAN HELD IN HIGH REGARD

Candidate for Judge in Western Maryland.

A special from a staff correspondent, dated at Cumberland, October 19, to the Baltimore American says:

Interesting and very significant is the contest in the Fourth Judicial Circuit between Mr. D. Lindley Sloan and Judge A. Hunter Boyd. Judge Boyd, who is the presiding judge of the Court of Appeals, is seeking re-election. He is a Democrats and is relying upon the Democratic party for his re-election. It should be stated parenthetically that in the circuit, which comprises Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties, Republicans are in the majority by at least 2,000.

In other words, the Republicans of mountainous Maryland are in the majority in voting strength, and naturally are anxious to elect Mr. Sloan to the bench.

This is a Republican community, a rock-ribbed Republican community. When John Walter Smith was governor he was called upon to fill two vacancies on the bench that were caused by deaths. He appointed two Democrats, Judges Ferdinand Witliams and W. J. Witzenbacher. Both were defeated at the subsequent election. Their defeat demonstrated that Western Maryland, while demanding a divorce of politics from the bench, at the same time demands that Republican principles and Republican ability be recognized.

The eyes of all Maryland are centered upon the contest in this circuit. There is reason for this state-wide interest. The judge who will be elected will serve for 15 years as the chief of the circuit and will be a member of the Court of Appeals. It is a peculiar fact that while the circuit has a preponderance of Republicans it has been represented in the Court of Appeals by a Democrat who was elected 16 years ago under peculiar conditions.

Other conditions exist today. Republican policies have become better known here and are better established. The policy of the Republicans in continuing a tariff on coal has meant the development of the resources in this section and has added largely to its population by attracting strangers in quest of employment and investment.

In Garrett county, for illustration, thousands upon thousands of dollars have found profitable investment, while hundreds of men have found renumerative employment in the mines and mills. Twenty years ago Garrett county was undeveloped territory; it was Democratic in its tendency. Since the influx of thrifty and industrious men and their families from Pennsylvania and the north, who have transformed the county into a garden spot, it has displayed its appreciation of Republican policies by identifying itself with the Republican party. The normal Republican majority in the county is about 1,000, and Mr. Sloan will receive the united support of the Republican party in the county.

Mr. Sloan was the unanimous choice of Allegany county Republicans for judge. He was the choice of Republican members of the Allegany county bar.

The fact should be stated that Mr. Sloan is being supported by leading Republican lawyers of Allegany, Garrett and Washington counties. There are some members of the bar of Allegany county who for reasons satisfactory to themselves prefer Judge Boyd's re-election. They are, however, exceptions rather than the rule.

Members of the bar of this and other counties of the circuit fully appreciate Mr. Sloan's qualifications for the bench. He is one of the best educated men of Western Maryland. His father, Hon. James Muir Sloan, who was formerly a member of the State Senate and United States sub-treasurer at Baltimore, was deprived of educational advantages in his youth. When he was only 11 years old he had to go into the coal mines as a bread-winner for his mother and for his younger brothers and sisters. He has made good. He has two stores, which keep him busy. Incidentally, they are sources of profit. In addition to being a merchant, Mr. Sloan is also a banker, being president of the Lonaconing Savings Bank.

While deprived of the advantages of an education in his youth, Mr. Sloan determined to fit himself for a higher life. He attended a night school and employed a tutor to aid him in his efforts to secure an education. In these efforts he was highly successful. He ranks today as the most cultured man of Western Maryland.

Mr. Sloan made up his mind that his children should enjoy all the educational advantages within his reach. Those children have had every opportunity for an education that an indulgent father could give them.

Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, the candidate for judge, received his primary training in the public schools of Allegany county. He was only 17 years old when he entered the Washington and Jefferson College. There he was a close and diligent student. Upon his graduation he took up the study of law. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the Allegany county bar. To him has fallen the task of framing the local bills which will be transformed into laws by the General Assembly. Everybody does not know this. It is, however, a fact.

Clean-cut and clear is Mr. Sloan's face. It is a judicial face. Whether successful or otherwise in the judicial contest, and his success seems to be assured, Mr. Sloan is destined to play an important part in public life. He is one of those men who cannot be suppressed. He will arise to the top.

Mr. Sloan is no accident in politics. He had opposition, lots of opposition, before he was named for chief judge. This much may be said of him in Allegany county. He was the choice of the Republicans of this county for chief judge. This is saying a great deal, for there are some most estimable Republican lawyers here who would have appreciated the honor of the nomination. Not only was he the choice of Allegany county, but he was also the choice of the Garrett county bar. Washington county lawyers had a preference, but when Mr. Sloan was named as the candidate of the circuit, Washington county lawyers were prompt to recognize his ability and his worth and enthusiastically indorse him.

According to reports received here from Garrett and Washington counties, Mr. Sloan is in the lead and his election seems to be assured.

SENATOR RAYNER'S CHANGE OF HEART.

Senator Isidor Raynor is having a hard time trying to reconcile his opposition to the Maryland suffrage amendment of 1909. He helped to defeat the former because, as he truly said, it discriminated against the naturalized voter, putting all foreign-born citizens acquiring the right to vote later than 1869 and their descendants in a special inferior category and subjecting them to tests not imposed on the native-born, with special patients of "ancestry" or on the foreign-born whose naturalization antedated 1869. In an eloquen address to the people of Maryland in October, 1905, Senator Rayner said:

"I am utterly opposed to this amendment, with the strongest convictions of my life against the principles that it embodies, and I believe that its adoption would bind the chains of political slavery around this state, would sound the death knell of our political hopes and aspirations in Maryland and would be as great a calamity as could possibly be inflicted upon our people."

What were the "principles" which the amendment embodied to which the amendment embodied to which the Senator so strongly objected, asks the New York Tribune. Primarily he condemned it because it discriminated against the naturalized white voters of Baltimore. He had then, as he has now no objection to the disfranchisement of negro voters. He refused to assent to the Poe-Gorman scheme because it put the stamp of inferiority on at least 30,000 foreign-born electors in his home city.

Mr. Rayner protests that he is now, as he was in 1905, opposed to Know-nothingism. He still professes great concern for the naturalized citizen, but he is giving his aid to a scheme which will put on aliens naturalized after 1909 burdens which he formerly declared to be cruel and outrageous when put on persons naturalized after 1869. He is supporting the amendment on grounds of expediency and to argue that the number of whites injuriously affected by it will be small in comparison with the whole white electorate.

POOR POLICY

Maryland spends $10,000 annually through its Immigration Bureau, to tell the world of the attractiveness and desirability of all sections of Maryland. In a pamphlet published by the Bureau the "good order," genial climate, fertile soil and generally attractive conditions on the Eastern and Western shores and Southern Maryland are dwelt upon at length. Yet around election times the Amendment schemers aided by the Baltimore Sun traduce that section of the State and falsely hold it up to the world as negro ridden. Pretty small business. The people pay to build up, while scheming politicians for selfish partisan advantage, pay to tear down.

List of Nominations and Proposed Constitutional Amendment Filed With or

In compliance with the provisions of Sections 48 and 51, of Article 33 of the Code of Public Geneaal Laws of Maryland, notice is hereby give provisions of said Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws. The nomination which have been so filed with or certified to this Board will be on th

		shall not be registered upon said books of registry
ANDREW SHARTZER		The court may enforce any order by attachment in said cases;
	REPUBLICAN	neither party shall have any right of removal; exceptions
JOHN O. THAYER		ruling of the court at the hearing of said cases and an appeal may be taken to any
	PEOPLES	to the Court of Appeals as in other cases; all such appeals shall be allowed
		five days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be taken within
		decided by the Court of Appeals may by rule prescribe, as soon as may be practicable.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER		Court of Appeals upon the original papers, or otherwise, as the
VOTE FOR ONE		The General Assembly shall have power to provide more fully by legislation
		not consistent with this section of this Article, for the hearing and determination of all such cases.
ROBERT L. FRIES		SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the
	REPUBLICAN	foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this
GEORGE J. POOL		State shall be at the next General Election for members of the General Assem-
	DEMOCRATIC	bly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof
WILLIAM H. SPEICHER		for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in
	PEOPLES	Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said general election the
		vote on the said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and
VOTE FOR TWO		"Against the Constitutional Amendment" as now prescribed by law, and im-
		mediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK		vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article
	REPUBLICAN	XIV of the Constitution.
DARIUS M. DIXON		Approved February 25, 1908.
	REPUBLICAN	
THOMAS H. LAYMAN		FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
	PEOPLES	
MESHACK MATTINGLY		
	DEMOCRATIC	
HERMAN STEIDING		AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
	PEOPLES	
DANIEL YOMMER		
	DEMOCRATIC	
FOR CLERK TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		
VOTE FOR ONE		
WILLIAM F. KING		
	PEOPLES	
ALBERT G. ROSS		
	REPUBLICAN	
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR		
VOTE FOR ONE		
JAMES A. SINCELL		
	PEOPLES	
ALEX. C. MASON		
	REPUBLICAN	

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT THE AMENDMENT.

There is a great deal being said about the disfranchising amendment which does not go to the vital point. Few of the advocates get down to "brass tracks." They are appealing to the independent vote to give the Democratic party an overwhelming majority in the State and in the city. The question the independent voter must ask himself is, Why should he do so in the face of these indisputable facts?

1. The State of Maryland is now safely Democratic as long as the Democratic party gives good government.

2. The city of Baltimore is safely Democratic as long as the Democratic party gives good government.

3. In order to give the Republicans control of the State or city, that party must gain the vote of a large number of voters who ordinarily vote with the Democrats. This is not the negro vote. It is the independent vote. The white Republicans and the negroes combined cannot capture either the city or the State without the aid of the independent vote.

4. There are but six counties in the State in which the white vote does not outnumber the negro vote two to one. In one of these counties this ratio almost prevails. In two others the growth of the white vote is so much more rapid than the black that the ratio will soon be reached.

5. There has been no proof worth while adduced to show that it is the possession of the ballot by the negro which is responsible for the evils laid at his door.

6. There has been no proof worth while adduced to show that if the ballot is taken from the negro conditions in the "black belt" —which are painted a great deal worse, of course, than they actually are—will be changed for the better.

7. To believe the argument advanced to the effect that, if the negro is disfranchised, a large number of men who now vote with the Democratic party will vote with the Republican party and thus make the State close, we must believe that the shrewd politicians of the State who were responsible for the Poe amendment and who will stand for any other amendment which will get the negro vote out of the way are animated by a desire to put their own party's control of the State in jeopardy. Every act of their political lives shows that such an assumption is absurd.

8. Passage of the amendment will not serve the purpose of getting the negro "out of politics." Negroes born out of the State will be permitted to vote as readily as white men. All who come in after the adoption of the amendment, with their descendants, will constitute a privileged class with hereditary right to vote. There will be enough of these to serve as an excuse for shouting "negro rule" with those who want to use that cry.

9. While the opponents of the amendment are exaggerating the effect of the amendment on the white vote, it will, in all likelihood affect many persons who do not anticipate that their right to vote will be called into question.

10. Again and again the determining factor in the passage of bills at the Legislature and the nomination of candidates in State and city conventions has been the belief of the political leaders of the dominant party that the independent vote would make its strength felt at the polls unless its wishes were respected. This fear will be removed by the overwhelming majority given the party by the elimnation of the negro vote. What a machine can and will do, when it does not fear public sentiment, has been demonstrated in striking fashion in both State and city government.

If these things are true, as The News believes they are, what is offered the independent voter for helping to carry out this program? —Baltimore News.

Swanton Fair.

Remember, Oct. 30 is the date of the Swanton fair and that the best time to select your potatoes and apples for exhibition is when you are gathering them. The wheat, buckwheat and oats can be selected any time. Bring as good an all round assortment of farm products as you can for there is no entry fee and you can help the cause of the Garrett county farmer by so doing. Both Senator Brown and Director Patterson have promised to deliver addresses. The fair is a good place for you and your family to have an all round visit with everybody.

FAIR COMMITTEE.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept. 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvemedts. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $90 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

The man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Subscribe for The Republican.

"Destroy the Republican Party"

THEIR WAR-CRY.

"Boyd and the Straus Amendment"

SLOGAN OF DEMOCRACY.

A Few Facts for Republicans to Consider.

On Saturday, Oct. 9, 1909, the Evening Times, of Cumberland, the Democratic organ used the following language in an editorial, given below word for word:

"Should the Straus disfranchising amendment ever come before the Court of Appeals no man can know and least of all Judge Boyd himself how he would decide as to its constitutionality."

In the following week, Isidor Rayner, Democratic United States Senator and chief platform advocates of the Straus disfranchising amendment—who has publicly endorsed A. Hunter Boyd in writing over his own signature, delivered the following utterance at Elkton, Cecil county, Md. Mr. Rayner said.

"We, the Democratic party, are not afraid of the courts. If the courts should hold the Straus amendment unconstitutional, that would be the end of it. But as I have predicted on every hustings that I have appeared on in Maryland, the Courts will never take this step."

Who is right, the Evening Times, or Isidor Rayner, the man who uttered the above language, the man who has endorsed Boyd for election to the Court of Appeals?

When Mr. John Prentiss Poe, Democrat, and author of the Poe disfranchising amendment, endorsed A. Hunter Boyd in writing over his own signature, what idea did Mr. Poe have reference to A. Hunter Boyd's views on the constitutionality of the Straus amendment?

When Isaac Lobe Straus, Democrat, and author of the Straus disfranchising amendment, publicly endorsed A. Hunter Boyd in writing over his own signature, what idea did Mr. Straus entertain of the views of A. Hunter Boyd on the constitutionality of the Straus amendment?

The intelligent Republicans of Allegany county can answer these questions for themselves, and will answer them with their votes on election day.

And when the Republicans of this county have answered the above questions to their own satisfaction, they may rest secure in the knowledge that their judgment is affirmed and vindicated by the State organ of the Republican party in Maryland, the Baltimore American, which, on Oct. 5, said to the voters of the State as follows:

"The Republicans of the State should stand unqualifiedly for every move that can conceivably aid in encompassing the defeat of the Straus disfranchising amendment. There should be no compromise in any direction, least of all in the selection of the judicial circuit chief judges who constitute the Courts of Appeals. This is no time for any Republican to consider even in the most distant manner the support of a Democrat for a judgeship. Whatever justification might under other conditions be found for leaning toward a judicial candidate of the opposing party such considerations are now overmatched by the imperative demand of the party for every man to stand upon the guard line and let no candidate for the bench reach that position where the Republican vote is strong enough to defeat his ambitions. In the Fourth Judicial Circuit, it is a matter of common knowledge that Judge Boyd owing allegiance to his party and sharing its views on the paramount issue, the Straus disfranchising amendment, is alien in sympathy from the purposes and efforts of the Republican party. It is obvious that under such conditions there is but one course for any Republican in relation to the fortunes of one or the other candidate for the chief judgeship. A straight vote for the Republican ticket is the duty of every Republican. A square vote for the Republican judicial candidate is the imperative need of the hour. No Republican would want to cherish the reflection in the event of the success of the disfranchising amendment, that he contributed to placing upon the bench of the Courts of Appeals a man who might be expected to be controlled in his judicial action by the views he entertained upon the legality of the Straus amendment prior to the election. The Straus disfranchising amendment has been pronounced by President Taft and the ablest lawyers of the State and country to be unconstitutional. Men who entertain such views are the only kind for the Republican party to regard as worthy of its support. If any Republicans have been considering other action, let them dismiss the suggestion and immediately place themselves upon the broad issue of safeguarding the people and protecting the party."

CALLS PROPOSED AMENDMENT A SELFISH SCHEME

Major W. E. Stewart Says the Proposed Law Is "Obfuscating."

Back of the proposed amendment is a scheme devised by the leaders of the Democratic party for selfish purposes, and the agitation about good government and the betterment of the State is a pretense. It hides selfish ambitions that are ready to seek refuge in motives higher than those which really prompted it, and should it ever be allowed to pass THERE WOULD BE COMPARATIVELY FEW MEN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE WHO COULD HONESTLY REGISTER UNDER ITS PROVISIONS.

This is what Major W. E. Stewart, of Easton, Md., an old-line Democrat, who was once a citizen of Baltimore, thinks of the Straus disfranchising amendment which the Democratic bosses are trying to inflict upon the people of the State. In a second letter to The News Major Stewart says.

"Dr. Hering, in accepting the nomination for Comptroller, said: 'Our party has conducted the affairs of our good old Commonwealth for nearly 40 years, and every Marylander can point with pride to the excellent government under which we have lived in these years.' To this sentiment the Governor and all our soi-disant leaders say amen; and negroes have been voting here for nearly 40 years, and the ratio between the whites and blacks has but slightly varied. Why then this hullabaloo and clamoring for a radical change in our Constitution?

Four years ago these same men told us that the Poe amendment was essential to our prosperity. Now we are informed by them that it was a mere jumble and speakers and papers are exposing its defects. The advocates of the Straus amendment have 'boxed the compass;' the legal lights have shown to their own satisfaction, the unconstitutiona ity of the Constitution of the United States; we have been informed that all white men, native and foreign-born, could vote under the grandfather and naturalization clauses, and that negroes could vote only under the educational or property qualifications; then we are shown that all white men cannot vote, and that negroes from other States can vote; but the native-born Maryland negroes cannot vote; to disfranchise the negroes from other States, they say, would be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, but to disfranchise the home-born negroes on account of color would not be unconstitutional. Two very wise leaders for the amendment publicly assert that the educational test is so simple that the most ignorant negro could soon learn to vote under it; whereas, every one save themselves knows it to be a jumble, a chinese puzzle, and that there are not a thousand men in the city of Baltimore today that could honestly register under its provisions.

"Is it right for a man to vote for an amendment to the Constitution imposing qualifications on another which he does not possess and which it would be impossible for him to acquire? Is not this an immoral act?

"The advocates of the amendment tell us that it makes no distinction between native and foreign-born white voters, yet we know after this year no foreign-born white citizens or their descendants can vote except under the educational and property tests, and that this does not at all apply to native-born white citizens, and we know that citizens naturalized prior to 1869 who did not vote until after that date, and their descendants, cannot vote; nor can the descendants of an unnaturalized person vote, and there are thousands of them in this State.

"But this obfuscating amendment is very clear in regard to a class of citizens which its advocates have not memtioned.

"This is the mulatto—half and half. All he has to do is to make affidavit 'on information and belief,' that he is a descendant of a man who was entitled to vote in this or some other State prior to 1869. Under the grandfather clause every mulatto—and there are thousands of them here—it matters not wheresoever or howsoever born in the United States, can vote here. Ye champions of the amendment, you who want moral government, who so dislike the ignorant, immoral negro, welcome the mulatto, mayhaps 10,000 strong. For him the grandfather clause has no terrors; it fits him as though made for him. Armed with his 'best information and belief' and clad chiefly in his complexion, this wise child (who more often than not knows his father) will come trooping through the Attorney General's open door and raise a domestic cyclone clear across the continent.

The politicasters in favor of the amendment may say that these are far-fetched illustrations, but they are just what the drawers of the amendment have deemed worthy to be made the organic law of this State.

"Hundreds of good men think that there is some sinister motive back of what is written; that the amendment is a scheme devised for selfish purposes, and that the agitation about good government and the betterment of the State is a pretense. We all know that selfish ambition is ever ready to seek refuge in motives higher than those which really prompted it. When St. Paul was preaching at Ephesus and many were converted, the sale of silver shrines of the Goddess Diana was greatly diminished; Demetrius and his fellow-craftsmen who were shrine makers did not publicly say that they were losing their wealth, but covering their deeper reason for their action—the loss of trade—they cried out 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' "—Baltimore News.

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For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4 17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the State Treasury,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS.
of Cecil County.

For Judge of the Fourth Judicial District
D. LINDLEY SLOAN
of Allegany County.

For State Senator,
HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

For House of Delegates,
D. E. BOLDEN,
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL.

For Sheriff,
ANDREW SHARTZER.

For County Treasurer,
ROBERT LINCOLN FRIES.

For County Commissioners,
DARIUS M. DIXON,
WALTER M. LOWDERMILK.

For Clerk to County Commissioners,
ALBERT G. ROSS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES A. SINCELL.

IF THE people of this county want a live man, who will do his duty fearlessly and without favor, let them vote for Andrew Shartzer for Sheriff.

A VOTE for Robt. L. Fries for County Treasurer will be a vote for a deserving citizen of our county and a man who will look after every interest of the County.

READ the ballot carefully, and then read it over again. It may be your last chance to vote, therefore make no mistake. See that you understand it. Take no chances.

THE EDITOR of this paper during the campaign which is now drawing to a close, has had occasion to criticise and not unjustly or too harshly, a number of people who are opposing the ticket named by the Republican party at the convention held in Oakland. Among the number thus criticised was Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill, lawyer and leading spirit in the People's party movement.

Usually we are too busy with the cares that go to make up the life of the average country newspaper editor to notice criticism meant to be destructive and which clearly bears the imprint of jealously, hatred and a desire to see none prosper except those who can be used for a purpose. Fighting from the last ditch of defeat, Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill, lawyer and legal advisor of the B. & O. Railroad company in this community, exploded what he considered "hot shot" against the editor of this paper in a speech made at Deer Park last Saturday night. It was but a feeble attempt, however, on the part of Mr. Hamill, who has discredited himself with the Democratic party and is now endeavoring to bring about the defeat of the Republican candidates by his use of campaign methods of abuse and slander, which evaporated into thin air. Whenever an explosive is to be set off effectively it must be securely tamped or otherwise held in place, so that its rending force may be fully applied, but whenever a scandalous, unfounded and grossly exaggerated accusation is made against an individual, a city or newspaper, its damaging effects is very largely conditioned by the actions of the intended victims. But if the attacked, conscious of their own rectitude of purpose, go serenely on their way and trust to time and their own good works, rather than hot, hasty, harsh speech to plead for them, such charges explode harmlessly, with much noise and smoke, perhaps, but with no damage to any but the would-be blasters. Election day will tell the tale, after which Mr. Hamill will lose all asperity of temper and become himself again.

DO YOU want the affairs of the County Commissioners' Office conducted in a judicious and business like manner? Then vote for D. M. Dixon and Walter M. Lowdermilk, both men of ability and good judgment.

VOTE the straight Republican ticket, from top to bottom, and against the Straus amendment.

GARRETT COUNTY needs active, intelligent and able representatives in the General Assembly—vote for Harvey J. Speicher, for State Senate: D. E. Bolden and J. E. Chappell for House of Delegates.

DON'T fail to vote for James A. Sincell, for Surveyor, and Albert G. Ross, for Clerk to County Commissioners. You know that they both have made good and efficient officers.

GIVE the young man a chance. Vote for D. Lindley Sloan, for judge. When his term shall have expired he will be yet ten years younger than his opponent is now. He will make a good judge.

THE MOST SINISTER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The decision of Judge Pearce in the matter of the trick ballots in the Queen Anne's case brings to the attention of the voters of the State one of the most important, if not the most important, and certainly one of the most sinister developments of the campaign. It is made evident that the Democratic State machine can force through the Legislature an election law which may be used to disfranchise any voter and that even the courts cannot prevent such fraud and chicanery. It should be borne in mind that the Judge passed only on the legal points in the case. As to the moral question involved, he said:

> So far as the moral aspect of the case is concerned, the court has no power. This is a matter which the voters can deal with and should deal with in the approaching election.

Using the negro for an excuse, the Eastern Shore politicians have prepared ballots which permit the illiterate white Democrat to vote with a minimum of danger of losing his ballot, while making the Republican—white or black, literate or illiterate—run a gauntlet of trick ballots and "fake" names. The utter unfairness of the proceeding must excite the indignation of every honest man.

We call the attention of those people who think it is a regenerated machine which is now trying to impose its rule on the city and State to the fact that these very State leaders indorse and approve this scandalous proceeding. If white men on the Eastern Shore can be disfranchised by this most flagrant scheme, what is to prevent men in any part of the State being subjected to the same treatment as soon as the machine feels strong enough to do it?

Had the court interfered to protect the public from this manipulation of the ballot by those unscrupulous tricksters—who make it as easy as possible for the followers of one party and as difficul as possible for the followers of another to cast their ballots—we could have said that, while a Legislature might pass an election law which could be prostituted to such base ends, the courts could protect us from the men who sought to do it. But when an honest Judge finds himself helpless to extend relief, the situation appears vastly more sinister and significant.

There could not be more emphatic warning of what we may expect in the event the Democratic State machine succeeds in its effort to make this a one-party State.

LET US CRUSH THE AMENDMENT.

It is practically conceded by the Democratic leaders that the Straus disfranchising amendment will be defeated in Allegany county by a majority of not less than 2,000 votes. Those in close touch with the sentiment of the people on this subject believe the Democratic estimate to be too conservative. They point out that in 1905 the Poe disfranchising amendment was defeated in this county by a majority of 1893 votes, and they are confident in the belief that the popular vote against the present effort of the Democratic party to perpetuate its power, destroy the Republican party and rob the people of the elective franchise will be even more emphatic and overwhelming than that registered in 1905. They look for a majority of not less than 2,500 against the Straus amendment.

The point is that every person who votes against the Straus amendment should vote the entire Republican State, judicial and county ticket. The personality of each individual nominee on the Republican ticket is such as to insure its complete success at the polls, and the Republican party is therefore renewing and redoubling its efforts for the triumph of all its candidates with all the prestige and encouragement of conceded victory.

What the Republican party wants at the present moment, however, in addition to the election of its whole ticket is great majorities for every man on it. Not for mere vulgar display, nor for the personal discomfiture of any Democrat, but because there is a great moral issue involved. The Democratic party of Allegany county must accept its proper share of the responsibility for the efforts of the Democratic State organization to pass disfranchising amendments in order to destroy the Republican party in Maryland. It is folly for the Democrats to attempt to justify their partisan measures of disfranchisement on the silly plea of "negro domination." During the 40 years preceding the administration of Governor Lowndes when the Democratic party was in absolute power in this State, and when during the whole of that period there were far more negroes in Maryland than there are today, the Democratic party made not a whisper about "negro domination." It was only when they found the Republican party had become a power in the State and that it was able to elect a great Republican governor, as it did in 1895, when it elected Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, that the Democratic party became greatly concerned about the intelligence of the common people and their right to vote.

We say that the Democratic party of Allegany county must accept their full share of the responsibility for the iniquitous disfranchisement measures of the Democratic State organization. Why? Because the Democracy of Allegany county do themselves stand for disfranchisement. They have their representatives on the Democratic State Central Committee, they send their delegates to the Democratic State Conventions, and the representatives of the Democracy of Allegany county stand hand in glove with the Democratic State organization in its effort to pass measures of disfranchisement for the destruction of the Republican party in Maryland. Mr. DeWarren H. Reynolds, of Cumberland, was on the Committee on Resolutions of the last Democratic State Convention, which Committee presented to the Convention a resolution which was made a part of the present Democratic State platform, upon which each and every State, judicial and county nominee of that party now stands, and which resolution declares that the Straus disfranchising amendment is the "paramount issue" of the campaign, and must be adopted. Why did not Mr. Reynolds protest against this crime against the people of Maryland and against the Republican party? No one knows why, and yet he did not, and every nominee of the Democratic party, State, judicial and county, stands upon the platform which Mr. Reynolds, the representative of the Allegany Democracy, helped to make, and which calls for the destruction of the Republican party and the perpetuation of Democratic ring rule by the adoption of the Straus disfranchising amendment. Certainly the Democrats of Allegany county, through the instrumentality of their representative, Mr. Reynolds, have attempted to force disfranchisement and political destruction upon the party of their Republican fellow-citizens—a party which has done much good and no harm. The Republican party, therefore, in all kindness, but none the less firmly, says that a lasting lesson must be taught the Democracy and that the Straus disfranchisement amendment must be defeated by overwhelming majorities, and that along with it the nominees, all of them, of the party which is responsible for it, the Democratic party, must be repudiated by majorities equally great and such as will teach them that in the future they must cast their influence against the iniquitous disfranchisement measures of the Democratic organization, if they are to hope for any encouragement or support for their nominees in Allegany county.—Cumberland News.

FORTY-TWO YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC "NONPARTISANSHIP."

In the past forty-two years there have been 106 judges on the bench of the various courts of Maryland. This is the total number, and includes the membership of the Court of Appeals, all of the Circuit Courts of the State, and all of the courts of Baltimore city, for the number of years stated. Of these 106 judges who have occupied the bench of Maryland in the past 42 years

84 Have Been Democrats.
Only 22 Have Been Republicans

and of the 22 Republicans who have sat on the bench of Maryland courts in 42 long years, 11 were replaced with Democrats, as will appear from the facts of the Democratic record, as set out below. In all that time, the Republican party has had but two judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and at the present moment has only one, seven out of the eight judges of that tribunal being Democrats. And yet they ask us to elect another Democrat to the Court of Appeals. If they will read the facts of the record below the Democratic party ought to hide its head in shame.

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

In the year 1896 Governor Lowndes, Republican, designated the Hon. James McSherry, Democrat, to succeed a deceased Democrat as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, when he might have designated a Republican.

In 1899, Governor Lowndes appointed Hon. J. A. C. Bond, Democrat, to succeed a deceased Democratic judge of the Court of Appeals, when he might have appointed a Republican.

In 1897, the Republican party of the Fifth Judicial Circuit endorsed for re-election Hon. I. Thomas Jones, Democrat, making no nomination against him, although it might have done so.

In 1897, the Republican party endorsed for re-election Hon. Charles E. Phelps, Democrat, to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, making no nomination against him, although it might have done so.

In 1903, the Republican party endorsed for re-election to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, the Hon. J. Upshur Dennis, Democrat, making no nomination against him, although it might have done so.

In 1905, the Republican party endorsed for re-election to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city the Hon. Henry D. Harlan, Democrat, making no nomination against him, although it might have done so.

In 1905, the Republican party of the Third Judicial Circuit endorsed for re-election the Hon. N. Charles Burke, Democratic nominee for the bench, making no nomination against him, although it might have done so.

HAVE THE BROAD AND NONPARTISAN GENEROSITY OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND REPUBLICAN ELECTORATES BEEN APPRECIATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY? HAS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOWN ANY SUBSTANTIAL GRATITUDE OR WILLINGNESS TO RECIPROCATE? Let the Republicans of the Fourth Judicial Circuit judge of this by the

FACTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

On March 16, 1881, a Democratic governor appointed to the Circuit Court of the Sixth Circuit the Hon. John Ritchie, Democrat, in succession to Judge Richard Johns Bowie, a Republican who had been elected by the people of Frederick and Montgomery counties.

On July 26, 1883, a Democratic governor appointed to the bench of the Fourth Judicial Circuit the Hon. Josiah H. Gordon, a Democrat, to succeed Hon. George A. Pearre, a Republican who had been elected by the people of Allegany, Garrett and Washington counties.

On Feb. 10, 1890, a Democratic governor appointed to the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial Circuit the Hon. John Parran Briscoe, a Democrat, in succession to Judge Frederick Stone who had been chosen by the people of Southern Maryland as a Republican.

On July 5, 1892, a Democratic governor appointed to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city the Hon. Pere L. Wickes, Democrat, in succession to Judge Edward Duffy, Republican, who had been elected by the people of Baltimore city.

On Jan. 21, 1895, a Democratic governor appointed to the bench of the Sixth Judicial Circuit the Hon. James B. Henderson, Democrat, in succession to Judge John T. Vinson, Republican, who had been elected by the people of Frederick and Montgomery counties.

On Aug. 29, 1902, a Democratic governor appointed to the bench of the Fourth Judicial Circuit the Hon. Ferdinand Williams, Democrat, in succession to Judge David W. Sloan, Republican, who had been elected by the people of Allegany, Garrett and Washington counties.

On Feb. 9, 1903, a Democratic governor appointed to the bench of the Fourth Judicial Circuit the Hon. William J. Witzenbacher, Democrat, in succession to Judge Edward Stake, Republican, who had been elected by the people of Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties.

On Aug. 6, 1908, the present Democratic governor, Austin L. Crothers, appointed to the bench of the Seventh Judicial Circuit the Hon. B. Harris Camiller, Democrat, in succession to Judge James Farran Crane, Republican, who had been elected by the people of Southern Maryland.

On April 24, 1909, the present Democratic governor appointed to the bench of the Seventh Judicial Circuit the Hon. T. Van Claggett, Democrat, in succession to Judge George C. Merrick, Republican, who had been chosen by the people of Southern Maryland.

In 1908, the present Democratic governor, in disregard of the enormous Republican vote in Baltimore city, filled two vacant places on the Supreme Bench there by the simultaneous selection of two Democrats, and on Sept. 8, 1909, one of his appointees having died in the meanwhile, he filled the vacant place by appointing another Democrat. The Democratic party has refused to recede from the partisan attitude assumed by the executive, although a distribution of judicial offices between the two political parties would have divided the bench of Baltimore city equally on political lines and would have constituted a sincere declaration in favor of a bipartisan judiciary.

COMPARE THE RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON THE SUBJECT OF A NONPARTISAN JUDICIARY WITH THAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. A comparison shows facts that will not down. The argument is all one way. The Democratic party is determined to monopolize the bench of Maryland, if permitted to do so. The attitude of the Democratic party in regard to the Republican party and its relation to the judiciary was well expressed by the Democratic organ, the Evening Times, of Cumberland, when, in discussing the matter of a successor to the late Judge Sloan, it published in its columns on August 14, 1902, TWO DAYS AFTER JUDGE SLOAN'S BURIAL, the following:

"WOULD NOT THE APPOINTMENT OF A REPUBLICAN BE AN INSULT TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE GENERALLY, AND TO THE BAR OF THIS JUDICIAL CIRCUIT PARTICULARLY?"

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATE.



HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, the Republican party's candidate for the State Senate, was born in Accident district, this county, November 21, 1873. He is a son of Mr. John P. Speicher, one of the most successful farmers and respected citizens of the county, who was also born and reared in Garrett county. His grandparents were among its early pioneer settlers. Mr. Harvey J. Speicher is one of a family of six brothers and one sister. Four of the brothers are now living in the vicinity of Accident, where they are known for their industry and thrift and numbered among the best citizens. The early years of his life were spent on his father's farm, attending the public school during the winter months after he reached the school age. Afterwards he attended the Normal school of the county and later became one of Garrett's most successful teachers for a period of five years. After this Mr. Speicher turned his attention to farming and stock raising with great success, now owning one of the best farms in Accident district. He is aggressive and progressive in all his undertakings. He believes in method and industry. His uprightness and straightforward dealings with his fellowmen has won for him a large circle of friends, especially in Maryland, where he has dealt more extensively than in any other State.

On June 12, 1897, Miss Emma Gnegy, a daughter of Rev. Gnegy, of Meyersdale, Pa., became his wife, and five children bless a happy union in one of Accident's prettiest homes.

Combined with his experience as a successful teacher, farmer and business man, his close observation of State and county affairs and his touch with its most important enterprises, public school system, public highways, and especially the county road system of Garrett.

It is believed by his friends that Mr. Speicher is peculiarly well endowed and fitted to represent the people of this county in the Maryland Senate, with the assurance that they will have competent, effective and honorable service. As a citizen he has always taken a conspicuous part in enterprises that had for their object the better development of the resources of the community in which he lives and he will ably represent every interest of the county in the State Senate. He is a member of one of the leading churches of the county and has been and is yet a strong advocate of temperance and has lent his assistance to temperance legislation.

The voters of Garrett will find that they have chosen wisely when they send men like Mr. Speicher to look after matters of legislation at the State Capital.

IF THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT SHOULD BE ADOPTED

It would tend to suppress independent political thinking.

It would entrench corruption and give immunity to misrule.

It would unfavorably affect the commercial interests of the state.

It would make a victory of the people, like that of 1895, practically impossible.

It would enable the dominant party to pass any other severer amendment at will.

It would minimize activity and interest in public affairs by destroying hope of victory over the dominant party.

It would make it practically impossible to hold the party in power to account for its conduct of public affairs.

It would make discriminations among our citizens, but none in favor of the soldier or sailor who has served his country in time of war.

It would give preference to the illegitimate, mixed blooded descendants of a white man who had the right to vote before 1869, over the legitimate native-born descendants of unnaturalized citizens as well as over the legitimate descendants of native-born white citizens who had not acquired the right to vote before 1869.

It is a snare, a delusion, a trick, a trap, a pretense; it is a false prophet, a slayer of human rights, an enslaver of the people, a blood-sucking vampire, a selfish scheme, a pious fraud, an evil inspiration; it is full of wrongs, full of inequalities, full of doubts, full of snakes; it was fathered by greed and mothered by tyranny; it was conceived in iniquity, born in dishonor and is doomed to die in infamy.

DOUBLE DEALING

The Honorable Murray Vandiver and his confederates in the scheme to fasten the control of the Ring on Maryland for keeps by means of the disfranchising amendment, at one time urged as a reason for disfranchising colored voters, that Maryland was being over-run with them from the Southern States. In a signed, paid advertisement in the Baltimore papers he says that under his pet scheme negroes from five Southern Sates will be able to register under the Grandfather Clause! Native born negroes are shut out and the objectionable Southern negroes are let in. This is a sample of the hypocrisy and injustice of the Straus Amendment. Governor Crothers now admits that some white voters will be disfranchised. The more one understands the scheme the more obnoxious it becomes.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



MR. DECOURSEY E. BOLDEN.

Mr. DeCoursey E. Bolden, one of the Republican candidates for House of Delegates from Garrett county, was born in Oakland on October 12th, 1859, and has resided here ever since, a period covering half a century. He is the son of the late Charles W. Bolden, who was also born and raised in this county, his home being at Grantsville. Mr. Bolden, Sr., served in the Union army with credit. Mr. D. E. Bolden is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Oakland and is quite popular with all the people of his acquaintance. He is a member of the Oakland Lutheran church, where he is a regular attendant. Mr. Bolden is now serving his sixth term as a member of the City Council of Oakland. Being of a very sociable and genial disposition it can truthfully be said that Mr. Bolden is entirely without enemies and will doubtless receive many votes outside of his own party.

He has always taken an active interest in affairs calculated to benefit his town and county, and if elected to the House of Delegates he will doubtless serve the people of the whole county faithfully and well.

In 1880 Mr. Bolden was married to Miss Sarah Roth of Oakland, and to this union five children were born, four of them daughters and one son.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.



Dr. W. W. Davis spent last Saturday in Clarksburg, where he was called on business.

Mr. J. B. Lipscomp, of near Deer Park, was a business caller at this office Monday.

Mr. M. W. Layman, of Jennings, was in Oakland Monday when he made this office a visit.

The first snow of any consequence for the present winter fell last night and this morning the ground is coated with whiteness.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., drove his automobile through to Keyser, West Va., Tuesday morning, being accompanied by Mr. Mr. H. C. Sincell.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas, who were on an extended visit to relatives in Baltimore, returned to their home in Oakland Sunday morning.

Mr. Philip T Peddicord of the Mountain State Business College, Parkersburg, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland with his parents and other friends.

Mrs. Mary Lowenstein was in Grafton last Monday where she attended the funeral of the late Capt Dennis A. Litzinger, father of Mr. James M. Litzinger, formerly of the Mountain Democrat.

Mrs. G. A. Fraley, who was a patient for several weeks in Dr. Jones' hospital in Wheeling, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon, very much improved in health.

Mrs. Luther J. Brown and Mrs. Louis Walters, of Oakland, who were visiting relatives in Benwood and Wheeling, W. Va., for a week or more, returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Don't forget the fair at Swanton on Saturday of this week, and bring fruit, grain, potatoes or anything else you have to show. Good speaking, good music and a good time to see your friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Parlev DeBerry, of Terra Alta, spent Sunday in Oakland as the guest of Miss Ellen Connell and her mother, who arrived here Friday from Terra Alta, and who will reside here with her daughter.

Mr. Stewart F. Hamill, accompanied by Mr. William Byrd, left Oakland Tuesday morning for York, Pa., in the former's automobile, which will be repaired in the factory in that city during the coming winter. Dr. W. W. Grant accompanied Mr. Hamill as far as Keyser, returning home the same evening.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Messrs. D. E. Offutt and Scott T. Jones went to Cumberland Monday morning where they became the guests of Mr. J. Wilson Humbird in an automobile tour through West Virginia, returning to Oakland last night.

Tuesday night was quite an enjoyable occasion among the Masonic fraternity when Dr. Goodwin delivered a lecture on Masonic principles at the lodge room after which the ancient brethren adjourned to the Hinebaugh dining rooms where a collation of considerable proportions was served and which was discussed heartily by the assembled guests and members of the Oakland lodge. A number of Masons from other lodges were present.

A party of prominent ladies and gentlemen from Pittsburg who were on their way to Grantsville to spend a week or more in the pretty little Maryland village were registered at the Colonial Monday on their way to their destination. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. John Currie, Mrs. Allen Gailey, Miss Nellie Schrack, Mr. W. J. Franks-town and Mr. W. S. Gibson.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Mr. J. Arthur White, son of Mr. James W. White, of Oakland, returned to his home here from Pittsburg, last Sunday afternoon and on Monday morning entered the employ of Messrs. Dixon & Kelso as clerk, taking the place which will be made vacant this week by the resignation of Mr. Carl B. White, who goes from here to Uniontown, Pa., next week, where he will enter the hardware business with his uncle, Mr. R. S. McCrum, the mayor of that city. While the patrons of the Dixon store will miss the geniality of the retiring clerk they will nevertheless be pleased with the treatment they receive from the one taking his place. The many friends of both young men wish them success.

The big mill of the Croft Lumber Co. at Alexander, W. Va., was started last week. It is the largest lumber concern in Upshur county, W. Va. Messrs. S. A. Kendall, of Meyersdale; J. H. Henderson, of Pittsburg; J. Gibson MacIlvane, of Philadelphia, principal stockholders and owners, together with Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, Md., general manager and designer of the plant, witnessed the trial test of the machinery and were well pleased with the first day's operations. The mill makes a cut of 7000 feet per hour and when fully limbered up is expected to exceed its contract capacity of 70,000 feet per day. During the afternoon the visitors were taken on an excursion over the Alexander and Rich Mountain railroad, twenty miles into the heart of the extensive timber tract of the company, and closed the day of sight-seeing and inspection by a sumptuous banquet served in the large dining room of the company's boarding house.—Meyersdale Republican.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Annie Stesley, M. Day Neval, Virginia Maver, Ernest Miller, Carrie Hananle, Loulu Blake, Mrs. Denmore.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. CATHLRINE SNIDER

Mrs. Catharine Snider, the wife of Mr. John Snider of Deer Park, who has been in feeble health for some years on last Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, was stricken with paralysis. After much suffering she passed quietly away on Saturday morning. She was born Feb. 9, 1833, and was a daughter of John W. Wolff. She was married to Mr. John Snider, Jan. 1, 1853. She was converted at an early age and united with the Baptist church in 1858; she remained a consistent member until her death, setting us all an example of constancy and devotion. She leaves behind an aged husband, on whom the parting is specially severe, for they never had any children to bless their home. Our hearts go one in sympathy to him and other relatives who mourn her departure. May God comfort their hearts with the assurance that in the home beyond the skies all shall meet again. C. W. H.

JOHN C. FIKE.

A Pittsburg paper of the 14th inst. contained the following notice of the death of a former Garrett countian, whose funeral took place at his old home at Selbysport the following Monday morning:

After a prolonged illness John C. Fike, a prominent merchandise broker, of 330 Hallman street, East End, is dead at his home. He had grown steadily worse during the past two months and the end was not unexpected. He was surrounded by his relatives and friends when death came. Mr. Fike returned to his home two weeks ago, after a short stay at his former home in Selbysport, where he had gone in an effort to regain his health.

Mr. Fike was engaged in business in the Schmidt building and was well known among the wholesale grocers of the city and county. He was also prominent in the Woodmen of the World.

Funeral services were held at his late residence last evening, Rev. John Royal Harris, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member, officiating. The remains were taken to Selbysport, and will be interred at Frazee's Ridge.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Pearl Reynolds Fike; two children, Lois and Raymond; his mother, Mrs. Jean Francis Fike, of Selbysport; three brothers, Jackson, of the North Side; James, of Selbysport; Joseph, of Watson, Pa., and two sisters, Mrs. H. K. Friend, of Crellin, and Mrs. F. S. Raybeck, of Kendall.

CAPT. D. A. LITZINGER.

Capt. D. A. Litzinger, one of the oldest life-long residents of Grafton, W. Va., died Friday, aged 87 years. He was a veteran of both the Civil and Mexican wars, having served in the Union army in the former. He was the father of J. M. Litzinger, editor of the Grafton Leader, and former editor of the Mountain Democrat, Oakland. At one time Capt. Litzinger was a merchant at Piedmont.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 **THE** SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September, 1909.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator,
Merrill, Md.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Copyright, 1908, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

"Ah!" Kitty's face became eager with excitement. "Now you have put your finger on the mystery that is bothering us all. Not one of us has seen her or knows her name. She has not rehearsed with us and will not till we reach Naples, where we rest a week. When we speak of her the manager smiles and says nothing, and as none of us has seen the backer Mr. Worth thinks that she herself is the prima donna and backer in one. We think that she is some rich young woman who wishes to exploit her voice. There's a lot of them in the world. I wish I knew her. Little has been said about the venture in the papers, and I'm glad. We may prove a perfect fizzle, and the less said the better. As we can't walk back, I must learn to swim. Lunch is ready, every one!"

The mummers and the outsiders flocked into the small dining room. There was plenty to eat; beer, soda, whisky and two magnums of champagne, Merrihew's contribution to the feast. Hillard listened with increasing amusement to the shop talk. It was after 1 when they returned to the sitting room, where the piano stood. The wine was now opened, and toasts were drunk. O'Mally told inimitable stories. There was something exceedingly droll in that expressive Irish face of his.

Worth did not drink, but Hillard did not like his handsome face any the more for this virtue. He sang remarkably well, however, and with a willingness Hillard had not believed he possessed. He wondered vaguely why he disliked the man. Otherwise Hillard enjoyed himself vastly.

"Mr. Merrihew has been telling me all about you," said Kitty.

"You mean, of course, my good qualities," replied Hillard.

"To hear him talk one would think that you possessed nothing else. But I am sure that you have glaring faults such as a man might pass over and a woman go round."

"I believed that Merrihew had a serious fault till tonight," he said.

She looked at him quickly and colored.

"Has the foolish boy been telling you that I refused to marry him? I like him very much," she added gravely, "but I shall never marry any man till I have ceased to love the stage. I am not a whit less extravagant than he is. How could the two of us live on an income which he himself admits that he cannot live within? A month after I am gone he will forget all about me."

"Merrihew is the most loyal man I know," Hillard declared.

"Of course he is loyal! And he is always in earnest—for the moment."

And then they both laughed.

It was outrageously late, nearly 4, when the revelers took leave. Merrihew was happy with that evanescent happiness which goes hand in glove with late suppers and magnums.

"Isn't she a little wonder, Jack?"

"Yes, she is, Dan. It might be a good thing for you to marry a sensible little woman like that. But she won't have you."

"No, she won't." Merrihew reached for his watch. "Four a. m."

"Say, what do you think of that man Worth?"

"Very good voice, but he's too handsome."

"Oh, go on! You're as fine a looking chap as there is in New York. But this man Worth has the looks of a lady killer. He's been eying Kitty, but it doesn't go. Hang it, I can't see why she won't marry me now."

"You must have patience."

"Or more money. Can't O'Mally tell a good story, though?"

"Yes, but I should hate to turn him loose in my wine cellars. I imagine he will praise anything good to drink but water."

Merrihew roared.

"Well, here's your station, Dan. Shall I see you tomorrow?"

"Eight-thirty in the park. Nothing like a horse for a headache."

Hillard arrived home tired and sleepy, but as he saw a letter on the stand in the hall his drowsiness passed quickly. There was no other blue envelope like it. She now had his house address; she was interested enough to look it up. She did not follow his lead and write in Italian; she wrote in English—crisp English too. Again there was neither beginning nor ending. But this was a letter. There was something here of the woman, something to read and read again:

I had told the maid to burn your letter, but she left it on the floor where I had thrown it, and I came across it this morning. It looked rather pathetic. So I am writing you against my better judgment. Yes, I know your name. I find that I am well acquainted with people you know. I am a woman who often surrenders to the impulse of the moment. I may or may not answer any future letter from you. You write very good Italian, but it will surprise you to learn that I detest all things that are Italian. Once I loved them well. Why should you wish to know me? Our ways are as divergent as the two poles. Happy because I sing. There are some things over which we can sing or laugh, but of which we cannot speak without crying. Happy or unhappy, what can this matter to you? To you I shall always remain the lady in the fog. Are you rich, young, talented? I care not in the least. Perhaps it amuses me to add to your confusion. Find me if you think not. Misguided energy!

Hillard put the letter away, extinguished the lights and passed up to his room. This was a direct challenge. He would accept it. This time he would use no personal to tell her that a letter awaited her. She should make the inquiries herself. And from the mail clerk he would obtain a description of the elusive Mme. Angot. Next morning he rode in the park with Merrihew. Again he saw the veiled lady on the Sandford black. Out of normal curiosity he telephoned the stables and made inquiries. The reply was short. No one at the stables knew the lady, but she rode the horse on proper authority.

That night he wrote:

I shall keep on writing till you cease to reply. Let me be frank with you. I am bored. So are you. The pleasure you derive in keeping up this mystery engages you. You bid me to find you. I accept the challenge. You must understand at once that it is the mystery that interests me. It is the unknown that attracts me. I am mentally painting you in all sorts of radiant colors. You defy me to find you. There is nothing so reliable as the unexpected, nothing so desperately uncertain as a thing assured. I warn you that I shall lay all manner of traps, waylay your messengers, bribe them. I shall find out where you live. The rest will be simple.

She replied:

I have no desire to alleviate your confessed boredom. Your persistence would be praiseworthy if well directed. Waters wear away stone, the wind crumbles the marble, but a woman is not moved till she wishes to be. I never thought that I should dabble in an intrigue of this sort, and I am surprised at the amusement it affords me. I really owe you some gratitude. The few I have met who know you tell me that you are a "nice young man."

Every man has some portion of self love. So his next effort was a passionate denial that he was "nice." When should he meet her? The postman brought him a letter which contained one word—Nimmer! He sent her four pages, a frank and witty description of himself and his friends.

On the day she received this letter a cablegram came to her from the far Mediterranean. Whatever it contained had the effect to cause all restraint to disappear from the tone of her letters. They became charming, and more and more Hillard found himself loving a voice. All his watching, all his traps, came to no successful end. She was too clever for him. He sought the mail department of the great newspaper; the clerk couldn't remember, there were so many calling for mail. Letters passed to and fro daily now, but always she declared that it was impossible for them to meet. No, it was out of the question to dine with him in a restaurant. It was equally out of the question to cook a dinner where she lived, as she and her maid dined at a small restaurant near by. Finally he proposed to bring the dinner all cooked from the club. Two days went by without a sign; then the blue letter came.

I surrender. The most fatal thing in life is curiosity. It has the power to lead us into all manner of trouble. And I have my share of curiosity. Remember, you never would have found me. I may dwell in a garret; I may be hideous; perhaps nothing remains to me but my voice. And now the terms. And if you do not follow them confidently and blindly your dinner will grow cold in the carriage. Dinner will be at 8, Feb. 1. At 7 a carriage will call for you. The messenger will blindfold you. He will then proceed to the club and take the dinner and bring you here. Be warned: if you so much as lift the corner of the bandage, the romance will end then and there. I realize that I am doing something very foolish and unwise, but, as you say, I am a woman who has seen much of the world. Thus I have no worldly side. I shall use it as a buffer.

"Blindfolded!" Hillard scrubbed his chin. All these precautions. Who was she? What was she? Since there was no escape, blindfolded he would go.

At half after 6 on the night of the 1st of February, then, he began to dress. It was some time since he had taken such particular care.

"The signor seems in high spirits tonight," observed Giovanni as he laid out the linen.

"Man, I'm happy and greatly excited. Do you recollect the lady who sang under my window? I am going to meet her tonight. The mystery will be a mystery no longer."

"Ah!" Giovanni stroked his lips doubtfully. "It is not like the signor to plunge blindly into adventures like this."

"The very word, blindly. I go blindfolded, amico. What do you think of that?"

"Blindfolded?" Giovanni was horrified. "It is a trap!" he cried. "They will assassinate you! No; you shall not go! In Rome, at the carnivals, it is an old game. They will rob you."

"Take the number of the cab as I get in. If anything should happen, give the number to the police."

Giovanni, with a sharp movement of the hands, expressed his resignation to the worst. He knew the futility of arguing with his master. But he followed him down to the hall and tied on the bandage himself. He was honest about it, too, for Hillard could see nothing. Then the messenger boy took him by the hand and led him to the carriage. As the two were climbing in Giovanni spoke rapidly in his native tongue.

"There is no number on the carriage!"

"Too late to bother now."

The carriage rolled off toward the club, where the dinner, hot and smoking, was taken on.

CHAPTER V.

THE MASK.

"JOININ' th' Elks?" asked the boy when Hillard was well under way once more.

"No; it's a seance. They are going to call up my fate round a table."

"Ugh! Aw, go-wan! Dey don't call up no ghosts wit' French cider and hot boids." The boy relapsed into silence.

By and by the carriage stopped.

"Dis is where we alights, me lord!" the boy jeered. "An' no lookin', mind."

Hillard found the carriage steps and landed safely. He stood for a moment, listening. They were in a quiet part of the city; no elevated or surface cars were near. He was assured that the location was exclusive. Garrets are not to be found in quiet places.

"Look out fer th' steps," said the boy, again taking Hillard by the hand.

"And you be careful of that basket."

"I ain't lettin' it drop any."

Winding steps, thought the blindfolded man. He could recollect none. It seemed to him that they stood there five minutes before the door opened. When it did, the boy passed in the basket and resolutely pushed Hillard into the hall. The door closed gently, and the adventure was begun. Whither would it lead him?

"Take off the bandage the signor may now," said a voice in broken English.

"Thanks!" He tore the handkerchief from his eyes and blinked. The hall was so dimly lighted that he could see nothing distinctly.

"The signor's coat and hat."

He passed over these articles, shook the wrinkles from his trousers, smoothed his chin and stood at attention. The maid eyed him with abundant approval, then knocked timidly on the door leading to the drawing room.



She was masked!

"Avanti!" called a soft voice.

Hillard gathered in his courage, opened the door and stepped inside. On a divan near a lamp sat a woman in black. Only a patch of white throat could be seen, for her shoulders were not bare and her arms only to the elbows. Her back was turned squarely. But what a head! He caught his breath. It glowed like a copper beech in the sunshine.

"Madam?" he faltered. He spoke English and not very firmly.

The woman turned. Hillard took a step backward and blundered against a pedestal.

She was masked!

Masked! Only her mouth and chin were visible, and several little pieces of court plaster effectually disguised these. There was a mystery. He to come blindfolded and she to wear a mask—extraordinary!

"And this," she said ironically, "is the gentleman who leaned out of the window."

He brought all his faculties together, for he knew he would need them in this encounter. "Supposing I had fallen out of it—well, it could not have mattered. I should not have been more at your feet than I am now." This was very good, considering how dry his tongue was.

Hillard reached a chair successfully enough, but he never could recollect how. He sat down as a bashful man sits down in a crowded ballroom, with his knees drawn in tightly and his feet at sympathetic angles.

Presently she laughed with malice.

"You are not comfortable in that chair."

"That is true, and yet it is soft and roomy. I am uneasy. Perhaps you recall to my subconsciousness a period in my former existence on earth, or, if you will, one of my ancestors."

"I fail to understand."

"Well, a Hillard 200 years ago had his head cut off by an ax. His executioner wore a mask."

"A mistake. Your ancestor should have been hanged."

"And I along with him, you would imply?"

"Are you not Irish? I have known Irishmen of the name of Hillard."

"They were in disguise. But I have a genereus strain of Irish blood in me; otherwise I shouldn't have had the courage to follow up an adventure like this."

"Thanks. The compliment is rather ambiguous."

"My compliments cannot possibly be more ambiguous than your appearance. Surely there will be an hour for unmasking."

"It has already begun, Mr. Hillard."

"So I am the one who is to be unmasked? Well, I have only the mask nature gave to me. I wish she had been more liberal. But I shall see what can be done with it."

He took note of her teeth and felt a sudden tinge of regret. One may disguise the face and hair, but the teeth are always the same. Two lower teeth on the right side appeared to be gone; the others were firm and glistening white. It was a pity, for a woman's teeth are as much her glory as her hair.

Silence. The ruddy light on her hair fascinated him.

"What is it?" she demanded.

"Your hair," with a simplicity which silenced her. "You have the most beautiful hair I have ever seen."

"Thank you. And yet, for all you know, it may be a fine wig."

"If it is I shall never be sure of anything again. Am I in prosaic New York? Have you not by some carpet magic transported me to old Europe? If a dozen conspirators came in in cowls to render me the oath I should not be at all surprised."

"There is no magic, only a mask."

"And there is no way of seeing behind that?"

"None—absolutely none. I am told that you are a gentleman, so I am confident that you will not stoop to use force."

"Only the force of eloquence, if ever I may lay claim to that again."

"You are beginning well, for I tell you, Mr. Hillard, I shall expect but the most brilliant wit from you tonight. As for me, I shall only interpolate occasionally. Now, begin."

"I am not used to dancing without the pole."

"You must learn. Dance!"

"Upon what—nothing? And how shall I know that my dancing pleases you?"

"I agree to tell you. I wear this mask tonight because I am taking a surreptitious leaf out of my book of cares."

"You are, then, seeking a diversion?"

"Nothing more or less. Do not flatter yourself that there is anything personal or romantic on my side. I am bored."

"I am wholly in your hands," he said, "and they are very beautiful hands."

"Is there anything more beautiful than a cat's paw when the claws are hidden? Never judge a woman by her hands." Nevertheless she buried her hands in the depths of a down pillow. She had forgotten her rings. She slipped them off and managed to hide them.

"I promise to remember. Your letters"—he began diffidently. Where the deuce was his tongue? Was he to be tongued tied all the evening before this Columbine, who, with the aid of her mask, was covertly laughing at his awkwardness?

"My letters? A woman often writes what she will not say and says what she will not write. Did you not ask me to disillusion you?"

"Yes, but softly, softly. I begin to believe one thing—you brought me here to teach me a lesson. Gentlemen should never use the personal column."

"Nor should ladies read it. I am not saving any mercy for myself!" with laughter.

"Shall I begin with my past?"

"Something less horrifying, if you please!"

"I object to the word nice," he said. "I should have preferred milksop! Hadn't you better try some new kind of torture?"

This time her laughter was relaxed and joyful. And somehow Hillard felt more at ease. He was growing accustomed to the mask. He stretched his legs and fingered his nether lip.

"Have you not somewhere an invisible cloak?"

"I had one that night, which nature lent me," she answered readily. "I was so invisible to you that I heard the policeman call out your name. I thank you for insisting that I was not a chorus lady."

Here was a revelation which accounted for many things. "I haven't been very fortunate so far in this adventure."

"That is rank ingratitude. I am of the opinion that fortune has highly favored you."

"But the mask—the mask! If you heard the policeman call my name you must have heard him speak of one Leddy Lightfinger."

"I did, indeed. And is it not possible that I am that very person?"

Hillard dropped his hand toward his watch. "Why do you hate Italy?"

She sat straight, and what little he could see of her mouth had hardened.

"There will be no retrospection this evening, if you please," her voice rather metallic.

TO BE CONTINUED.

AMENDMENT A DRAG ON THE DEMOCRATS

Candidates Weighted Down By Measure On Which Party Is Divided.

When the Democratic bosses thrust the amendment on the party the claim was made by a number of the leaders that the advocacy of or opposition to the measure would not be regarded as an indication of party loyalty. This apparently is not the case.

There is a tendency in many quarters to hold up to ridicule Democrats opposed to the amendment on the score that they are "not Democrats." In some instances the rank partisans of the amendment will doubtless by their zeal drive into the Republican camp men whose original intention was to vote the Democratic ticket.

The amendment question is embarrassing to the Democratic candidates, who first of all are anxious to be elected, regardless of whether the amendment is adopted or defeated. This applies to men running for every office. It is not the candidates who charge other Democrats with "not being Democrats" because they are anxious to get the votes. The gentlemen who set themselves up as judges of the status of one's Democracy are those who go along like sheep with the party "organization" or expect something from it.

Some of the candidates—and those aspiring to the highest and most important offices—have pleaded with their friends not to come out openly against the amendment on the score that public opposition to the measure would injure the Democratic ticket. Especially in the case of Democrats of independent proclivities and who are supposed to have influence in the community are these pleadings made by the men aspiring to office. A number of independent Democrats who usually come out in the open in a political campaign are keeping quiet this fall regarding the amendment. "I am opposed to it," they will say, "but I want to see So and So elected on the Democratic ticket, and I decided not to come out publicly against the measure."

When Senator Smith and some of the other leaders insisted upon making the amendment an issue there was a protest in the party. The candidates for the offices have the real burden to bear. There is probably not one of them that has the slightest idea the amendment will pass, while all of them, in Baltimore city at least, are weighted down with the measure as a handicap. The amendment is at least embarassing to the city candidates and a load for them to carry.

RAYNER SLANDERS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The latest slander from Isidor Rayner, Democratic United States Senator and advocate-in-chief of the Straus disfranchising amendment, is to accuse the great Republican party of "Knownothingism" in 1856, the year of its birth as a factor in national politics. Emphasis is not always desirable, but when Mr. Isidor Rayner, the Baltimore Sun, and the hired spellbinders of the Democratic State machine charge the infant Republican party with the crime of "Knownothingism" they are all falsifiers of purest ray serene and the facts of history prove it. On June 17, 1856, the first national convention of the Republican party met in the City of Philadelphia and as its nominee for President of the United States named John C. Fremont, the great Indian fighter and romantic Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains. In the same year the national convention of the so-called "Knownothing" party met and nominated an entirely separate and distinct candidate for the presidency,—Millard Fillmore, of New York. This was the last nomination ever to be made by the "Knownothing" party, which thereupon passed from the stage of human events. What right then, has Isidor Rayner or anyone else to charge the Republican party with "Knownothingism?" In very truth, Mr. Rayner might as well accuse the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley of being the inventor of original sin.

But Mr. Rayner pilots the rakish craft of the Democratic franchise pirates over the perilous waters of a mined harbor when he reverses the flight of time and appeals to the records of history, for this task, commenced by Rayner, the Republican party will finish. In its cradle in 1856 and defeated in that year's election four years later the Republican party, grown to a giant of huge proportions, swept the country from coast to coast and elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States. It became the shield and buckler of the Federal Union, to defend which from the attacks of traitors it placed in the field 2,672,336 men, who did the glorious work of heroes on countless bloody battlefields,—Shiloh, Cold Harbor, Chickamauga, Seven Oaks, the Wilderness, Antietam, Gettysburg, —and a host of others from Manassas to Appomattox. The millions of brave men who answered the call of a Republican president for troops to stamp out rebellion are swiftly passing on to their eternal rest and the bivouac of the dead but their souls are marching on, and though driven out of the South the Republican party still lives.

We have said that the Republican party stood for the Union, fought for the Union and saved the Union. But Mr. Isidor Rayner thinks this was a slight and trivial thing. He disposes of it by charging the great Republican party with "Knownothingism". To support his baseless accusations he goes to history, and we are right there with him to assist him, in our poor weak way, in his historical investigation and research. Now that you have gone back to war times, tell us Mr. Rayner, what was the attitude of the Democratic party toward the preservation of the Union? What did the national Democratic party want to do while the great rebellion still raged in all its fury? We do not believe that Mr. Rayner will care to answer this question, and we will therefore do him the kindness to answer it for him by handing him a plank from the national platform of the Democratic party adopted by it in the dark days of the Civil War. The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago on Aug. 29, 1864, and proclaimed its cardinal plank to the people in the following language:

"That this Democratic national convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that after four year of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, the public welfare demands that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Thus the Democratic party was willing to desert the nation in the hour of its need. And in the meantime the mighty hosts of Republicanism were singing the songs of victory and freedom by a million campfires and demanding at the point of the bayonet the "unconditional surrender" of their country's enemies.

Since Mr. Rayner, in the perfection of his folly and the quintessence of his asininity, sees fit to go back to the days of the rebellion the keepers of the Republican faith will go back with him and guide his footsteps and see that he does not lose the trail in his oratorical wanderings in the misty past. There may be balm in Gilead, but there is none in the history of their country for the Democratic party. What would have become of the country if the national Democracy had had its way in 1864? What will become of the State of Maryland and the Republican party if the Democracy has its way today and succeeds in passing the Straus amendment? Answer these questions for yourselves, Republican voters. You can do it as well as we can. As to the iniquitous Straus disfranchising amendment, defeat it, and again defeat it, and along with it make the lesson certain, sweeping and unforgettable by defeating every nominee on the Democratic ticket. This way and this way only does safety lie.

Certified to the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

Office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, October 20, 1909.

The nominations hereinafter mentioned and the sub-joined proposed Constitutional Amendment, have been filed with or certified to this Board under the official ballot, arranged in the form and order below set forth.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY VOTE FOR ONE		
JOSHUA W. HERING WESTMINSTER. MD.	DEMOCRATIC	
RICHARD A. HARRIS BALTIMORE. MD.	PROHIBITION	
MARK JACKSON BALTIMORE. MD.	SOCIALIST	
FRANK E. WILLIAMS ELKTON. MD.	REPUBLICAN	

FOR CHIEF JUDGE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT VOTE FOR ONE		
ANDREW HUNTER BOYD CUMBERLAND. MD.	DEMOCRATIC	
HARVEY H. COOPER HAGERSTOWN. MD.	SOCIALIST	
D. LINDLEY SLOAN CUMBERLAND. MD.	REPUBLICAN	

FOR STATE SENATOR VOTE FOR ONE		
THOMAS J. JOHNSON	DEMOCRATIC	
GEORGE L. MICHAELS	PEOPLES	
HARVEY J. SPEICHER	REPUBLICAN	

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES VOTE FOR TWO		
JACOB J. BENDER	DEMOCRATIC	
DECOURSEY E. BOLDEN	REPUBLICAN	
J. ELBERT CHAPPELL	REPUBLICAN	
HARVEY N. CUPPETT	PEOPLES	
CHARLES M. MILLER	DEMOCRATIC	
WILLIAM T. STANTON	PEOPLES	

FOR SHERIFF VOTE FOR ONE		
BROWNING		

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT to amend Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said Amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section one of said Article one.

SEC. 1. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for two years and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City or of the county in which he may offer to vote for one year next preceding the election, and who, moreover, is duly registered as a qualified voter as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State, and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote, for one year next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Every male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be, first: a person who, on the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State, or of any other State of the United States, wherein he then resided; or second: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or third: a foreign-born citizen of the United States naturalized between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article; or fourth: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or fifth: a person who, in the presence of the officers of registration, shall, in his own hand-writing, with pen and ink, without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever, and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration, make application to register correctly, stating in such application his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, the name or names of his employer or employers, if any, at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, county or city and district or precinct in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and of the Mayor of Baltimore City, if the applicant resides in Baltimore City, or of one of the County Commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides; and any person who is unable to comply with the aforegoing requirements as to making application for registration in his own hand-writing, solely because he is physically disabled from so doing; or sixth: a person, or the husband of a person, who at the time of his application for registration, is a bona fide owner of real or personal property in an amount of not less than five hundred dollars, is assessed therefor on the tax-books of the City of Baltimore or of one of the counties of this State, has been such owner and so assessed for two years next preceding his application for registration; shall have paid and shall produce receipts for the taxes on said property for said two years and shall at the time of his application make affidavit before the officers of registration that he is, or that he is the husband of the person who is the bona fide owner of the property so assessed to him or her, as the case may be, and that he or she has been such owner for two years next preceding his application.

No person not qualified under some one of the above clauses shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter or be entitled to vote. Every written application to be registered, presented to the officers of registration by any person applying to be registered under the above fifth clause, shall be carefully preserved by said officers of registration and shall be produced in any Court, if required, as hereinafter provided.

The affidavit of any applidant for registration, duly made to the officers of registration or in Court, that he, the applicant, is a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as aforesaid, or that he has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, as aforesaid, or his affidavit upon information or belief that he is a descendant of a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or that he is a descendant of a person who who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, shall be prima facie evidence of any of said facts so sworn to.

A wilfully false statement upon the part of any applicant for registration in relation to any of the matters aforesaid shall be perjury, and punishable as perjury is punished by the laws of this State.

Any person who feels aggrieved by the action of any board of officers of registration in refusing to register him as a qualified voter, or in registering any disqualified person, may at any time, either before or after the last session of the board of officers of registration, but not later than the Tuesday next preceding the election, file a petition, verified by affidavit, in the Circuit Court of the county in which the cause of complaint arises, or, if the cause of complaint arises in Baltimore City, in any court of common law jurisdiction in said city, setting forth the grounds of his application and asking to have the action of the board of officers of registration corrected. The court shall forthwith set the petition for hearing and direct summons to be issued requiring the board of officers of registration complained against in said petition to attend at the hearing in person or by counsel, and where the object of the petition is to strike off the name of any person summons shall also be issued for such person, which shall be served by the sheriff within the time therein designated; and said several courts shall have full jurisdiction and power to review the action of any board of officers of registration and to grant or withhold, as it may deem lawful and proper, the relief prayed for in the premises.

In determining whether any person who applied to be registered under the above fifth clause of this section was or was not entitled to be registered under said fifth clause, the court shall require the board of officers of registration complained against to produce the written application prepared and submitted by such person at the time he presented himself for registration to said board of officers of registrarion, and upon said written application the court shall determine whether or not said person, when he presented himself for registration, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause, and that said person was not disqualified under any other provision of this Article of the Constitution to be registered upon the books of registry in question, then the court shall order said person to be registered as a qualified voter, but if the court shall determine that said written application of said person failed to comply with the requirements of said fifth clause, or that he was in any other respect under this Article of the Constitution disqualified to be registered upon

D. M. MASON, President, CLARENCE V. GUARD, SAMUEL LAWTON,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland.

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE OF ELECTION

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 20, 1909

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Election and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of Chapter 392 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1896, and amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901 and 1902, an election will be held in the Several Districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY,
The 2nd Day of November, 1909,

for the purpose of balloting for—

One person for Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland;

One person for Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland;

One person for State Senator to represent Garrett county in the Maryland State Senate;

Two persons for Delegates to represent Garrett county in the Maryland House of Delegates;

One person for Sheriff of Garrett county;

One person for County Treasurer of Garrett County;

Two persons for County Commissioners of Garrett county;

One person for Clerk to the County Commissioners of Garrett county;

One person for County Surveyor of Garrett county;

For the Constitutional Amendment, Against the Constitutional Amendment, said proposed amendment to the Constution of the State of Maryland being as follows:

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT to amend Section one of Article one, title, "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section one of Article one, title "Elective Franchise," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in place and stead of Section one of said Article one.

SECTION 1. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upward, who has been a resident of the State for two years and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City or of the county in which he may offer to vote, for one year next preceding the election, and who, moreover, is duly registered as a qualified voter as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote, in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State, and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote, for one year next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

Every male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be first: a person who, on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State, or of any other State in the United States, wherein he then resided; or second: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or third: a foreign born citizen of the United States naturalized between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article; or fourth: a male descendant of such last mentioned person; or fifth: a person who, in the presence of the officers of registration, shall in his own handwriting, with pen and ink, without any aid, suggestion or memorandum whatsoever, and without any question or direction addressed to him by any of the officers of registration, make application to register correctly, stating in such application his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, the name or names of his employer or employers, if any, at the time and for the next two years preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, county or city district in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and of the Mayor of Baltimore City, if the applicant resides in Baltimore City, or of one of the County Commissioners of the county in which the applicant resides; and any person who is unable to comply with the aforegoing requirements as to making application for registration in his own handwriting, solely because he is physically disabled from so doing; or sixth: a person, or the husband of a person, who at the time of his application for registration, is a *bona fide* owner of real or personal property in an amount of not less than five hundred dollars, is assessed therefor on the taxbooks of Baltimore City or of one of the counties of this State, has been such owner and so assessed for two years next preceding his application for registration; shall have paid and shall produce receipts for the taxes on said property for said two years and shall at the time of his application make affidavit before the officers of registration that he is, or that he is the husband of the person who is the *bona fide* owner of the property so assessed to him or to her, as the case may be, and that he or she has been such owner for two years next preceding his application.

No person not qualified under some one of the above clauses shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter or be entitled to vote. Every written application to be registered, presented to the officer of registration by any person applying to be registered under the fifth clause, shall be carefully preserved by said officers of registration and shall be produced in any court, if required, as hereinafter provided.

The affidavit of any applicant for registration, duly made to the officer of registration or in court, that he, the applicant, is a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as aforesaid, or that he has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this article, as aforesaid, or his affidavit upon information and belief that he is a descendant of a person who was entitled to vote on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or that he is a descendant of a person who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States between the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine and the date of the adoption of this section of this Article, shall be *prima facie* evidence of any of said facts so sworn to.

A wilfully false statement upon the part of any applicant for registration in relation to any of the matters aforesaid shall be perjury, and punishable as perjury is punished by the laws of the State.

Any person who feels aggrieved by the action of any board of officers of registration in refusing to register him as a qualified voter, or in registering any disqualified person may at any time, either before or after the last session of the board of officers of registration, but not later than the Tuesday next preceding the election, file a petition, verified by affidavit, in the Circuit Court for the county in which the cause of complaint arises, or, if the cause of complaint arises in Baltimore City, in any court of common law jurisdiction in said city, setting forth the grounds of his application and asking to have the action of the board of officers of registration corrected. The court shall forthwith set the petition for hearing and direct summons to be issued requiring the board of officers of registration complained against in said petition to attend at the hearing in person or by counsel, and where the object of the petition is to strike off the name of any person, summons shall also be issued for such person, which shall be served by the sheriff within the time therein designated; and said several courts shall have full jurisdiction and power to review the action of any board of officers of registration and to grant or withhold, as it may deem lawful and proper, the relief prayed for in the premises.

In determining whether any person who applied to be registered under the above fifth clause of this section was or was not entitled to be registered under said fifth clause, the court shall require the board of officers of registration complained against to produce the written application prepared and submitted by such person at the time he presented himself for registration to said board of officers of registration, and upon said written application the court shall determine whether or not said person, when he presented himself for registration, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause; and if the court shall determine that said written application, so prepared and submitted by said person, complied with the requirements of said fifth clause, and that said person was not disqualified under any other provision of this Article of the Constitution to be registered upon the books of registry in question, then the Court shall order said person to be registered as a qualified voter but if the court shall determine that said written application of said person failed to comply with the requirements of said fifth clause, or that said person was in any other respect under this Article of the Constitution disqualified to be registered upon the books of registry in question, then the court shall order that said person shall not be registered upon said books of registry.

The court may enforce any order by attachment for contempt in said cause; neither party shall have any right of removal; exception may be taken to any ruling of the court at the hearing of said cases and an appeal shall be allowed to the Court of Appeals as in other cases; all such appeals shall be taken within five days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be heard and decided by the Court of Appeals upon the original papers, or otherwise, as the Court of Appeals may by rule prescribe, as soon as may be practicable.

The General Assembly shall have power to provide more fully by legislation not inconsistent with this section of this Article for the hearing and determination of all such cases.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next General Election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved February 25, 1908.

In accordance with a certificate filed with us by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, stating that in accordance with Chapter 281, Section 206E, Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1908, stating that a petition signed by more than fifty voters and taxpayers in Election District No. 8 of Garrett county, Maryland, there will appear on the official ballot for said District No. 8, a proposition for an additional levy of ten cents on each one hundred dollars upon the total taxable basis of said District No. 8, for the repair and improvements of the roads in said District No. 8.

The polls of said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be closed at 6 o'clock P. M., when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 161.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction by a Judge of any Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense—one half the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District No. 1, Swanton—In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District No. 2, Friendsville—In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District No. 3, Grantsville—In the Old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District No. 4, Bloomington—In Andrew Mullen's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District No. 5, Accident—In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District No. 6, Sang Run—In the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District No. 7, Oakland—In the Old Court House in the town of Oakland.

Election District No. 8, Ryan's Glade—In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District No. 9, Johnson's—In the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Pike.

Election District No. 10, Deer Park—In the building owned by Charles R. Savage in the town of Deer Park.

Election District No. 11, The Elbow—At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District No. 12, Bittinger—In the Storeroom of G. W. Engle in the town of Bittinger.

Election District No. 13, Kitzmillersville—In the Bank Hall in Kitzmillersville.

Election District No. 14, Oakland—In the Matthews Building on Alder street in the town of Oakland.

D. M. MASON, Pres't,
CLARENCE V. GUARD,
SAMUEL LAWTON,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, Clerk.

Farm for Sale.

I offer my farm in District No. 4 for sale. It contains 172 acres, one-third under fence and about forty acres cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and 10 pear trees are on the place. Well watered and is two and a-half miles from the B. & O. R. R. About 200,000 feet of oak timber and 1,000 ties may be cut from the woodland. Terms will be made to suit purchaser.

DAVID T. MICHAEL,
Swanton, Md.

Dinner on Election Day.

The members of the Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. church, will serve dinner and supper on election day in the east room of the Litzinger building on Second street. All are invited.

AMENDMENT HAS NOT ONE GOOD FEATURE

Why Leading Citizens Oppose the Proposition.

From the Baltimore American:

As the election draws near the sentiment against the proposed disfranchisement amendment becomes more pronounced and leading citizens who are not allied with any political party become most impressed with the necessity of exposing its outrageous provisions.

Dr. Nathan Herman analyzes the measure and finds that the third and fourth clauses admit foreign-born citizens to a limited extent, excluding the greater portion of that class.

Rev. P. A. Heilman holds that as long as this country has an unrestricted ballot, every citizen should be entitled to the privilege of voting.

Mr. Frank G. Boyd declares that the Democratic managers in their zeal to deprive the negro of his vote, have drawn up a law that will effect 25 per cent. of the whites as well.

Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttmacher says it is a hopeful sign for popular government that men of all classes and conditions are opposed to the measure which bears upon its face the stamp of narrow politics.

Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham believes that the Democratic machine is striking at the franchise rights of many good citizens in their endeavor to prevent the black man from voting.

Mr. Tanchum Siberman considered it an insult to his intelligence when asked whether he favored the amendment.

Mr. Bernard Cline said he knew a number of foreigners who would be desirable citizens and who in the event of the passage of this amendment would be disfranchised.

Dr. Nathan Herman, the specialist and a well known physician, denounces the amendment in unmeasured terms. Said he:

"The proposed amendmen' to the Constitution of the State relating to the suffrage deserves a most emphatic rejection at the hands of the voters. It possesses not one redeeming feature. Designed for the sole purpose of fastening the rule of the notorious ring of Democratic politicians upon the state, it teems with inhuman and un-American features and would commit the state to such a policy in respect to suffrage qualifications as to place it behind all others in the United States and in the world. Its arrogant and tyrannical sponsors pretend that they could bulldoze the Supreme Court of the country to believe that it does not violate the Fifteenth Amendment, in that it is not aimed at the negro, while at the present time they vainly try to explain, though of course this is an impossible feat, that it would accomplish exclusively this very thing. Surely they are entitled to membership in the Ananias Club unless possibly their seemingly unconscious and childlike hypocrisy would not exclude them from an organization of such comparatively honorable people.

"The first and second clauses would raise up and foster a pr vileged class, ignorant and presumptive, who would be insufferably arrogant and presumably proud of their ignorance.

"The third and fourth clauses would admit foreign-born citizens to the suffrage to a very limited extent and exclude the greater portion of that useful element in the councils and progress of the state. I wish to state right here that it is mostly to this element and its civic virtues and activities in the past that much of the progress of the state and its present enlightenment is due, that enlightenment which will surely encompass not only the defeat of the proposed amendment, but also the retirement of all who have had anything to do with it.

"The fifth is the so-called educational test, which is no educational test at all, and even if it were it would be impossible, because it is not intended to be applied to all and would assist, if it were really an educational test, in promoting and fostering, the ignorance of those whom it is proposed to exempt from its operation.

"But not being a test of education does not serve to make it any the less objectionable, even if it were applied to all candidates for the suffrage. It is only a detestable trick, conforming in this respect to the rest of the proposal. Its requirements are beyond the capabilities of even the most erudite of the amendment's advocates, and this is not intended as a reflection on their erudition. The only way they can retain their right to vote is by being exempt from its operation, according to one or more of the first four provisions, or by acquiring the suffrage under the last or property qualification.

"This last is at least as bad as any of the others, if not worse. Every resident is naturally and of necessity a contributor to the state's income. When he pays rent he pays taxes. When he buys any article in a store he pays rent and consequently taxes. He would be a wise one indeed if he could live in a community and escape paying his share of the public burden. What the wife's property qualification means I confess that I am unable to guess, unless it is meant to foster matrimonial adventure, which may be a very entertaining and diverting feature and may relieve the dead level of a tyrannized and brutalized community, which this would certainly become if we are foolish enough to accept such an amendment."

"Why am I opposed to the Straus amendment?" said Rev. P. A. Heilman, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, when asked for his reasons for opposing the measure. "Because," he continued, "it is unconstitutional, un-American and unreasonable. Every citizen of the United States is entitled to a vote, no matter what his ancestry, color or previous condition. That is the unalienable right of every American citizen. He must, of course, be registered and pay his taxes, then he is entitled to the suffrage.

"As long as this country has an unrestricted ballot, right and justice demand that every citizen have the privilege of voting.

"I am in favor of a limited suffrage on general principles, one not aimed at any class but the unworthy. Every man or woman who pays tax ought to have the right to say who shall expend that money and how. Taxation without representation was the cause of the greatest war this nation ever had.

"Until the nation has a universal restricted ballot it is unfair for any state to forbid any qualified voter the right of suffrage. We glory in our freedom; that any man may do what he pleases in this land as long as he pleases to do right. To vote is one of the sweetest privileges of an American, and no man or party has a right to bar any man entitled to a vote by the national Constitution from this privilege."

Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttmacher, rabbi of the Madison Avenue Hebrew Temple, made a vigorous denouncement of the proposed constitutional amendment, which he believes will be overwhelmingly defeated. "That the voice of the people is the voice of God," said Dr. Guttmacher, "will be clearly proven by the overwhelming defeat of the disfranchising amendment. It is a hopeful sign for popular government that men of all classes and conditions, native as well as foreign-born, are bitterly opposed to the measure, which bears upon its surface the stamp of narrow party politics. Maryland, one of the first colonies to declare for equal rights, dare not be faithless to her glorious past by discriminating against any class, as would be the case if the amendment passed."

Frank G. Boyd, secretary of the Interstate Builders and Traders' Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia, denounces the proposed Straus amendment as a measure that will deprive at least 25 per cent. of the white voters of their right of franchise. Speaking of it several days ago he said: "The Straus amendment is an iniquitous measure and ought by all means to be defeated. In fact, I hope that it will be beaten by at least 50,000 majority, so it will be dead for all time. In their zeal to try and deprive the negro of his right to vote the Democratic managers have drawn up a law that will affect about 25 per cent. of the white voters as well. The memory or educational test, as it is called, can scarcely be complied with by the average voter, as has been shown on different occasions by intelligent and learned men. The measure gives entirely too much authority to the election officials and should be killed."

Mr. William A. Buckingham, president of the Buckingham Brothers Cigar Company, 405 West Baltimore street, expressed himself as being unalterably against the proposed Straus suffrage amendment. Mr. Buckingham said: "I take every opportunity of expressing myself as being heartily opposed to the proposed suffrage amendment. I am working for its defeat with every spare moment of my time; not at public meetings with a brass band, but quietly among my friends and acquaintances. I have gone so far as to ask my traveling men, who are on the road, to arrange their routes so that they may be in Baltimore on election day to vote against the proposed amendment as a personal favor to me.

"The amendment is an iniquitous measure, and although I have never been active in politics I will do anything in my power to aid those fighting against the measure. I do not believe that it is directed against the black man alone, but think it is a subterfuge behind which politicians are hiding and by which they intend to disfranchise many good citizens who are entitled to their right of suffrage. I am unalterably opposed to the measure, not only on some of its clauses, but in its entirety. I think its principle is wholly wrong and my efforts will be against it."

Mr. Tanchum Sibermen, of Siberman & Todes, wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions, Hanover and German streets, when asked whether or not he had formed an opinion on the amendment, said: "I certainly have, and will speak on that measure on next Sunday afternoon."

Upon being asked: "Will you speak for or against the amendment?" his reply was: "When you ask me if I am going to speak for the amendment you insult my intelligence." Mr. Siberman said that he was working for the defeat of the amendment, and that on Sunday next he would talk against its adoption at the meeting in the Princess Theater, on East Baltimore street, which will be held under the auspices of the Jewish Nonpartisan Anti-Amendment League.

Mr. Bernhard Cline, a lawyer, with offices in the Heffman Building on East Lexington street, who is known as an independent voter, and who has supported the Democratic ticket on several occasions, said: "I have a number of reasons for opposing the proposed suffrage amendment. I am a believer in universal suffrage. If passed, the amendment will create a one-party government in the state, a party whose control would be undisputed. I believe that when one party comes into absolute control, it is bound to become corcupt.

"If carried, the measure would create aristocracy. I am opposed to any qualification being put on the right to vote unless it is applied to all classes, and the proposed amendment does not carry out this idea. I am opposed to it because those foreigners who were not naturalized before the passage of such a measure, would be put in a class separate from others. I know a large number of foreigners who have come here within the past four or five years, who would make desirable citizens, and who, in case of the passage of such an amendment, would be jeopardized and their right to vote questioned.

"I do know and always have opposed any property qualification. Under such a qualification many honest citizens may be deprived of their vote, while rascals and drunkards, who may happen to be assessed $500 would have the unquestioned right of franchise.

"The general tendency throughout the world today is to extend, rather than to confine suffrage, and this feeling is exactly opposite to the desire of the framers of the amendment. In any real free country suffrage must be universal."

Obituary.

Mr. John Harned, of Oakland, Md., was born in Harnedsville, Somerset county, Pa., February 14, 1825, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Porter, at Montezuma, Iowa, October 11, 1909, at the age of 83 years, 7 months and 28 days.

He was of a family of seven children, three sisters and four brothers, one sister and two brothers living. He was married three times and was the father of six children, five by the first union and one by the second. Those living are Mrs. John H. Porter, Montezuma, Iowa; Mrs. H. P. Brown, Davenport, Iowa; Chas. Harned, Norfolk, Neb.; J. E. Harned, Oakland, Md.

In 1864 Mr. Harned moved to West Liberty, Iowa, where he resided for a number of years and where his first wife died and was buried. After this he moved to Maryland where he had resided since. A few months ago he with his wife came to Iowa for his health and for a time was benefitted, and they came to Montezuma on a visit where, on October 1st, he was stricken with paralysis which terminated his life. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over seventy years and died believing that the faithful receive their reward in the life to come.

Funeral services were held at the J. H. Porter home at 7:30 this evening, conducted by the Rev. H. F. Gilbert, pastor of the M. E. church of this place.

At his request the remains will be taken to West Liberty, Iowa, where he will be laid to rest by the side of his first wife. Relatives present at the funeral and attending the remains to West Liberty were: Mrs. John Harned, Mrs. H. P. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Porter. Other relatives are expected to join them at West Liberty.—Montezuma Republican, Oct. 15.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. Pierce has purchased the Mulford cottage, next to the Romney cottage, and is making extensive improvements thereon. Mr. M. M. Schrock has charge of the work.

Supt. and Mrs. Davis will leave the Park Saturday evening for Baltimore where the Doctor goes to vote and Mrs. Davis will remain there during the winter.

Mrs. Annan and daughter, of St. Louis, are still with us, enjoying the splendid fall weather on the mountain.

The glade front west of the board walk has been ditched and is now being plowed preparatory to seeding to oats and grass.

Rathbun Sons are complimented for the improved appearance of their office building.

They also have under advisement the erection of a number of neat cottages in Loch Lynn to meet the demands of that thriving town caused by the introduction of natural gas.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday evening at 7.30 by the pastor.

Rev. H. E. Friend was a visitor here this week.

Miss Dillie Hagans left this morning for Morgantown. She expects to return to the Park about the holidays.

Mrs. Hutchinson left for her winter home in Parkersbgrg this morning.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.
C. J. NEWMAN.

CALLS AMENDMENT PERJURY INCENTIVE

Dr. Morgan Denounces It at Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

That the grandfather clause of the proposed Straus suffrage amendment is a premium on perjury was declared last Thursday by Dr. J. O. Spencer, president of Morgan College, in an address to the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting in Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The Moral Aspects of the Proposed Disfranchisement" was the topic of Dr. Morgan's address. The Preachers' Meeting is composed of all the Methodist ministers of the city. Rev. B. F. Devries presided Thursday.

"Political powers," said Dr. Morgan, "must act in harmony with God's moral law. Christ Himself included all human relations in "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you." I propose to measure this amendment by the Christian standard; by this standard which Christ set up anew, but which God had already set up in the hearts of men.

"You know only too well the terms of the amendment. Is there any trace of the Golden Rule in it? What rule of right is there in allowing a man to vote just because his father or his grandfather had a right to vote on a fixed date—January 1, 1869? How do you know and can you prove that your father or grandfather had such a right. You must swear that he had this right at a certain fixed time. Is this not a premium on perjury?

"Then, too, many of our colored friends of mixed blood might be able to make affidavit that their white fathers had a right to vote on January 1, 1869. What will be done with this class?

"As to the naturalization clause, there is no provision in that clause for those who will become naturalized after November 2, 1909. They will be obliged to take the educational test. Is this fair and just?

"The terms of the educational test are well known to you. Not one man in a hundred could pass it. But there is a loophole. Those physically disabled may be excused from the writing test. The candidate for voting may say 'I left my spectacles at home and cannot see to write.' He may be excused for physical disability though the most powerful spectacles would not enable him to write because he could not. Another candidate not so friendly with the registration officials may not be excused. Is this moral, safe and fair?

"But all this fraud and trickery would be put in the Constitution to debauch the political life of the people for generations. If successful in getting rid of the negro vote now, what is to prevent the getting rid of any vote in the path of the gang?

"Today disfranchise for color; tomorrow for creed; next day for cash or lack of cash. Do this and you will create a political oligarchy based on hereditary voting privilege, stifle criticism, destroy the power of the independent voter; then goodby to our representative form of government. Yet this is morality."

MERRILL.

The barn dance given at David Warnick's Saturday evening, was quite a success, there being fourteen couples present. Games and dancing were the features of the evening. Mr. George McIntyre and Miss Clara Michael took the prize, a fine cake, which they shared with their less fortunate companions. A bounteous supper was served at 12 o'clock, after which the merry-makers departed for their homes.

Mr. Max Broadwater, while returning from Peter Bittinger's, near Avilton, Saturday night, was slightly injured. His horse became frightened at an automobile standing at the residence of Samuel Wiland and ran away, throwing him out of his buggy and breaking three ribs. Dr. Bowen, of Grantsville, was summoned and rendered aid.

Burkhart Bros., of New York, presented their new play, "Wild Fire," to a large and appreciative audience in the Merrill Opera House, Wednesday evening. There will be another production next Saturday, Oct. 30, entitled "The Runaway."

A quiet and pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Pine Swamp, last Sunday evening. The principals were Mr. Milton Railey, of Bittinger, and Miss Effie Warnick. They immediately left for Piedmont, where they took train No. 3 Monday morning for Chicago, where they will visit relatives. They expect to make their home in Lonaconing.

Mr. Gustell Duckworth was in this place last week repairing telephones.

Alon Broadwater and wife are visiting relatives in Lonaconing.

CHERRY TREE MEADOW

As we have not seen any items from our community for some time we will try and pen a few.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Mae Piper, with an enrollment of about thirty-eight scholars.

Mr. J. W. Knox went to Confluence last Friday to visit his brother Mahlon.

Mr. Simon Beachy moved into Mr. Mahlon Bender's residence last week.

Mr. John Ash has gone to Garrett, Pa., to see his brother who is ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. Bert Bittinger has rented Mr. D. J. Bender's farm.

The stork has visited Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ash; it's a girl.

Messrs. Jonas and Clarence Knox were visiting Mr. Simon Beachy last Sunday.

Miss Mae Bowman was calling on Miss Cora Knox last Friday.

FIRE BURNED HOME

That of Mrs. Gideon J. Ferguson at Elder Destroyed.

Fire on Tuesday, which had its origin from a defective flue, set on fire and completely destroyed the home of Mrs. Gideon J. Ferguson, widow of the late Rev. G. J. Ferguson, of Elder, this county.

The fire had gained such headway when it was discovered that it was impossible to save the building and the rapidity with which it was consumed prevented saving but few articles in the building. The loss is seriously felt by Mrs. Ferguson.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Preaching at 7:30 p. m. follow by an ordination of deacons.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Class meeting at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., every Sunday.
Everybody cordially invited.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Commissioners' Meeting.

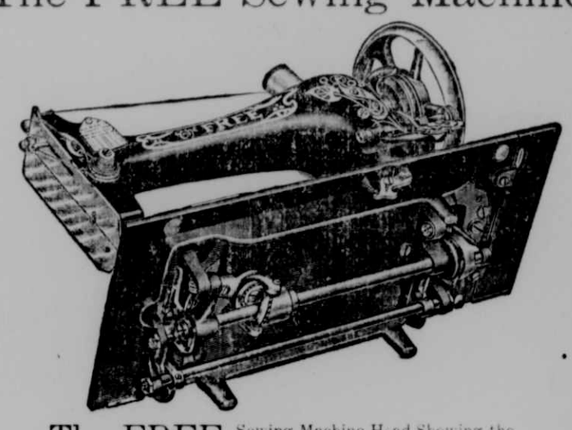
OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 14, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday Nov. 3, 1909,

to transact all routine business.
By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The FREE Sewing Machine



The FREE Sewing Machine Head Showing the Ball-Bearing Rotascillo Movement.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Sewing machines, like watches, can be bought at almost any price, and while you can buy machines at very low prices, we desire to say that we have sold machines for years as low as $10.00, $15.00 and $18.00, thus meeting the demand for cheap machines and foreign competition. The public is becoming better educated as to the fact that machines, like everything else, are only bought and sold according to their value, and many who buy cheap machines are inclined to exchange them for a high grade machine.

In taking the agency for the FREE machine we were led to do so on account of its many and valuable features, unlike any other machine, and for the high quality of its construction and quality of material used. While the price is the same as all high-grade machines, by contracting for a quantity, selling direct to the consumer without any expense, especially for cash, we are able to offer this high-grade machine for $25.00. We sold two lately to dressmakers, who claim they excel any machine they ever used. We also had an expert machinist to examine, try and test the machine in every way possible. He was unlimited in his report as to its high standing of mechanical construction and material used, its light running, the great variety of work and the satisfactory way all the attachments furnished could be used. It has unlimited guarantee for life time. What more can you ask? We invite one and all to examine the FREE machine now on exhibition at our store.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

Ask Our Agent

to give you the names of people who have used

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

You will recognize among them many prominent people of your locality, most of whom are doubtless your personal friends. Ask them their opinion of Davis', and we are sure you will use it.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

Order of Publication.

In the Matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, a Corporation.

No. 163 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The aforegoing petition, affidavit and exhibits having been read and considered, it is thereupon this 20th day of October, A. D., 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting as a Court of Equity, ordered that all persons interested in the Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, be and they are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D., 1909 why said corporation should not be dissolved on the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1909; provided this order be published in THE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of November, A. D., 1909.

M. L. KEEDY.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trust or harbor George William Male, a minor under my charge, who has left his home without just cause or provocation, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

3t A. J. KOLBFLEISCH.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909. NUMBER 36

SUPREME COURT TO END DISPUTE

Boundary Question Comes Down from Colonies.

Before the United States Supreme Court in Washington this week will be argued a case in which is involved jurisdiction over 600 square acres. The territory in dispute is claimed, respectively, by Maryland and West Virginia, the latter inheriting the claim from Virginia. For a century the famous boundary dispute has existed. For over half a century it has been before the courts.

The case will be argued for Maryland by Attorney General Isaac Lobe Straus; Mr. Edward H. Sincell, of Oakland, and Mr. William L. Rawls, of Baltimore. The testimony in the case covers 1,000 typewritten pages.

West Virginia, which is the defendant, will be represented by the attorney general of that State and by Mr. James E. Price, former speaker of the House of Delegates of the State.

The boundary dispute turns on the words, "ad verum meridianum prind fontis fluminis de Patowomack," meaning to the "true meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac river," which is the western boundary of the grant made by King Charles to the settlers of the Province of Maryland. The boundaries of the remaining three sides of the province have never been in doubt, but to this day the headwaters of the Potomac have been a disputed matter, and now the Supreme Court of the United States is called upon to decide it. In 1649 Charles II, then a fugitive in Holland, granted to Sir Thomas Culpepper and other gentlemen a vast tract of land lying between the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers. King Charles at that time might as well have granted Lord Culpepper the whole American continent, for he was in exile and it was easy to give away what he did not own. None of the gentlemen upon whom he bestowed the grant seemed to have taken it very seriously, and in the course of time the whole title became vested in Lord Culpepper, and the grant was ratified by James II.

It descended finally to Lord Fairfax, and one of his descendants finally took sufficient interest in the matter in 1745 to come to America and have his grant surveyed. The surveyors marked the northwestern limit of his grant, namely, what they claimed to be the headwaters of the Potomac, with the famous Fairfax stone, and from the Fairfax stone the line was run. As soon as Lord Baltimore heard that Lord Fairfax had made his survey and was selling land he called up his governor, Horatio Sharpe, to protest against Lord Fairfax's encroachment, and from that day to this the controversy has raged. Governor Sharpe laid the matter before the Maryland Council, and also wrote to Lord Fairfax, suggesting a new survey, but Lord Fairfax frankly declined, stating that the survey already made suited him perfectly. Governor Sharpe then dispatched a worthy man, Col. Thomas Cresap, a settler in the extreme west of the province, who knew the country well, and he made a sketch of the territory, showing that Lord Fairfax was encroaching on Maryland soil.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war the question was still unsettled, and then followed the endless interchange of letters between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Commonwealth of Maryland over the true definition and location of the headwaters of the Potomac. Virginia always insisted that all surveys and measurements of the boundary line must start from the Fairfax stone. Maryland could never concede this point, and so negotiations were invariably broken off.

In 1834 Maryland's patience was exhausted, and the attorney general of the State was directed to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States unless, pending the decision by that tribunal, Virginia would accept the suggestion made two years before for a joint commission. Virginia cleverly met this move by declaring that Maryland totally misunderstood the attitude of Virginia in 1832 if it believed that the State was unwilling to agree to a commission, and accordingly Maryland, being unwilling to let "any strained punctilio stand in the way of an amicable settlement," directed the attorney general to withdraw the suit. Once the suit was withdrawn Virginia's interest in the affair again lapsed. In 1852 Maryland, anxious to have a fixed boundary, offered to Virginia the appointment of commissioners to run a line due north from Fairfax stone, which line, when ratified by both legislatures, should be the boundary line. This was practically giving up the whole matter in controversy, and it seemed as if the contention was about to be settled at last.

By application to the federal government Lieut. N. Michler, an experienced engineer officer, ran a line from the Fairfax stone north to the Pennsylvania line. This line, when ratified by both legislatures, was to be the boundary. Maryland ratified the Michler line in March, 1860, but Virginia again dallied. The Assembly passed two resolutions, one providing for the erection of suitable monuments to mark the Michler line and another authorized the governor to send an agent to England to collect records and documentary evidence "tending to ascertain and establish the true lines of boundary between Virginia and the State of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland," indicating, apparently, that, although the Michler line had been run, Virginia still regarded the question of the boundary as unsettled. Certain it is that the Virginia Assembly never passed the act of ratification, and so Maryland was once more remitted to her original rights.

Then came the war of the Rebellion, the Wheeling convention and the birth of the new State of West Virginia. West Virginia is now included in the disputed territory, which is about 54 square miles in the present county of Preston. Again there followed a long series of correspondence between the governors and resolutions for the appointment of commissions, always unsatisfactory, until in 1892 the legislature of Maryland again instructed its attorney general to bring the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjustment. There it is today.

MEMBER HOUSE OF DELEGATES-ELECT



DECOURSEY E. BOLDEN.

STATE SENATOR-ELECT



HARVEY J. SPEICHER.

Garrett County Still in the Loyal Column

Every Candidate With One Exception Elected, By Good Majorities, Mr. A. G. Ross Leading With 775.

Straus Amendment Defeated By More Than 14,000

The Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, which is the canvassing board to go over and tabulate the returns of the election held in the county on Tuesday of this week, will meet at noon today and it will require several hours to go over the returns officially. The Republican has received sufficient figures, however, to prove beyond a doubt that the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of the candidate for County Surveyor, has been elected by majorities ranging from 168 to 775.

The county gives Mr. Frank E. Williams, Republican candidate for State Comptroller, more than 800 majority and recorded its condemnation of of the Straus amendment by a majority of 1000 or more against the measure. In the State the amendment was defeated by more than 14,000 add as the Republicans will have sufficient votes in the legislature this winter to prevent the enactment of another suffrage amendment the voters will not be compelled to again fight for their rights in 1911.

In the Judical District Judge Boyd, of Cumberland, was elected over D. Lindley Sloan by a majority of 472. Garrett county gave Sloan a majority of 154; Washington county gave Judge Boyd a majority of 689 and Allegany county contributed but 63 majority for Sloan.

The following majorities for the Republican candidates over those of the People's party are made from unofficial figures:

H. J. Speicher, for State Senate	409
J. E. Chappell, for House of Delegates	168
D. E. Bolden, for House of Delegates	461
Andrew Shartzer, Sheriff	254
Robert M. Friese, County Treasurer	714
D. M. Dixon, County Commissioner	597
W. M. Lowdermilk, County Commissioner	591
A. G. Ross, Clerk to Commissioners	775
Alex. C. Mason, People's party, for Surveyor	65

Maryland C. E. Union.

The twentieth Annual Convention of the Maryland Christian Endeavor Union which is to be held in Baltimore, November 9, 10, 11, at Northminister Presbyterian Church promises to be the largest attended Convention of this orginization ever held. Delegates from the counties are sending in their names the free homes offer closes on November first.

Special attention is being paid to the music, and on Wednesday evening, November 10, a Praise Service of Nations will be given by the great chorus under the leadership of Mr. Richard A. Harris. This will include the National music of the great Nations, China and Japan, along with the greater countries. Mr. F. H. Jacobs, of New York, a singer of international reputation will be present at all the sessions and will sing several solos.

The program committee are arranging for a feast of good things and expect to have the finest array of speakers that ever attended a local gathering.

Second Crop of Strawberries.

A second crop of strawberries is now being picked by Walter Trembley, of near Kingwood, Preston county, W. Va. He has about an acre yielding.

MY FIRST IMPRESSION OF TEXAS

What Mr. G. N. Steyer Thinks of the Great Texan Empire.

The following is an extract from an address delivered last Friday by Prof. Steyer, of the Training School, when called up on the above subject at a joint meeting of the literary societies:

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 14, about one hour before train time, I broke the news to my people, that I would start on the next train for the distant "land of the Sunny South." My baggage was quickly thrown together and tagged for Blooming Grove, Texas. After receiving a firm handclasp from my father and each of my brothers and a loving kiss and fond embrace from mother and sisters I boarded the west bound train.

As the train sped along the Potomac, in whose crystal waters and along whose vineclad shores I had spent so many happy hours, I cast just one glance back toward the old plantation. There among the spreading beeches stood the house, and on the front porch my people were watching the fast disappearing train. Just bevond were the old garden, the fruit laden orchard, and the green meadow. The long sloping pasture as it lay in the morning blaze of the autumn sun was gorgeously decorated with majestic goldenrod and purple asters which seemed to nod and bend and smile as they bade me a silent farewell. Farther still, reaching from the river's brim to the mountain steep, was the big forest, a relic of the primeval ages. I remembered how often I had chased the flying rabbit, wily fox, and the clumsy woodchuck through its shady depths; and how I had chopped the giant oak in whose hollow the wild bees had stored the nectar gathered from ten thousand honey yielding blossoms.

The little willow-fringed lake lay peaceably beside the roadway. This, the work of the long-departed beavers, but now inhabited by countless water reptiles, muskrats and cunning otters, had been the zoological gardens of my youth, and its fern plumed and moss carpeted shores had furnished me with sweet violets, fragrant lilies and countless other varieties of the choicest woodland flowers.

The train swept around a curve and I lost the fair picture, save in memory. As we passed from the open country into the rockribbed canyon region of the upper Potomac where nothing was visible except the vaulted sky, the foaming stream and the hemlock covered cliffs, I heaved a sigh, not of relief, for none of us leave the familiar scenes of our childhood days without feeling that we are going to miss them; nor was it of regret, for I knew that I was just leaving the flower-decked "hanging gardens" of the middle Atlantic States to come to the "oasis" of the great State of Texas, the Eden of America, so far as are concerned the beauty of the landscape, the productiveness of the soil, the healthiness of the climate and the congeniality of the people.

With the exception of one day's stopover at my old Alma Mater, the West Virginia Wesleyan, where I was greeted by a hundred warm friends, I made no stops of more than just a few minutes. We swept around, darted through and climbed over a thousand West Virginia hills; we crossed the beautiful plains of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri and passed slowly but safely through the wilds of the notorious Arkansas. And finally, just at the dawning of the fourth day, we were ushered into the eastern sand fields of the land of Texas. To me this kind of sand was a new variety. It floated around in the parched air as readily as a swarm of mountain mosquitos. It found lodgment in my eyes, nose, throat and lungs, much to my discomfort. If I were to recite to you my estimation of Texas at that time, you would all petition the next legislature to change the name of the State to Arkansas No. 2. But as I came southward, things began to look better, and by the time I reached the cotton belt proper, I was reconvinced, and more, I was sure that I was entering the agricultural garden spot of the world. And while covering the last fifteen miles of my journey, notwithstanding the discomfort that comes from being heavy laden inside and out with coal dirt, sand and Corsicana black soil dust, I could scarcely remain in my seat as the last rays of the sinking sun revealed to me the grandeur of the endless prairie with its alternate fields of corn and cotton. The next morning when I got my bearings and had viewed the situation over carefully, I found an ideal school town with an ideal school. Three days later I publicly declared (in your presence) that I believed that we had an ideal student body and excluding the male members an ideal faculty.

I feel very much at home here now, just as much so as though I had always lived here. I confess that at first I found it difficult to enjoy some of the Texas luxuries; for instance, to substitutd a thin pale solution of salts and lime for sparkling mountain water, screaming mosquitos for the wild birds' vesper hymn and knee deep sand for the lightly driven snow. But now all these things have taken on different and less dreadful dimensions. Already they form a part of the things that contribute most to my comfort and happiness I have learned that in spite of its temperature, taste, odor and color artesian well water is wholesome and healthy. I cannot close my eyes in peaceful slumbers until lulled to sleep by a long billed mosquito. Indeed each evening I "dope" my face and hands in anti-mosquito juice to encourage those sweet throated reptiles to sing rather than eat.

In all seriousness, I must say that my first impressions of Texas and especially of Blooming Grove, are most favorable. The people here possess some royal characteristics, the equal to which I have noticed in no other community in any state. Without exception, I find the people generous, intelligent and interesting in conversation and always with a cordial greeting whenever met, either on the street or in the public gatherings. The idea of work is the best founded here of any place of which I know. It was marvelous the other Saturday, when the president announced that there was work for any of the young men who wished to spend their holiday in that way, to see every male student come out and engage in honest toil. A great future is in store for a school and a State with such loyal and manly constituents.

MEMBER HOUSE OF DELEGATES-ELECT



J. ELBERT CHAPPEL.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

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The mystery lifted its head again. One does not hate a country without a strong and vital reason. Was Giovanni partly right, after all? Was this a kind of trap—a play to gain his interest? Was her singing under his window purely accidental?

"Will you not sing?" he asked. This was an inspiration. Music might assist in melting her new reserve.

"You recollect, then, that I possess a voice?"

"It is all I have to recollect. Tell me, whither is all this to lead?"

"To the door and into the fog again."

"On my word, I'm half inclined to believe you to be an anarchist or a red or something on that order."

"Put yourself at ease. I am neither Leddy Lightfinger nor a Socialist. There are no dynamite bombs in this house."

Her severity, her irony and her apparent lack of warmth were mere matters of calculation. Her plan was to inspire him with trepidation, to keep him always at arm's length, for his own safety as well as hers. She knew something of men. She was secretly



"The song you sang under my window."

pleased with his strong face and shapely head. The chin was square, but not heavy; the mouth humorous, kindly and firm; the nose bridged, and the brown eyes, sleepy, yet with latent fires, were really handsome. She was not afraid to be alone with him, nor was it really necessary to wear a mask. But the romance in her heart that she believed to be dead was not dead, only waiting to be rekindled.

"I will sing!"

"That is more than I dared to hope."

"What shall it be?" she asked.

"The song you sang under my window."

"But that is for the male voice!"

"You sang it very well nevertheless. I have a good memory too." He leaned forward, his arms crossed on his knees. Was there ever in all the world such an Arabian night?

She sang, but without that buoyant note of the first night. One after another he called out the popular airs of the old light operas. She had them all on her tongue's end.

Where had he seen that copy of Botticelli before? If only there was a little more light!

"Pardon me," he said. "You asked"—

She repeated her question, wondering what had drawn his attention.

"I like my grand opera after dinner. After dinner I shall want Verdi, Berlioz, Gounod."

"But after dinner I may not care to sing." She spoke in German.

He was not expecting this tongue. Besides, his German had never been a finished product. For all that, he made a passable reply.

"You speak as many languages as a Swiss hotel concierge."

"I wish I did. My mother had one idea in regard to my youth—I should speak four languages and eventually become a great diplomat. My mother had one of the loveliest voices. It was a joy to hear her speak, now Italian, now German, now French. We were great comrades. It was rare fun to go with her on an antique hunting expedition. They never fooled her nor got the better of her in a bargain."

She liked the way he spoke of his mother.

"But you," he said—"you are not Italian?"

She smiled.

Her fingers stirred over the keys again, and Grieg's "Papilion" fluttered softly from flower to flower.

after time she touched him, but with all his skill he could not break through her guard.

"And that interesting dissertation on the American gentleman?" she said icily.

"That's the trouble with posing as a moralist. One must live up to the



She deliberately drew a line across the center of the table.

precepts. Would you believe me if I told you that at the age of three and thirty I am still heart whole?"

She parried, "I trust you will not spoil that excellent record by making love to me." She reached for the matches, touched off one, watched it burn for a moment, extinguished it and then deliberately drew a line across the center of the tablecloth.

"Now, what might that represent?" he asked curiously.

"A line, Mr. Hillard. The moment you cross that line that moment you leave this house. On guard!"

"Come, that is not brave. You can retreat till your shoulders touch the mat, but I must stand this side of the line, unable to reach you. And you have the advantage of the mask besides. You are not a fair fencer."

"The odds should be in my favor. I am a woman. My wrist is not so strong as yours."

"Physically, of course, I may pass the line, to reach the salt, for instance. Will that be against the rules? You have put temptation in my path."

"Bid Satan get behind thee."

"I wish I knew the color of your eyes. Behind those holes I see nothing but points of fire, no color."

"They are blue. But supposing I wear this mask because my face is dreadfully scarred?"

"Vanity, yes; but scars, never. At least never so deep as you yourself can make. You wear that mask but out of mercy to me."

Once she rose and approached the window, slyly raising the mask and breathing deeply of the cold air which rushed in through the crevices. When she turned she found that he, too, had risen. He was looking at the steins, one of which he held in his hand. Moreover, he returned and set the stein down beside his plate.

"Tell me, why do you do that?" There was an anxious note in her voice.

"I have an idea. But let us proceed with the dinner. This salad"—

"I am more interested in the idea." She pushed aside the salad and took a sip of the ruby burgundy. Had he discovered something?

"May I smoke?" he asked.

"By all means."

He lighted a cigarette and put the case near the line.

"Do you enjoy a cigarette?"

"Sometimes," she answered. "But the idea"—

"Will you not have one?" He moved the case still nearer to the line.

She reached out a firm round white arm.

"One moment," he said. "Let us understand each other thoroughly."

"What do you mean?" her arm poised in midair.

"To touch a cigarette you must cross the line to this side."

She withdrew her arm slowly.

"I shall not smoke. If I crossed the line I should establish a dangerous precedent. And I must have that idea."

"The mirror over the piano confused me. I have seen it somewhere before. Then there is that old copy of Botticelli. The frame is familiar, but I could not place it. This stein, however!" He laughed. The laughter was boyish, even triumphant.

"Well, that stein?" She was now leaning across the table, her fingers tense on the cloth.

"I bought that stein two seasons ago. This is the Sandfords' place, and you are the veiled lady who has been riding Mrs. Sandford's favorite hunter in the park."

They stood up simultaneously. In a matter of this sort he was by far the quicker. In an instant he had caught her by the wrist, at the same time drawing her irresistibly round the table toward him.

"I must see your face. I shall never be at peace if I do not."

"Certainly you will never know any peace if you do. Be careful."

His free hand stole toward the strings of her mask. She moved not. His face was very close to hers now. If only she would struggle! He released her wrist.

"No; I haven't the courage. If I take that mask from your face it will be the end. And I do not want this ever to end. If you will not let me see your face of your own free will, so be it. I shall see it some day, mark me. Fate does not cross two paths in this manner without a purpose." He stepped back slowly. "You do not understand the lure of that mask."

"Perhaps I do. I am beginning to admire your self control, Mr. Hillard. But I am tired now, and I must ask you to go."

"Once more, will you let me see your face?"

"No. If, as you say, fate intends for us to meet again you will see it. But I have my doubts. So it is my will to pass out of your life as completely as though I had never entered it—from one fog into another. No, I am not a happy woman. I am not happy in my friendships. Listen to me," and her voice grew low and sweet. "Let me appeal to your imagination. This light adventure shall be a souvenir for your old age. One night romance stepped into your life and out of it. Think. There will always be the same charm, the same mystery, the same enchantment. I shall always be Cinderella or the sleeping beauty or what your fancy wills. Do you understand me?

"Nothing," she proceeded, "nothing lasts so long in the recollection as a pleasant mystery—in other days, in other times. Well, on my side I shall recall this night pleasantly. Without knowing it you have given me a new foothold in life. I did not believe that there lived a single man who could keep to the letter of his bargain. Good night! And do not lean out of any more windows," she added lightly.

"You are right," he said reluctantly, "something to dream over in my old age. And certainly I shall dream of it—a flash of sunlight in the window."

Then slowly he reached down toward her wineglass. She understood his purpose and essayed to stop him.

"Do not deny me this little thing," he said.

She let her hand fall. He took the glass, held it against the light to see where her lips had touched it. Carefully he poured out the wine from the opposite side and kissed the rim.

"I shall keep this glass. I must have some visible object to make sure that this hasn't been a dream."

"You may kiss my hand, Mr. Hillard.

He bent quickly and kissed not the hand, but the wrist where the marks of his fingers still remained faintly. He squared himself and gazed long and steadfastly into her eyes. There was a flutter in her heart that she was unable to define. On his part he realized the sooner he was gone the better. There was a limit to his self control. He gained the street somehow. There he stopped and turned. Did the curtain move? He wasn't sure, but he raised his hat, settled it firmly on his head and walked rapidly away.

There was little sleep for him that night, and in the morning the first thing he did was to pick up the wineglass. It was all true. And then his good resolutions melted and vanished. He must have one more word with her, happen what might. So at 10 o'clock he called a cab and drove rapidly to the Sandford place. Snow had fallen during the night, and many of the steps were still spotless white. Impossible! He leaned from the cab and rubbed his eyes. Absolutely impossible! For what did he see? Wooden shutters over all the lower windows and the iron gates closed before the doors! And not a footprint anywhere. This was extraordinary. He jumped from the cab, ran up the steps and rang the bell—rang it ten times with minute intervals. And no one answered. Then he heard a call from



"Be careful!"

across the street. A man stood in one of the areaways.

"Nobody home!" he shouted. "Gone to Egypt."

"But there was some one here last night," Hillard shouted back.

"Dreaming. That house has been empty since November. I happen to be the caretaker."

Hillard went back to his cab dazed. No one there last night? Come, come; there was a mistake somewhere. He would soon find out whether or not he had dined there the night before.

"A cable office!" he cried to the cabby. "Hurry!"

Once there he telephoned downtown and secured Sandford's cable address. Then he filled out a blank, which cost him $10. Late that night at the club he received his reply. It was terse—

You are crazy. House absolutely empty.
SANDFORD.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 31, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxvii, 13-26. Memory Verses, 22-24—Golden Text, Ps. xxxvii, 5—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

As we hear Agrippa say privately to Festus, "This man might have been set at liberty if he had not appealed unto Caesar" (xxvi, 31), we are tempted to feel a pang of regret that Paul had thus appealed, but when we remember that his liberty would probably have meant his death because of the Jews, who were watching their opportunity to kill him, we are glad that his life is still protected. Paul and other prisoners were committed to the care of Julius, a Roman centurion, and set sail for Italy. Aristarchus of Macedonia (xix, 29) being one of the company. We have no account of farewells, as at other places, though we cannot imagine that such were lacking, but we have quite a detailed account of the voyage. We note, with gratitude to God, the centurion's courteous treatment of Paul and that when they touched at Sidon he was allowed to go unto his friends to refresh himself (verse 2). We cannot but hope that this centurion ere he parted company with Paul had received Jesus as the Christ and thus become an heir of the inheritance and a joint heir with Christ Himself.

After sailing by Crete they met the storm, as Paul had feared, and for two weeks they were exceedingly tossed by the tempest, saw neither sun nor stars in many days, and all hope that they should be saved was taken away. A glance at the map will show that they had completed about half the voyage from Syria to Italy before they ran into this storm. I remember thinking much about it as one beautiful day in the fall of 1897 we sailed across from Port Said, in Egypt, to Brindisi, in Italy, and we passed close by Crete. I can never forget that most refreshing sail across the Mediterranean after the heat of China and India and tropical seas and, last of all, the blue Red sea, which, the captain said, may have been called red because it was so often red hot. We met no euroclydon, and, though I have been in some storms, yet never have I known anything like this that Paul passed through. Thank God for all who know in storm and fair weather the refuge and rest there are in the Lord Himself and in the consciousness of His presence and care. He is indeed our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble, a refuge from the storm (Ps. xlvi, 1; Isa. xxv, 4). He was watching over his servant in all this storm and probably comforted him with the assurance, "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters—yea, than the mighty waves of the sea" (Ps. xciii, 4). No doubt the assurance in chapter xxiii, 11, "Thou must bear witness also at Rome," rested Paul and made him believe that there was some way out of this, although the others had given up all hope. Well, there came a day when Paul stood forth in the midst of them and, with a word about the mistake they had made in loosing from Crete, told them how a messenger from God had come to him the night before and had assured him that, while the ship would be lost by being wrecked upon some island, there would be no loss of any man's life, and he added in the words of the proverbial saying, "There shall not an hair fall from the head of any of you." Compare I Sam. xiv, 45; II Sam. xiv, 11; I Kings i, 52; Matt. x, 30; Luke xii, 7; xxi, 18. He exhorted them to "be of good cheer" (22, 25, 36), and he was successful, for as he took bread and gave thanks to God in the presence of them all and began to eat they also ate enough to strengthen them and were all of good cheer.

Thus one man helped 275 others by his confidence in God (verses 34-37). What a beautiful illustration of "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength" (Isa. xxx, 15). They were of good cheer not because the storm had ceased, but because they had words from heaven on which to rest. No words of earth or of man's wisdom can give rest in time of real trouble, but we can rest quietly and unwaveringly on the words of Him who died for us and rose again and who has all power in heaven and on earth. Whether this was another appearance of the Lord Jesus Himself, as on three previous occasions (ix, 17; xviii, 9; xxiii, 11), or a messenger such as Gabriel, it was certainly a message straight from heaven reminding Paul that he must be brought before Caesar and that he must not be afraid (verse 24). Then there was added, "And, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee."

How grand are Paul's words concerning his relationship to the Lord, "Whose I am and whom I serve" (23), the property of no earthly master, under no man's thumb, however great, but able to say with Elijah and Elisha, "The Lord of Hosts liveth, before whom I stand." We know that one of his great principles was "not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts" (I Thess. ii, 4). Then his words of simple confidence in God, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (25)—what a motto for a lifetime! Let us say it concerning every promise and prediction in all the book; let us be fully persuaded that what God has promised He will perform (Rom. iv, 21), and let us see "Jesus only."

WHAT ONE COMMUNITY DID.

Result of Road Dragging by the Farmers at Cameron, Mo.

In view of the general awakening for good roads I will tell the farmers who are interested of the wonderful improvement that has been brought about in dirt roads by persistent use of the road drag. In 1902 the writer conceived the idea that the farmers in the vicinity of Cameron, Mo., should have the benefit of rural free delivery. The idea was ridiculed, but persisted won. The first carrier that left t, Cameron postoffice was accompanied by a brass band over the entire route, and every farmer that had prepared his mail box for the free delivery was "serenaded." This created an interest. But our roads were in a miserable condition, full of mudholes and deep ruts.

At the suggestion of Postmaster Ellson we held a "good roads" picnic in Cameron for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity of good roads in order to secure the rural free delivery. The meeting was addressed by D. Ward King, the "evangel of good roads in Missouri," who explained the value of the King drag, and other speakers. Of the thousands who attended the picnic many pledged themselves to a constant use of the drag. As a result we have now in place of mudholes and ruts well rounded, level, solid roads in all this vicinity. We have eight rural carriers out of Cameron instead of the one we escorted with a brass band, and since that event land values have more than doubled in this locality. Now even the renters have caught the spirit of the good roads movement, and there is no doubt that the voluntary dragging of the roads will be kept up.—James Williams in Kansas City Star.

ROCK ROADS AND FARMS.

Missouri Farmer Tells of the Advantages of Macadam Highways.

Elijah Carel, who owns farms in Jackson and Clay counties, Mo., is very much in favor of rock roads. He lives three miles west of Blue Springs on a macadam highway and says it is hard to estimate their value to farmers.

"If I were going to buy another farm in Clay county I would pay $20 an acre more for the same land on a rock road than away from that kind of a road," Mr. Carel said. "If Clay county farmers once lived on a rock road and realized its worth to them they would not hesitate to pay $10 an acre for the improvement. Over in Jackson county we can haul big loads to market at any time when the markets are the highest and when we could not get there at all on dirt roads. It is a great satisfaction and a pleasure, too, to know that we can get over the roads well at any time we may desire to go. When the Clay county farmers get rock roads their only regret will be that they didn't get them sooner."

Mr. Carel paid $80 an acre for his farm of 100 acres in Jackson county five years ago and has refused $125 an acre several times for it since. He believes it is easily worth $150 an acre because of the rock road. All of which is some different from $100 in Clay county—the same distance from Kansas City.

State Experimental Station.

The passage of a law in the state of North Dakota establishing a good roads experimental station is a movement in the right direction. The experimental roads are not to be great in extent, one running from the capitol building at Bismarck to Fort Lincoln and the other from the state penitentiary to the Missouri river, but they are long enough and in sufficiently close proximity to the capitol to be object lessons to the members of the next legislature. North Dakota's entrance into the list of state aid states may be confidently looked for two years hence.

Road Building In Missouri.

Missouri now has 800 miles of macadam roads, 15 per cent of which was added during the past year. The mileage of gravel road was increased during the same season by 300 miles, making a total of 4,600 miles.

A Good Roads Movement.

We've had a good roads movement down to Pohick, on the crick.
We raised some ready cash fur what we couldn't get on tick.
An', bein' a partic'lar job, we thought it would be wise
To get some men of probity to come an' supervise.
An' as a further guarantee 'gainst chances of neglect
We took another set of men an' told 'em to inspect.
An' these arrangements didn't seem jes' what they ought to be
Till we'd secured some talent competent to oversee.

There arose misunderstandin's 'bout emoluments and rank,
But the payroll checks kep' comin' very regular to the bank.
Somehow the highways didn't seem to lose their ruts an' lumps,
An' every time we went to town we had to bump the bumps.
We found it hard to comprehend what such delay could mean
In work so well inspected, supervised an' overseen.
The only manual labor on this job that seemed so slow
Was done with great reluctance by a small boy with a hoe.

The situation naturally shocked our civic pride.
We called some meetin's, an' the proper people testified.
We got the overseers to tell exactly what they knew
An' heard from the inspectors an' the supervisors too.
Then we drew up resolutions an' delivered an address
To vindicate our efforts to uplift an' to progress.
We have solved the difficulty, an' our hearts are full of joy
At seein' discipline maintained. We fired that no 'count boy.

—Washington Star.

MANAGING A TOWN.

Novel Experiment of an Editor to Improve Conditions.

ACTS AS BUSINESS DICTATOR.

How He Hopes to Make Dexter, Ia. Larger and Better, Increase Its Trade and Double the Profits of Its Merchants—Loafers Cleaned Out.

A town near Des Moines, Ia., has been making a novel experiment. It has been allowing the editor to run things—not the local editor, mind you, but an editor from Des Moines. The editor is not running things in person, but has appointed an assistant who is a thoroughgoing business man. So far the experiment seems to have been a pronounced success. The merchants are making more money, the collections are better, the streets are cleaner and there is improvement in many lines.

The town that is being experimented on is Dexter, which is thirty-five miles from Des Moines and has about 850 inhabitants. The editor is W. J. Pilkington of the Merchants' Trade Journal of Des Moines. His assistant is Guy C. Pogue. Pilkington had a theory that the methods found so successful in the department stores and retail establishments of the large cities could be tried as effectually in the small towns. He told the merchants of Dexter that he could make more money for them, the bankers that he could increase their deposits, and joyously informed the mayor that his government was on the blink and if he—the editor—could do a little governing he would make things hum and add to the population.

To Pilkington's joyous surprise, Dexter took him at his word. The merchants wanted more profits, the bankers were looking for larger deposits, and, as for his honor the mayor, he concluded that if anybody could run that town better than he was doing it the other chap was welcome to the job. That is the kind of a mayor to have. No dog-in-the-manger spirit about him! He was thinking of the good of his town and did not give a hang for his own dignity.

I do not know that mayor's name, and I am sorry, for it ought to be published to the ends of the earth as an example to a lot of officials in other communities who do nothing themselves and let nobody else do anything.

To return to the experiment. Pilkington sent Pogue, and Pogue got busy. The new departure started June 1 and is to run seven months. Mr. Pogue obtained complete reports from each store and bank and began introducing up to date business methods. He took a complete invoice of stock and accounts. He got sales slips at the end of each day so that he knew what every store and every department was doing. He directed the window displays, the arrangement of goods, the prices and the conduct of the clerks. He must be a wonder, for anybody who can regulate the conduct of the average clerk is surely a master of men—and women. Pogue does it, or so it is reported. I am not anxious for his job.

One of the best things the new general manager of Dexter is doing is to write the advertisements for the local papers and to change copy with every issue. Even better, he has graded and cleaned the streets and put down sidewalks. He moved the loafers off the dry goods boxes and moved the boxes to the rear. Again, I do not envy him his job, but once more I must admit that he is a marvelous man. Anybody that can make a loafer move is a benefactor as well as a wonder worker.

Pogue has put in new street lights and caused these and the ones already in existence to burn later at night. He has organized a baseball club and a band. The farmers have awakened to the fact that something is astir in Dexter, and as they want to find out what it is they are going to Dexter to trade. The merchants are pleased. They call the Pilkington-Pogue idea the booster plan and are rapidly being converted to join the boosters' club. Money is being saved in buying and in bad accounts.

The first month's report showed increases in the leading stores, one establishment running as high as $775 increase in business and one or two others reaching nearly the $500 mark. In Dexter, as elsewhere, improvement pays, business methods win, enterprise, cleanliness and printer's ink spell prosperity.

Here is Mr. Pilkington's own statement of his reason for undertaking the novel experiment:

I expect to disprove the theory that a certain kind of business may succeed in one town and fail in another. My contention is that any store with up to date business methods can succeed, no matter where its location is. For this reason I selected Dexter.

On every side there is strong competition, and if I succeed I will have shown to the business men there that I have pulled trade from the territory in which Des Moines and Stuart have been the favorites. It is a small town and is a hotbed for the mail order business, and I feel that I have chosen a town where it will be the hardest kind of work to succeed. Reports so far are very encouraging.

It is a great idea, and everybody will watch with interest the new combination of Pilkington, Pogue, push and pluck. If it succeeds, the editor may be given the job of running other towns. A good many editors might throw up their hands and say it is all they can do to run their papers, but others will be ready to clean the streets, clean out the loafers, get the right sort of publicity and put things on a business basis.

JAMES A. EDGERTON.

DISTINGUISHING SNAKES.

How to Tell Dangerous Ones From the Harmless.

The arrival of vacation time and the consequent excursions into meadow and mountain land give timely interest to a small pamphlet written by Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles in the New York zoological park, entitled "Poisonous Snakes of the United States—How to Distinguish Them."

"It is not generally appreciated," says Mr. Ditmars in this pamphlet, "that inhabiting the United States are some of the most deadly known species of snakes, and these fairly teem in some parts of the country. Even in the east—in the immediate vicinity of well known summering places—poisonous snakes are abundant. It is well to know how to distinguish them from the many harmless and really beneficial reptiles.

"As will presently be explained, the North American dangerous snakes may be easily distinguished, except two, and these are the coral snakes, having a slender body and a head not at all distinct from the neck—in fact, looking precisely like the harmless reptiles. And they actually belong to the same family as the innocuous serpents—the colubridae. This family is divided into a number of subfamilies. The cobras and their deadly allies of the old world and the coral snakes of the new world form one of these subfamilies—the elapinae. From the typical harmless snakes they differ only in the possession of a very short, fixed pair of venom conducting teeth in the forward part of the upper jaw and by the absence of a small scale on each side of the head (the loreal plate), between the eye and the nostril. Fortunately, such deceptive looking reptiles are limited to two species in the United States. As they are peculiarly colored they may be recognized with little difficulty.

"Both of the species of the elaps inhabit the southern part of the country. The common coral snake or harlequin snake occurs from southern North Carolina to Florida and westward to Texas. It is most abundant in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. The Sonoran coral snake is restricted to Arizona, New Mexico and northern Mexico. Both of the species are vividly ringed with scarlet, yellow and black—the red and black rings the broadest.

"Described in detail, the pattern of the coral snakes may be given as broad, alternating rings of red and black, the latter bordered with very narrow rings of yellow. And here we encounter a difficulty, for several harmless snakes 'mimic' these species in displaying exactly the same colors and arranged in ringlike fashion. Yet there is one unvarying difference that will always distinguish the dangerous reptiles from their innocuous 'imitators,' as the yellow rings of the poisonous snakes always border the black rings, while among the non-venomous snakes there are pairs of black rings bordering a yellow one.

"The crotaline snakes, the rattlesnakes, copperhead and the moccasin may be easily told. We may dispose of the rattlesnakes with a simple suggestion, and that is to look for the rattle, a prominent and an absolutely unique organ among snakes. Its presence immediately brands the owner as a dangerous reptile.

"Thus we understand how to recognize all of the North American poisonous snakes except the moccasins—two species."

How to Remove Grease From Soup.

"You never can use that broth today," said an old housekeeper who was making a rich lamb broth for an invalid. "It will be so greasy no digestion could stand it."

"Watch me," laughed the girl, "and your experience may gain a lesson from a novice."

She cut half dozen squares of brown paper that fitted easily over the top of the soup kettle and put a layer over the floating grease on top of the liquid. In a short time the paper was soaked with grease and was removed and thrown into the stove. The other pieces of paper in turn were used in the same way until the broth was freer from grease than if it had been stood on the ice for a day to form a solid cake.

How to Brighten Gold Ornaments.

Even a gold hatpin will grow tarnished, and the best in this condition is anything but ornamental. When the workmanship is such that the usual brushing process is out of the question put the pin heads in a tumbler of ammonia in which two tablespoonfuls of some powder cleaner is placed. This settles to the bottom, and the pin can be churned back and forth on the substance and cleaned. This is an excellent method for cleaning hatpins containing small jewels. Any soap powder can be added to the ammonia. Belt pins and buckles can be cleaned in the same manner.

How to Take Grease From Carpets.

An excellent paste for getting grease from carpets is made by mixing fuller's earth with ammonia and water. Apply the mixture thick, let it remain overnight, then remove with a stiff brush. The ammonia may be omitted if the colors in the carpet are delicate. After the grease is out the colors may be freshened by sweeping with moist salt.

How to Get an Insect Out of the Ear.

An insect in the ear may be destroyed by pouring a teaspoonful of warm olive oil or camphorated oil into the ear and keeping it there for some time, holding the head in a position to retain the oil, which will afterward come away with the dead insect.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING.

How the Long Island Potato Exchange Gets Rid of Its Tubers.

Although the Long Island potato exchange is not a grange organization, it is doing some things that the grange might profit by. It has a paid up capital of only about $9,000, half of which is available for use. The association did a business of over $50,000 last year. Commenting on the work of this exchange, the New York Fruitman's Guide has this to say:

In the face of adverse conditions the exchange handled practically a half million bushels of potatoes for the year, 252 barrels of onions and 3,715 bushels of carrots, or a total of 634 carloads of produce. "We expect to handle three times as many potatoes this year," said the manager. All dealers together in this county sent to market a little less than 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes last year from about 17,000 acres.

The association sold over 1,500 tons of fertilizer, besides 22,764 bushels of seed potatoes and a quantity of other farmers' goods, making a profit of over $2,000 on such things combined.

The exchange started out with everybody against it. It had no standing. It lacked the confidence of all people everywhere, both farmers and sellers, including the local loaders at stations. It has overcome the enmity of all classes to such an extent that dealers are clamoring for admission into its fold.



UPPER TOWNSHIP GRANGE HALL, TUCKAHOE, N. J.

GEORGE W. PIERCE.

Death of a Past Master of Vermont State Grange.

George Warren Pierce of Brattleboro, Vt., a past master of the state grange, died recently from an affection of the heart. His grange career began thirty years ago, and he was a most active and influential member of the Order during all these years. For three years he was master of Protective grange, in Brattleboro, and during that time 176 members were added. He was lecturer and overseer of the state grange and was a Mason, being a member of Beauseant commandery of Knights Templars. For many years he served as trustee of the First Universalist church, of which he was a member. In December, 1906, he was master of the state grange and declined re-election last December. He was a member of the special tax commission appointed by Governor Prouty last year, and he was president of the Windham County Good Roads association for four or five years. Mr. Pierce organized the Windham County Fish and Game Protective association and was its president for six years. He was secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's association for six years and president one year. In his death the state and the grange lose a loyal and useful representative. He was fifty-five years of age.

FAVORS PARCELS POST.

State Master Godfrey of New York Sees Good In the Proposition.

[Special Correspondence.]

The great argument in favor of parcels post is that it would be of as great benefit to the people as the postal service. It would break up one of the great monopolies of the country and save the people millions of dollars annually, besides being a great source of revenue to the government. It would be of fully as great benefit to the farmers as rural delivery of mails and, I believe, a source of profit to the government as well. I believe it would be a great benefit to the retail merchants in that those living in the country could order small packages of goods by telephone, having them sent out by rural delivery, thereby increasing the number of small orders and these orders going to the home dealers instead of to the distant mail order houses. The lessened expense of transportation would enable the retailer to sell goods at a lower price, thereby having an advantage not now obtained.

F. N. GODFREY.

Ancient and Honorable.

Russell B. Lovell, who has been an officer in Millbury (Mass.) grange for many years, has recently passed his eighty-seventh birthday. He is always at his post in the grange.

Forest City grange, Ithaca, N. Y., recently initiated a class of thirty into the mysteries of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Among the number was State Fair Secretary S. C. Shaver.

A NEW GUN.

It Doesn't Recoil, and It Will Fire 1,125 Shots an Hour.

Ever since men began to kill each other, which was very soon after selfish interests began to clash, a good share of their leisure time has been devoted to the elevating pursuit of inventing instruments for that killing. From the time when the early prowler in the primeval forest discovered that by tying to the end of a stick the stone destined to crack the skull of his enemy he could make the crack more surely deadly his inventive genius, sign, as it is, of his high rank among the creatures, has been busy over this problem. How to strike with fatal effect upon his foe and with safety to himself has been his study, and he has given birth to many an idea tending more and more from age to age to enable him to do this work by mechanical contrivance.

It is curious that crudities still appear in the weapons which the geniuses of centuries have labored to perfect and that our eye should be opened at this late day to almost ludicrous imperfections in our most cherished killing machine—the rifle. Yet it is only a few years since the smoke of black powder was done away with and comparatively a matter of days since young Mr. Maxim produced his sound choking, flame suppressing device. And now comes news from Sweden that an inventor there has found means at last to stop the kick which has made sore shoulders from the time the first blunderbuss was discharged and has constructed a weapon that will drop men so fast that a single marksman may dispose of a regiment in an hour.

Eleven hundred and twenty-five shots to the hour from a gun that is carried in the hand and fired from the shoulder is a high record. If that gun is smokeless and kickless it is convenient to handle and but little trouble to operate. Swedish Mr. Sjogren has made a distinct subtraction from the demerits of the rifle from the standpoint of the user for his new gun has made this record and has the new feature. And the weapon has already taken rank with the most approved and will doubtless become a part of the armament of many of the world's armies.—Technical World.

"The Limit's" Limit.

"Since the word 'limit' became popular slang I have heard many things called the limit, but not one of them was it," said the young woman. "It remained for me to run the real bona fide limit to earth. I found it last Monday. I called on a woman who I had heard wanted some one to come in twice a day and play the piano half an hour at luncheon and dinner. I agreed to come, for I naturally supposed the music was wanted as an accompaniment to her own meals or her children's meals or the meals of some other human beings. But that wasn't what she meant at all. I was taken up into a kind of luxurious kennels on the third floor and asked to play softly while half a dozen dogs of high degree lapped up their food. The dogs liked music, their mistress said, and enjoyed their meals more when they had it to eat by. Limit! Well, rather! I like dogs, and I like music, and I like money, but the combination formed a limit that I just couldn't face, so I gave up the job."—New York Sun.

Money In Rats.

The only good rats are dead rats. Alive, the rat carries disease. Dead, it may have a commercial value. The skin is fine material for book covers and for making purses and photograph frames. It may also be used in the manufacture of gloves for women, and in several of the great cities the rat killing industry is assuming proportions. The rat in Scandinavia, as well as the species known as the Norwegian, a big, bothersome rodent because of its fighting proclivities, is particularly valuable for the purposes named. The bodies can be converted into fertilizing material. Thus in many commercial centers abroad is the rat being killed by the many thousands, not because it is a menace to public safety, but because uses have been found for the heretofore worthless hide. The time may come when the rat will be hunted assiduously in this country, not only because of the money that's in it, but because it is our enemy.—Indianapolis News.

A Real Old Timer.

Chief Spencer, aged 110 years, a Klickitat, recently died on the reservation at Fort Simcoe. In 1843 he saw whites come to the coast across country as settlers. In 1856 he was a guide and scout for Colonel Wright and Major Raines. He had always been faithful to the whites in spite of the fact that volunteers in 1850 killed every member of his family, who were going down the Columbia river near the Cascades in canoes. Children of Chief Spencer's second family are Wilber and Lancaster Spencer of Toppenish, prominent business men of that town.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Long Pipe.

The longest pipe in the world is that which extends from the Oklahoma oil wells to New York harbor. At the present time the oil field of Oklahoma is the most active in the United States. It is not likely that the line will be put to immediate use for conveying oil over the whole distance. The completion of the system is regarded rather as a provision for emergency and to meet the future conditions, when the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields shall have been depleted.—Scientific American.

VALUE OF NEATNESS.

Good Way to Help a Store to Attract Trade.

CLEAN UP OUTSIDE GROUNDS.

How a Small Grocery Storekeeper Made His Back and Front Yards Attractive and Kept the Cream of the Trade In His Town.

During the summer months especially a grocery store keeper cannot be too particular as to the outside condition of his store and the grounds immediately surrounding him. If he allows fruits and vegetable matter to remain along the sidewalk and in the back part of his lot an unhealthy and disagreeable condition will necessarily result. Even though it may not be bad enough to draw the attention of the board of health officers it is bad enough to drive away customers. No one likes to go to a store where one must pass by disagreeable odors and refuse matter.

Even though the storekeeper may keep the inside of his store and his fruit and vegetables therein in a perfectly sanitary condition, complying with all the requirements of the various pure food laws, he cannot be too particular with the condition of the premises surrounding his store. If you want to attract trade, make everything in connection with the store attractive as possible. The majority of the grocery buyers are women, and they probably are more particular in this respect than men. If you have a little room at the side or in the back of your store, keep the grass well cut, make it look clean and attractive; if possible plant a few flower beds so that it will be a pleasure for one to approach your store and not a disagreeable necessity.

One of the most attractive country stores that the writer ever saw was a little grocery store in a small town of about 1,500 inhabitants. This enterprising grocer had a lot of about 50 by 150 feet. His store was very unpretentious and set about twenty-five feet back from the street. This front twenty-five feet of the lot was seeded to grass and always kept well cut and green. Flowers were planted along the walk which led to the main entrance, and in the back was a very clean, attractive looking vegetable and flower garden. He disposed of his old boxes and crates in such a careful manner that no one ever realized that he had any. It is unnecessary to state that this man had and kept the cream of the trade in his town. It certainly paid him to go to a little extra pains to make it attractive for people to come into his store. If that will pay in one town, it will pay in every town. Just try it and see if a larger trade does not result from increased cleanness and neatness about the outside of your store.—Agricultural Southwest.

LOCATION OF CEMETERIES.

Factors to Be Considered When Selecting Sites In Growing Towns.

The location of projected cemeteries in relation to growing towns is a matter for very serious consideration. The mere question of location is a study in itself, for the future of the cemetery may depend in considerable measure on two factors at least—a desirable and satisfactory site and the selection of that site in regard to the direction of growth of the adjacent town and the quality of that growth. While distance from the town limits should be reasonable from many points of view, at the same time an important fact must not be overlooked, that of permanence. Experience teaches us that no cemetery can lay valid claims to permanence that may finally find itself within the town limits. A few there may be that thrive under the prospect of such a privilege, but it rests in the long run upon a very uncertain tenure. Beauty of site and quality of improvements should at any time offset the slight inconvenience of a longer journey, and it would seem a matter of but common business to present in attractive form available arguments to induce fair patronage to any cemetery situated a few miles outside the limits of one of our phenomenally growing cities or towns. No cemetery organization should despair under such a condition, provided its business is conducted on progressive lines. The rest and peace of the country so eminently harmonize with the spirit of the cemetery that distance is no disadvantage where proper transportation facilities exist to minimize the objection.

An Aid to Outdoor Improvements.

Announcement is made of the formation of the Illinois Outdoor Improvement association at Urbana at the suggestion of President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. This association is now in temporary form. A committee upon organization has been named, with President James as chairman, that will submit to a general state meeting in the fall a plan for work. The purpose of this association is primarily to gather and distribute facts which will help owners and municaplities in a more artistic improvement of their properties, this distribution to be accomplished by literature and lectures. Incidentally the officers of the association would like to be of personal use to local improvement organizations. The association will also take a lively interest in the preservation and development of any beautiful or historical landscape.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE WINNING PLAY.

IF when you are busted
And down at the heel
You just make a noise like success,
Then things will be coming
In bundles and bales
And marked to your private address.
Prosperity's signboard
Is all that you need
To fool and confound the elect.
A front that is haughty
Will make them sit up
And notice the splendid effect.

'Tis not to possession
That come the rewards,
Though ownership isn't so bad.
It's making the rabble
Believe you are there
With every old thing to be had.
Though it may resemble
A confidence game,
It wins at the drop of the hat.
Pretense is a winner,
And nothing there is
That's quite so successful as that.

There's nothing succeeds like
Success, so they say,
But that is a little mistake.
A good imitation,
You'll very soon find,
Of all of the parts will partake.
It's pleasant to know that
Your little account
Is full to the brim with the stuff,
But if it is lacking
You need not despair,
Rely on the power of the bluff.





Qualified.

"He is thinking of going into the business of writing popular songs."

"Is he competent?"

"He knows that lady rhymes with shady and baby with maybe. What more is needed?"

Suggested Itself.

"Going over to the Wilsons' tonight?"

"No. I fear I am not welcome there."

"What's happened?"

"Last time we were over there they were talking about a profession for their baby boy, and just at that time he turned loose with a beautiful set of lungs, and I suggested train caller."

"And they didn't take it as a joke?"

"Well, I managed to make my escape."

Quite Different.

"How is the boy coming?"

"Oh, he is a lightweight."

"Too bad. I thought he had some spunk."

"He has. He is all grit."

"I thought you said he was a lightweight?"

"Yes, a lightweight pugilist."

Knew the Requirements.

"Pa, what part is that man with the black mustache taking?"

"He is the villain."

"He can't be."

"Why not?"

"He isn't pursuing her."

To Make Him Scarce.

"I don't know how to get rid of that man."

"Around a good deal, is he?"

"All the time."

"Try marrying him."

He Caught It.

He sat beside the sounding sea.
He didn't have a sou,
And you may guess that, more or less,
The chap was feeling blue.

He heard the wild waves shouting.
It wasn't any joke.
What were the breakers saying?
"Broke, broke, broke!"

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Many a lie has its origin in emergency and its growth in self indulgence.

There may be honor among thieves, but it would be wise to take a bodyguard when you search there for it.

When a man forgets himself it is rare that he remembers any one else.

There are people who, when forced to meet their obligations, refuse to recognize them.

The man who is continually paying for the experience of some one else may be classed as somewhat stupid.

A sure winner and a cinch are horses with different complexions.

There is no investment like being good to your mother-in-law.

Be slow about taking a chance on a chance acquaintance.

Variety, the spice of life, is adulterated these days with moving pictures.

Lack of opportunity never stopped a man from making a fool of himself.

Part of them go wool gathering in the cotton field.

Cheap compliments are like cheap ice cream—cloying and liable to have bad after effects.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909.

HIS LAST EFFUSION.

In last week's issue of the Garrett Journal, Mr. G. S. Hamill occupied almost the entire back page with an effusion directed against the editor of THE REPUBLICAN and members of the Sincell family generally. If Mr. Hamill desires to go into the private history of the Sincell family and compare records with that of the Hamill family we are entirely agreed. We put the matter up to Mr. Hamill for his decision.

If we were so minded we could with propriety, in face of what Mr. Hamill has said of us, fill a page or two of this paper with facts concerning the private and professional acts of Mr. Hamill's life, but we shall not at this time get down to Mr. Hamill's level. All we have to say is that Mr. Hamill is a gentleman and a scholar, for does not his language, his base insults and baser insinuations stamp him as a well bred man? and does not the even flow of language at once convey to the mind of all respectable, well thinking and enlightened individuals that he is a scholar who should be at the head of one of the nation's universities instead of practicing law in a community of this size where his abilities are limited to calling names and endeavoring to besmirch the characters of his superiors in more ways than one?

Yes, Mr. Hamill is a gentleman; he is also a scholar!

WHY IT WAS BEATEN.

For the second time a disfranchising scheme by which the rights of the voters of the State were threatened has been defeated by the voters at the polls. If one were to philosophize upon the defeat of the Democratic proposition, he would find ample reason in the fact that it was utterly uncalled for. The people saw no merit in it, for they realized that although many of the Northern States have property or educational tests, or both, these tests are applied impartially to all persons. The voters regarded the proposed use of such tests in this State with amazement and disgust, because the purpose was not to raise the level of citizenship, but to demoralize it by destroying its power to punish an administration for misdeeds by turning it out of office.

The South did not want it, for the States having disfranchisement of the colored voters say very clearly should the Maryland amendment pass and be carried to the Supreme Court, as it would have been if adopted, the entire class of similar legislation in avoidance of the federal constitution would be passed upon, and the probability of all such practices would receive a death blow. Thus the Meryland amendment found no degree of toleration in the sentiments of the people either to the north or to the south of the State. A thing that fulfills no purpose that can elicit the commendation of any section of the country or class of the population, is certainly something that is neither political fish, flesh or fowl.

The amendment was beaten because in addition to the element of the population directly aimed at, as well as the foreign born voters, who voted against it almost to a man, and in addition to the denouncement it received by various organizations and church bodies, the amendment was most unpopular in Democratic circles. Outside the ring circles of that party, the Democratic following was afraid of the measure. The Democrats, who were divided into factions, were either openly or in secret fuming at the folly of the party in espousing the measure. They voted against it upon the principle of political self-preservation. They knew what to expect in the way of political opportunities and benefits; they did not know that they would have a chance to gain any advantage whatever with a certain clique entrenched in power and with the whip stinging the back of any who did not shout for it.

The amendment thus had no settled support, it had no class or condition of the voting population to count upon. The measure had no sure support save that of the Democratic bosses and their henchmen. Some others, it is true, voted for it as there are always persons who are impervious to the dictates of reason, upon whom political habit has its grip. But, all in all, it has been proven that the voters of the State do not want such a measure as the Democratic party endeavored to thrust down their throats at the election. As in 1895, there was a political revolution which clarified the moral atmosphere and lifted the electoral system of the State, for a time, from scheming trickery and fraudulent practices, as in 1905 the disfranchising scheme which was submitted to the people was defeated by a majority of over 30,000, so did the the people decide at Tuesday's election, when hurling back the base disfranchisement amendment upon its promoters with scorn and indignation, they defeated the measure which is now one of the worst beaten projects in a generation.—Cumberland News.

FINDS SOIL PROVES MORE PRODUCTIVE

Expert Proves Fallacy of Popular Idea Concerning the Country's Farms

The soils of the United States are not wearing out, and crop yields are increasing rather than decreasing. These facts are demonstrated in a bulletin shortly to be issued by the Bureau of Soils of the Agricultural Department, prepared by Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the Bureau. The bulletin deals exhaustively with the yields of crops from 1867 to 1906, inclusive.

"A careful study of the data which have been presented appears to justify two conclusions," says Professer Whitney: "First, that the productivity of the newer agricultural soils of the United States and of the older agricultural soils of Europe, taken as a whole and for the nation, are not declining, as is popularly supposed. Individual farming deteriorates and soils wear out, as they have always done, but as a whole it seems probable that we are producing more crops per acre than formerly. This is undoubtedly due to many factors—to better and more intelligent cultivation, more and better systems of rotation of crops, and, in later years, to the intelligent use of fertilizers through measures of control in the hands of every individual farmer.

"In addition we must recognize the increase in farm animals and stock, the improvement in seed by selection and breeding, and increased density of population, which is forcing attention to more intensive methods. Second, that so far as our information goes there is apparently no significant difference at the present time between the composition of the old agricultural soils of Europe and the newer agricultural soils of the United States with respect to potash, phosphoric acid, lime and magnesia."

The bulletin shows an increase in all cereal crops throughout the United States for the last three or four decades. The wheat yield per acre in Russia from 1883 to 1905, according to the bulletin, varied several bushels per acre. In the latter year it was 9.4 bushels.

In Ireland the yield of wheat per acre in 1883 was 25.5 bushels, and there was a constant increase in every year up to 1906, when it reached the yield of 34.8 bushels per acre.

In Great Britan the yield of wheat in 1884 was 30.9 bushels per acre, and there was a slight variation of increase up to 1906, which brought the yield to 34.7 bushels.

The wheat yield of Germany was 18.2 bushels in 1883, with a gradual increase to 1906, bringing the yield then to 30.3 bushels.

Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction Exhibit.

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who for many years was secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana and afterward general superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, will address a special section meeting of the State Conference of Charities and Correction in Baltimore, at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, November 10th, on the subject of "Almshouse Management." This special section meeting has been arranged for the benefit of county commissioners, trustees, superintendents and matrons of almshouses throughout the state, a large number of whom have signified their intention of attending the conference.

Another matter of vital interest to county people to be discussed at the general session of the conference on Tuesday evening will be the plan proposed by the committee on the Care of Offenders, to have the jail physicians in the counties made deputies of the State Lunacy Commission, for the purpose of examining the mental condition of all persons arrested and charged with crime, before their arraignment. This plan, if adopted, would necessitate many changes in criminal procedure and it should be widely discussed before the meeting of the legislature.

A very remarkable exhibit of many kinds of charitable and correctional work will be held in connection with the conference and will occupy the entire basement of the new library of the State Medical and Chirurgical Faculy, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, where the conference will be held.

One of the most interesting exhibits thus far arranged for will be made by the police department of Baltimore City and will be in charge of Lieut. J. A. Casey, officer in charge of the Bertillion Bureau, who will demonstrate methods used in the identification of habitual criminals. Other exhibits are being arranged by the State Board of Health, City Department of Health, Maryland School for Boys, Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, Jewish Home for Consumptives, Association for the Prevention of Blindness, New Jersey Training School and the Supervisors of City Charities.

Former Hotel Man Dead.

W. A. Boddy, former propietor of the Glades Hotel, Oakland, and for a number of years a resident of Oakland, died at the home of his sister in Rochester, N. Y., from Bright's disease. He was 50 years of age and is survived by his wife.

Subscribe for the Republican.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT TELLS OF EXPERIENCES

Describes the Killing of a Tremendous Lion Which Was About to Charge Upon Him.

Theodore Roosevelt, writing in the November number of Scribner's Magazine, gives his impressions and experiences on an East African ranch which reminds him of early days on the plains of the great west, and then plunges directly into an account of his first encounters with big African game.

"The dangerous game of Africa," he says, "are the lion, buffalo, elephant, rhinoceros and leopard. The hunter who follows any of the animals always does so at a certain risk of life or limb, a risk which it is his business to minimize by caution, good judgment and straight shooting. The leopard is in point of pluck and ferocity more than the equal of the other four, but his small size always renders it likely that he will merely maul, and not kill a man.

"My friend, Carl Akely, of Chicago, actually killed bare-handed a leopard which sprang on him. He had already wounded the beast twice, crippling it in one front and one hind paw, whereupon it charged, followed him as he tried to dodge the charge, and struck him full as he turned. It bit him in one arm, biting again and again as it worked up the arm from the wrist to the elbow, but Akely threw it, holding its throat with the other hand and flinging it's body to one side. It luckily fell on its side with its two wounded legs uppermost, so that it could not tear him. He fell forward with it and crushed in its chest with his knees until he distinctly felt one of its ribs crack; this, said Akely, was the first moment when he felt he might conquer. Redoubling his efforts, with knees and hands, he actually choked and crushed the life out of it, although his arm was badly bitten."

Mr. Roosevelt devotes considerable space to telling how he brought to bay and killed a lion. The description begins at a point where he is considering what he shall do if the lion charges and cannot be stopped by a well directed shot. The writer continues:

"Now, an elderly man, with a varied past, which includes rheumatics, does not vault lightly into the saddle as his sons, for instance, can, and I had already made up my mind that in event of the lion's charging it would be wise for me to trust to straight powder rather than to try to scramble into the saddle and get under way in time.

"I could still not see the lion when I knelt, but he was standing up, looking first at one group of horses and then at the other, his tail lashing to and fro, his head held low and his lips dropped over his mouth in peculiar fashion, while his harsh and savage growling rolled thunderously over the plain.

"Seeing Simba and me on foot, he turned toward us, his tail lashing quicker and quicker.

"Resting my elbow on Simba's bent shoulder, I took steady aim and pressed the trigger. The bullet went in between the neck and shoulder, and the lion fell over on his side, one foreleg in the air. He recovered in a moment and stood up, evidently very sick, and once more faced me, growling hoarsely.

"I think he was on the eve of charging. I fired at once, and this bullet broke his back just behind the shoulders and with the next I killed him outright, after we had gathered round him."

GRANTSVILLE.

Miss Minnie Bonig returned home Friday after a three weeks' stay in Johns Hopkins Hospital, her health being very much improved.

Dr. V. L. Blocher, of Munhall, Pa., is spending a few weeks at his home here.

Mrs. Annie Charles, of Cumberland, is visiting Miss Margaret Brown.

Mrs. Charles Bill spent Friday shopping in Meyersdale.

Miss Edith Kirby, of Cumberland, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. A. G. Perdew, at the Casselman hotel.

The Misses Duckworth, of Westernport, spent a few days last week with Miss Mary Broadwater.

Miss Elfrida Hare, of Pittsburg, arrived here to take charge of the millinery establishment in the Eagle Store.

Mrs. J. O. Getty and Miss Carrie Dorsey drove over to Meyersdale Wednesday and spent the day with Dr. and Mrs. O. G. Getty.

The small school children under Miss Rose Callaghan are having a vacation this week, Miss Callaghan being indisposed.

Miss Effie Bittinger passed through here Friday on her way home from Johns Hopkins Hospital, very much improved in health.

Mr. Harry Baker and mother-in-law, Mrs. Durst, spent several days of last week visiting in Hyndman.

Mrs. Marshall Beachy and Miss Gertie Hone are visiting in Friendsville.

WARNING.

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YE MAY DIE. SEE E. S. WEST. HE WILL PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND LITTLE ONES BY INSURING YOU IN THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Married.

MASON—BAKER.—Alfred A. Mason, of Jennings, and Effie Jane Baker, of Grantsville, were quietly married in the parlor of the Geissman hotel at Oakland, by Rev. W. H. Clary, of Deer Park. The bride was becomingly attired. Those present were Mr. Jonas Baker, of Williamsburg, Pa., and Mrs. F. L. Grant, of Sunny Bank, Va. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Buckner Mason, of Swanton, and is a partner of the firm of Mason Bros., of Jennings, and is highly respected by all his acquaintances. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Baker, of Grantsville, and is quite popular. They returned to the home of the groom on Thursday. There is nothing definite as to where they will make their permanent home.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
Frazee Ridge—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. E. B. Hatcher, D. D., of Baltimore.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt. Lake Park—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Class meeting at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., every Sunday.
Everybody cordially invited.

P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

BITTINGER.

This week began with most favorable weather conditions and the farmers are making use of the sunny days to finish digging their late potatoes.

The new stable on the parsonage lot in this village is rapidly nearing completion.

Amos Bittinger and family, of Crellin, passed through here last Sunday afternoon in an automobile.

G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, spent last week with his parents at this place, returning to the city early this week.

Constable W. A. Maffett, of Oakland, was attending to some official business in this neighborhood last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ellithorp, who spent the past four months with friends and relatives in various parts of the west, returned to their home in this village last week.

Miss Fannie Wiley returned to her home here last Thursday, after a short visit to Philadelphia and West Chester, Pa., and will leave this week for Waterloo, Iowa, where she has an extensive practice as a professional nurse.

Rev. J. B. Shoup returned last week from a week's visit to friends in Frostburg.

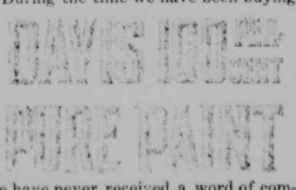
Miss Nettie Brininger, of Sunnyside, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. T. Lohr, near here this week.

A Tongue Twister.

Esau Wood sawed wood. Esau Wood would saw wood. All the wood Esau Wood saw Esau Wood would saw. In other words, all the wood Esau saw to saw Esau sought to saw. Oh, the wood Wood would saw! and oh, the woodsaw with which Wood would saw wood! But one day Wood's woodsaw would saw no wood, and thus the wood sawed was not the wood Wood would saw if Wood's woodsaw would saw wood. Now, Wood would saw wood with a woodsaw that would saw wood, so Esau sought a saw that would saw wood. One day Esau saw a saw saw wood as no other woodsaw Wood saw would saw wood. In fact, of all the woodsaws Wood ever saw saw wood, Wood never saw a woodsaw that would saw wood as the woodsaw Wood saw saw wood would saw wood, and I never saw a woodsaw that would saw wood as the woodsaw Wood saw would saw until I saw Esau Wood saw wood with the woodsaw Wood saw saw wood. Now Wood saws wood with the woodsaw Esau Wood saw saw wood.

Sykesville, Md., May 22, 1909.

During the time we have been buying



we have never received a word of complaint. We have heard on the highest praise of it. Respectfully,

W. H. BENNETT & Co.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO

HAVE CAR

Sweet Potatoes

To sell at $2 00 per Bbl.

Will take Potatoes in exchange at 60c. per bushel.

Also want Three Tons.

Buckwheat Flour

At $2.75 per hundred.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

Methuselah Only 79.

Methuselah loses his famous record, for his 969 reputed years are whittled down to seventy-eight and three-fourth. Thus says the Jewish World in a discussion of Jewish characteristics.

There has always existed a certain amount of doubt even among believers in the literal truth of the Bible concerning the great age to which the Jewish patriarchs are recorded as having lived. Some of the theories evolved to reduce the Biblical records of this kind to something near the allotted span of man are dealt with in the article.

It is surmised, the Jewish World says, that in the earliest times the month, the period of a moon cycle was called a year. Thus Adam's 930 years of life, calculating at twenty-nine and one-half days, the period of lunation, works out to seventy-five and one-fourth years. After the month year there came a five month year, the limit of five being derived from the fingers on one hand, it being remembered that primitive people always used the fingers for counting purposes. Then came the twelve month year.

Excuse for this rearrangement is found in the Psalmist's limit of life o three score and ten years, and it is maintained that between the times of Noah and David no such extraordinary change could have taken place as to reduce the life of man by eleven-twelfths. On the five month year basis Abraham's 175 years work out at seventy-two and Isaac's 180 at seventy-four.

Perhaps, too, there intervened a six month year, discovered by Jacob while watching Laban's flocks. Thus Jacob's 147 years work out seventy-three. The twelve month year began with the Egyptians, who say that a complete period is made up of two "years," in one of which the days were longer th the nights and in the other the ni longer than the days.

The Christian and the Jewish year, concludes the Jewish World, will not forever be separated, "for," it says, "in due course Rosh Hashona will fall at Christmas time and then catch up the Christian year. This, however, will not happen for 30,000 years, and no doubt this is the reason why nobody worries about it."

In our extremely humble opinion the sooner those Methuselah and Jonah stories are explained in plain United States the better it will be for the Christian religion.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Mr. N. G. Steltz, of Pittsburgh, was in the city this morning on business.

Rev. W. D. Reed, superintendent of Oakland district, went to Parkersburg, W. Va., this morning, where he will attend a missionary meeting of his church.

Mrs. Mattie Brown and her son, Mr. Joseph Brown, of near Kingwood, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Sterling and young son Darrell left last Friday for a short visit with relatives and friends in Friendsville, Md. S. K. Wilson is looking after the passengers on the West Virginia Northern during Mr. Sterling's absence.—Kingwood Arg us.

Mrs. John Kephart and little daughter, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Oakland last Saturday to visit Mrs. Kephart's sister, Miss Cleo Krantz, and other relatives.

Mrs. J. S. Gnegy, of near Oakland, who underwent a serious surgical operation two weeks ago, is improving steadily and will soon be entirely restored to her usual health.

Mrs. George E. Bishoff, of Oakland, and daughter, Miss Jennie Miller, of the Stone House Farm, near Grantsville, left Oakland yesterday for Grafton, W. Va., where they will visit Mrs. George Custer. Mr. Bishoff went to Grafton this morning and will accompany his wife and daughter home later in the week.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $29,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Dep sits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. CHISTINE HARMON.

Mrs. Christine Harmon died at the home of her son, near Bittinger, October 14th. She was born in 1825 in Somerset county, Pa., and was the mother of ten children, of whom death claimed two in the prime of their lives. Of her grandchildren fifty-two are living and five are dead, and of her great grandchildren forty-six are living and five are dead. The deceased was a good and well beloved mother, a kind neighbor and a life-long member of the church of Christ. Her remains were buried in the Bittinger cemetery the following Sunday after services conducted at the home and in the church by Rev. Alvin Yugel. The funeral sermon was preached before a large number of friends and relatives.

MRS. JEFFERSON VANSICKEL.

Mrs. Mary Alvira Frazee VanSickel, wife of Jefferson VanSickel died Tuesday morning, October 19th, at her late residence, Frazee Ridge, Garrett County, Md., of typhoid fever aged 29 years and 6 months.

Mrs. VanSickel had been sick about three weeks.

The deceased lady was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Frazee who survive her. She was married June 25, 1904, to Jefferson VanSickel who with two little girls survive. Mrs. VanSickel was a lady of sterling character, a devoted wife, mother and daughter and her loss is severely felt by these surviving ones who idolized her.

The funeral took place Thursday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the Frazee Ridge Baptist church in Garrett county.

Rev. G. W. Ringer assisted by her brother in law, Rev. N. H. Sanner, officiating. Interment in the cemetery belonging to the above church. The funeral was largely attended. Among the sorrowing relatives from a distance who were present were Rev. and Mrs. N. H. Sanner, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. VanSickel, Mrs. Isaac VanSickel, Harry Collins and W. E. B. Benford, Ursina, and Mrs. Sue Collins of Tarentum, Pa.

The bereaved husband, children and parents have the sincere sympathy of their large circle of friends and acquaintances in their sad bereavement.

Miss Ethyl Hutson, of near Sunnyside, spent several days last week at Clarksburg, W. Va., where she visited her sister, Miss Stella, returning to her home Saturday evening.

Mrs. D. E. Offutt, who went to Baltimore two weeks ago to visit her daughter, Miss Nell Offutt, who was suffering with an attack of pneumonia, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.
C. J. NEWMAN.

The dinner and supper served Tuesday in the Burke building on Second street by the ladies of the Epworth League, was liberally patronized by large numbers, the sum realized being in the neighborhood of forty dollars.

The monthly tea under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's church, will be given at the residence of Mrs. E. Fundenberg Friday afternoon of this week, when tea will be served from three until five o'clock. All are cordially invited.

The Cumberland Daily News of Monday says: Business out of Cumberland on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was so heavy yesterday that the railroad management was compelled to borrow six engines from the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and ten from the Western Maryland Railroad to help move the cars. This is the first congestion of freight of any extent in this vicinity since prior to the late dull times.

Mr. Urias McKenzie, of District No. 9, was in Oakland last Saturday on his way to the fair at Swanton, having with him a number of specimens of potatoes known as the rural New Yorker, and the prediction is made here that if Mr. McKenzie did not carry off the first prize at the fair then Garrett county should put her potatoes against the world with a show of winning against all comers. Mr. McKenzie had eight of the potatoes which weighed 14 pounds and ten ounces. The four largest weighed 8 pounds, four ounces. The crop gathered by Mr. McKenzie was eighty-five bushels from about three-eights of an acres and he states that the average weight of the potatoes was one pound each.

It is all very well, when you have nothing to do but kill time, to talk about keeping the boys on the farm, but you might as well spend your time spitting at a crack. Boys will stay on a farm as well as anywhere, if they receive decent treatment at home. The boy who is yanked out of bed by the hair, kicked out to milk and cuffed in to breakfast, as a preliminay to being popped through in the field all day, is not likely to be consumed by his love for the glories of agriculture—nor for his sire. Give the boy a fair show, and he'll stay with you till the cows come home. If you are so mean he can't stay at home, don't you go to your neighbors with a hypocritical snuffle and tell about your boy's ingratitude after you have raised him.

WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER.

Month Will Have Plenty of Cold, With Snow and Sleet.

The outlook for November, as forecasted by Peter R. Smith, is not encouraging to those who like summer weather. His predictions follow:

November is likely to be a very spasmodic month. The disturbing elements which then are present will keep the meteorolgy excited and fitful most of the time. Several cold snaps are quite sure to show up, and much cloudy weather will prevail. The exciting forces denote thundershowers about the 12th and again about the 18th or 20th.

A storm wave will be on passage across the country as October passes over to November. On the 1st and 2nd the temperature will grow much warmer and cloudiness will continue to thicken and spread, resulting in rain at many places. Cold northwesterly winds will follow the disturbance and a change to much cooler weather will follow.

From the 4th or 5th to the 8th or 9th denote an active storm period, which will in some form of disturbance reach all sections of the country. The wave will discharge much rain at some places and southward the rain and electric action will be intense. On the northern border of the country sleet and snow will show up, with dangerous gales over the lake territory. The period is likely to be prolonged beyond the usual time for the passage of a wave.

A period of stormy weather will be in progress on or touching the 12th, 13th and 14th. The disturbing elements which will be present denote a high temperature for the season and stormy, disagreeable weather. The western flank of the storm will be wrought up by northwestern gales about the 14th or 15th, bringing very chilly weather.

A storm period is central on the 17th or 18th of the month. Then several storm elements will unite their forces, causing a period of storm probabilities generally, and especially on the ocean and northern lakes. Old Boreas will make more than a faint skirmish for domination between the 17th and 20th in northern and central parts of the country. An early blizzard may be encountered in northern parts, which may push unusual cold for the season far south.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th the weather will be spasmodic—snow squalls and cold winds causing unpleasant weather for Thanksgiving.

A renewal of storms will be passing east on the 27th or 28th, which may continue to the close of the month in the different climatic sections. Autumnal storms of rain, wind and sleet turning to snow flurries will close the month.

Call for Your Letters.

Queen Barnard, Theo B. Carpenter, W. Stewart Diffenderper, H. L. Martin, Bertie Miller, Bentia Miller, C. W Elerbar, A. M. Entler, L. M. Friend, Jno. Reinel, Mrs Turner.

Encourage every home enterprise. Take an interest in every industry, invest liberally in the stock of faith and good will, and distribute it all over your city, in every factory, every work shop, every business house. It will pay you large dividends, and will cost very little. It can never depreciate in value. It will always be above par. Buy home made goods. Ask your merchants for them. Wear home made garments, eat home made articles of food, sleep on home made beds, read home made newspapers. In this way the money you spend is only loaned. It will come back to you again with interest. Praise up your city—don't run it down. Stand by your merchants and manufacturers—they are the bone and sinew of your municipal structure. Stand by your churches and your schools—they are the hopes of your future. Stand by your press—it is the tireless sentinel that guards your snterest.

Mr. Elijah Livengood of near Salisbury, is hunting a man who can swear real good and hard, that is, he says he is, but we have an idea that by this time Elijah is feeling much better, but don't you try to sell him an automobile. He doesn't like them and is going to stick to horses. Yesterday Mr. Livengood landed at the Republican office returning from a trip in an auto to Norfolk, Va.—that is, they expected to get to Norfolk, but they didn't. The party consisted of M. and Allen Miller, John and Joseph Hutzell, Al. Rodamer, Jonas Keim and Mr. Livengood. They started on Tuesday a week ago in Mr. Miller's auto. Everything went lovely until they struck Blue Ridge Mountain—then the trouble began. They walked and they carried rock, and they camped half the night along the road with the auto in the [illegible] they had broken slides, gasoline trouble and everything else on the auto calendar. They got within 15 miles of Gordonville then they gave it up and headed for Washington. Here they spent Tuesday recuperating. On Wednesday they started back and everything went lovely until they reached Sheridan. There they busted things up right, ending with a broken wheel. This proved too much for the crowd and deserting the auto they took the train for home arriving here Wednesday. Mr. Livengood says the country he went through was very nice in some places, the people very lazy in most of places and taking it all in all Somerset county is good enough for him.—Myersdale Republican.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING — GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1908.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Septamber, 1908.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator,
Merrill, Md.

AN ADJUSTMENT OF NATURE.

Theory of an Artist and How It Finally Worked Out.

By O. HENRY.

[Copyright, 1906, by McClure, Phillips & Co.]

In an art exhibition the other day I saw a painting that had been sold for $5,000. The painter was a young scrub out of the west named Kraft, who had a favorite food and a pet theory. His pabulum was an unquenchable belief in the unerring artistic adjustment of nature. His theory was fixed around corned beef hash with poached egg. There was a story behind the picture, so I went home and let it drip out of a fountain pen. The idea of Kraft—But that is not the beginning of the story.

Three years ago Kraft, Bill Judkins (a poet) and I took our meals at Cypher's, on Eighth avenue. I say "took." When we had money Cypher got it "off of" us, as he expressed it. We had not credit. We went in, called for food and ate it. We paid or we did not pay. We had confidence in Cypher's sullenness and smoldering ferocity. Deep down in his sunless soul he was either a prince, a fool or an artist. He sat at a worm eaten desk, covered with files of waiters' checks so old that I was sure the bottomest one was for clams that Henry Hudson had eaten and paid for. Cypher had the power, in common with Napoleon III. and the goggle eyed perch, of throwing a film over his eyes, rendering opaque the windows of his soul. Once when we left him unpaid, with egregious excuses, I looked back and saw him shaking with inaudible laughter behind his film. Now and then we paid up back scores.

But the chief thing at Cypher's was Milly. Milly was a waitress. She was a grand example of Kraft's theory of the artistic adjustment of nature. She belonged largely to waiting, as Minerva did to the art of scrapping or Venus to the science of serious flirtation. Pedestaled and in bronze she might have stood with the noblest of her heroic sisters as "Liver and Bacon Enlivening the World." She belonged to Cypher's. You expected to see her colossal figure loom through that reeking blue cloud of smoke from frying fat just as you expect the Palisades to appear through a drifting Hudson river fog. There, amid the steam of vegetables and the vapors of acres of "ham and," the crash of crockery, the clatter of steel, the screaming of "short orders," the cries of the hungering and all the horrid tumult of feeding man, surrounded by swarms of the buzzing winged beasts bequeathed us by Pharaoh, Milly steered her magnificent way like some great liner cleaving among the canoes of howling savages.

Our goddess of grub was built on lines so majestic that they could be followed only with awe. Her sleeves were always rolled above her elbows. She could have taken us three musketeers in her two hands and dropped us out of the window. She had seen fewer years than any of us, but she was of such superb Evehood and simplicity that she mothered us from the beginning. Cypher's store of eatables



SHE WAS A GRAND EXAMPLE OF KRAFT'S THEORY.

she poured out upon us with royal indifference to price and quantity, as from a cornucopia that knew no exhaustion. Her voice rang like a great silver bell; her smile was many toothed and frequent. She seemed like a yellow sunrise on mountain tops. I never saw her but I thought of the Yosemite. And yet somehow I could never think of her as existing outside of Cypher's. There nature had placed her, and she had taken root and grown mightily. She seemed happy and took her few poor dollars on Saturday nights with the flushed pleasure of a child that receives an unexpected donation.

It was Kraft who first voiced the fear that each of us must have held latently. It came up apropos, of course, of certain questions of art at which we were hammering. One of us compared the harmony existing between a Haydn symphony and pistache ice cream to the exquisite congruity between Milly and Cypher's.

"There is a certain fate hanging over Milly," said Kraft, "and if it overtakes her she is lost to Cypher's and to us."

"She will grow fat?" asked Judkins fearsomely.

"She will go to night school and become refined?" I ventured anxiously.

"It is this," said Kraft, punctuating in a puddle of spilled coffee with a stiff forefinger. "Caesar had his Brutus, the cotton has its bollworm, the chorus girl has her Pittsburger, the summer boarder has his poison ivy, the hero has his Carnegie medal, art has its Morgan, the rose has its"—

"Speak," I interrupted, much perturbed. "You do not think that Milly will begin to lace?"

"One day," concluded Kraft solemnly, "there will come to Cypher's for a plate of beans a millionaire lumberman from Wisconsin, and he will marry Milly."

"Never!" exclaimed Judkins and I in horror.

"A lumberman!" repeated Kraft hoarsely.

"And a millionaire lumberman!" I sighed despairingly.

"From Wisconsin!" groaned Judkins.

We agreed that the awful fate seemed to menace her. Few things were less improbable. Milly, like some vast virgin stretch of pine woods, was made to catch the lumberman's eye. And well we knew the habits of the Badgers once fortune smiled upon them. Straight to New York they hie and lay their goods at the feet of the girl who serves them beans in a beanery. Why, the alphabet itself connives. The Sunday newspaper's headliner's work is cut for him.

"Winsome Waitress Wins Wealthy Wisconsin Woodsman."

For awhile we felt that Milly was on the verge of being lost to us.

It was our love of the unerring artistic adjustment of nature that inspired us. We could not give her over to a lumberman doubly accursed by wealth and provincialism. We shuddered to think of Milly, with her voice modulated and her elbows covered, pouring tea in the marble tepee of a tree murderer. No! In Cypher's she belonged—in the bacon smoke, the cabbage perfume, the grand Wagnerian chorus of hurled ironstone china and rattling casters.

Our fears must have been prophetic, for on that same evening the wildwood discharged upon us Milly's preordained confiscator—our fee to adjustment and order. But Alaska and not Wisconsin bore the burden of the visitation.

We were at our supper of beef stew and dried apples when he trotted in as if on the heels of a dog team and made one of the mess at our table. With the freedom of the camps he assaulted our ears and claimed the fellowship of men lost in the wilds of a hash house. We embraced him as a specimen, and in three minutes we had all but died for one another as friends.

He was rugged and bearded and wind dried. He had just come off the "trail," he said, at one of the North river ferries. I fancied I could see the snow dust of Chilcoot yet powdering his shoulders. And then he strewed the table with the nuggets, stuffed ptarmigans, beadwork and seal pelts of the returned Klondiker and began to prate to us of his millions.

"Bank drafts for two millions," was his summing up, "and a thousand a day piling up from my claims. And now I want some beef stew and canned peaches. I never got off the train since I mushed out of Seattle, and I'm hungry. The stuff the niggers feed you on Pullmans doesn't count. You gentlemen order what you want."

And then Milly loomed up with a thousand dishes on her bare arm—loomed up big and white and pink and awful as Mount St. Elias—with a smile like day breaking in a gulch. And the Klondiker threw down his pelts and nuggets as dross and let his jaw fall halfway and stared at her. You could almost see the diamond tiaras on Milly's brow and the hand embroidered silk Paris gowns that he meant to buy for her.

At last the bollworm had attacked the cotton. The poison ivy was reaching out its tendrils to intwine the summer boarder. The millionaire lumberman, thinly disguised as the Alaskan miner, was about to engulf our Milly and upset nature's adjustment.

Kraft was the first to act. He leaped up and pounded the Klondiker's back. "Come out and drink," he shouted—"drink first and eat afterward!" Judkins seized one arm and I the other. Gayly, roaringly, irresistibly, in jolly good fellow style we dragged him from the restaurant to a cafe, stuffing his pockets with his embalmed birds and indigestible nuggets.

There he rumbled a roughly good humored protest. "That's the girl for my money!" he declared. "She can eat out of my skillet the rest of her life. Why, I never see such a fine girl! I'm going back there and ask her to marry me. I guess she won't want to sling hash any more when she sees the pile of dust I've got."

"You'll take another whisky and milk now," Kraft persuaded, with Satan's smile. "I thought you up country fellows were better sports."

Kraft spent his puny store of coin at the bar and then gave Judkins and me such an appealing look that he went down to the last dime we had in toasting our guest.

Then when our ammunition was gone and the Klondiker, still somewhat sober, began to babble again of Milly, Kraft whispered into his ear such a polite, barbed insult relating to people who were miserly with their funds that the miner crashed down handful after handful of silver and notes, calling for all the fluids in the world to drown the imputation.

Thus the work was accomplished. With his own guns we drove him from the field. And then we had him carted to a distant small hotel and put to bed with his nuggets and baby sealskins stuffed around him.

"He will never find Cypher's again," said Kraft. "He will propose to the first white apron he sees in a dairy restaurant tomorrow. And Milly—I mean the natural adjustment—is saved!"

And back to Cypher's went we three, and, finding customers scarce, we joined hands and did an Indian dance with Milly in the center.

This, I say, happened three years ago. And about that time a little luck descended upon us three, and we were enabled to buy costlier and less wholesome food than Cypher's. Our paths separated, and I saw Kraft no more and Judkins seldom.

But, as I said, I saw a painting the other day that was sold for $5,000. The title was "Boadicea," and the figure seemed to fill all out of doors. But of all the picture's admirers who stood before it I believe I was the only one who longed for Boadicea to stalk from her frame, bringing me corned beef hash with poached egg.



THE TITLE WAS "BOADICEA."

I hurried away to see Kraft. His satanic eyes were the same, his hair was worse tangled, but his clothes had been made by a tailor.

"I didn't know," I said to him.

"We've bought a cottage in the Bronx with the money," said he. "Any evening at 7."

"Then," said I, "when you led us against the lumberman—the—Klondiker—it wasn't altogether on account of the unerring artistic adjustment of nature?"

"Well, not altogether," said Kraft, with a grin.

Three Wall Streets.

"People have a notion that there is only one Wall street in New York," remarked a keen observer of city life as he stood in front of old Trinity. "As a matter of fact, there are three.

"This Wall street we are looking at now is the one commonly recognized—the financial center of the country, with its feverish activity, its frantic energy, its rushing throng of millionaires, near-millionaires, speculators and aspiring, gilt edged employees.

"If you want to see Wall street No. 2, come down here at 6:30, long after this throng has disappeared, and you will find it a street given over to the passage of overworked, exhausted, underpaid men and youths, the minor employees of the financial center, poorly dressed, as a rule, and without hope or prospect of unearthing wealth. The place to them is merely a treadmill, not a gold mine.

"Wall street No. 3 is visible on Sundays and on holidays. In place of financiers rubbing elbows are immigrants wandering wonderingly through its silent length, with here and there children playing—yes, children playing in Wall street, the children of janitors and caretakers of the great buildings where fortunes are made and lost in a day. There are three Wall streets, and each is interesting."—New York Globe.

Hamlet Omitted.

"See here!" exclaimed the theatrical manager. "Have you the nerve to call this play a rural drama?"

"That is what I claim for it," replied the author modestly, as all authors reply.

"And you pride yourself on being a realist?" snorted the manager.

"I do," replied the author, again modestly.

"Where's your evidence of realism in this play?" demanded the manager.

"Well," explained the author, "I've introduced the old oaken bucket, with the quartet of farm hands; the scenario calls for real cows and chickens; a load of real hay, drawn by real oxen, is introduced in the second act; the heroine is discovered churning real butter in the"—

"Piffle! Piffle!" cried the manager. "What I want to know is where's the mortgage? Who ever heard of a farmhouse without a mortgage that the wayward son comes home and pays off in the last act to frustrate the evil designs of the villain."

And the modest author was forced to admit that there were a few things about realism that he had yet to learn.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FOREST FIRE DAMAGE.

Annual Loss Has Been 50 Lives and Untold Millions of Dollars.

To the Editor of The Republican:

The annual loss from forest fires in the United States for the past half-century has amounted each year to a loss of 50 lives, 50,000,000 acres of woodland burned over and $50,000,000 worth of merchantable timber destroyed.

As appalling as this appears, the damage to the forest is not half accounted for. If the full story were told the amount of loss to the forest would be something like $100,000,000. When we are reminded that at least nine-tenths of this loss can be prevented, under reasonable precautions, there seems little excuse. In countries where the value of the forest is realized, like Germany and France, forest fires rarely occur. This immense fire damage, coupled with the rapid cutting of merchantable timber, has so depleted our timber resources that the question of our future timber supply is a serious one and is leading forest owners to take better care of the young growth that is now coming up after the logging operations.

Naturally this feeling is better developed in some sections than in others because in agricultural communities the amount of woodland has been greatly reduced. In the mountain sections the existence of a timber shortage is slower to be felt, but it is, nevertheless, becoming a stern reality.

Saw mills that a few years ago had before them a large timber supply, are finding that their field of operation is becoming more limited every year and it will only be a question of time when they will be required to move to new fields or go out of business altogether. A case in point is the Kendall Lumber Company at Kendall, on the Youghiogheny river. Other operations have followed, or soon will be following, the same course. It is a melancholy spectacle to see the last of these logging operations. During the boom days everything is prosperous and a large force of men find employed; settlements or even towns are built up, and there is a general feeling of prosperity. As the timber supply becomes exhausted the operation is closed down; men have to seek work elsewhere; settlements that were built up by the lumbering business are doomed to decline or extinction altogether, unless perchance the agricultural interests of the section can make good at least a part of what has been lost.

After the woodlands have been cut over fires almost invariably sweep over the land destroying completely what is left as a nucleus for a new timber growth. In some cases this destruction has been so complete as to render the country absolutely unproductive for at least a generation. A case in point is the southern end of Meadow Mountain on which the white pine was lumbered some 35 or 40 years ago. The organic matter collected by hundreds of years of tree growth in the form of a thick layer of humus and the young pine trees that were left were completely destroyed by the succeeding fires, and to this day there is over a large part of this area nothing but briars and huckleberry bushes scattered among the big boulders.

It is natural that the timber should be cut and it is a wise policy to cut all timber as soon as it reaches maturity, so that a new crop may be secured in the shortest possible time. The trouble has been that where the mature timber has been cut there has been no adequate provisions for restocking the land. Nature has dealt so bountifully with the mountain forests that they will restock themselves naturally and with a valuable growth, if only given half a chance. The whole trouble is with the forest fires that repeatedly occur. Timber lands that were cut over 20 years ago and fires kept out are now stocked with a splendid young growth all reaching merchantable sizes. There are numerous examples of this in the county of which the owners may well feel proud. It is a pity that it is not the rule rather than the exception.

It is safe to say that if forest fires could be kept out of Garrett county for the next 20 years, the additional timber growth would more than pay the annual county expenses. F. W. B.

October 25, 1909.

Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to trust or harbor George William Male, a minor under my charge, who has left his home without just cause or provocation, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

3t A. J. KOLBFLEISCH.

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Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President, College Park, Md.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

A FEUD IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The Avenger Forgets His Enmity to Perform a Noble Deed.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

"Somebody 'll be made ter pay fer this!" The words were hissed rather than spoken, and the boy's fingers closed convulsively on the barrel of his long rifle. It was not yet noon, but the shadows of the forest were thick around him. Stray gleams of sunlight came through occasional openings in the foliage, and one of these fell at the boy's feet and rested upon the dead body of a large deerhound. It just touched the delicate face and ears, but left in pitying shadow the ugly wound made by the bullet. As the young mountaineer gazed at the dark scar his eye gleamed fiercely.

"Somebody 'll pay fer hit," he repeated savagely, "an' I 'low thet somebody 'll be Tom Peters—the low down, sneakin' spy an' traitor! He's driv pap into the mountains by his lyin' an' tale bearin', an' now he thinks he'll do what he likes with our fambly cos I'm a boy. But I'll show him! Hit shan't be said I'm the best shot in the mounting fer nothin'. I'll end this old quar'l now fer good 'n' always."

Then his mood changed. Letting his rifle fall upon the ground, he threw himself beside the dead body of his friend.

"Poor old Driver!" he sobbed. "Can't you speak ter me? Ain't you 'n' me goin' on any more hunts? Poor old doggie, poor old doggie!" For some time he lay there sobbing bitterly. Then he rose and began to scoop a hole in the loose sand. Then he lifted the dead body of his friend and laid it gently in its last resting place.

"Goodby, old doggie," he said as he turned away. "I wish you knew what I'm going fer. You'd rest more easy."

He moved along slowly and cautiously and paused frequently to look around. Across wild ravines and up, up the narrow mountain path slowly and stealthily he moved, and never for a moment did the angry gleam leave his eyes or his mouth lose its resolute harshness.

On this side the range was wild and almost inaccessible, and the cabins of the hardy mountaineers were far apart. Perched like an eagle's nest on a narrow shelf of rock and hidden from the valley below by a thick growth of chestnuts was the home of Tom Peters. His nearest neighbor was Jake Winthrop, who had built his cabin in the wildest part of a gloomy ravine three miles down the mountain.

Time was when these two men had been good friends, but that was years ago. A sudden quarrel at a shooting



"GOODBY, OLD DOGGIE," HE SAID.

match had begun the feud. Tom Peters was badly wounded and confined to his bed for months. In his first anger he had sworn to kill Winthrop on sight, but as he recovered he seemed to think better of it.

As the years went by the breach became wider, and the children grew up with the feud as part of their heritage.

It had long been suspected in the valley that Winthrop was engaged in moonshining, but proof was difficult. Several times the officers had made sudden descents upon his place, only to be surprised by his blank looks of wonder and willingness to show them around.

But at last they had their revenge. One dark night they stole into the ravine and found him at work. He had escaped himself, but the still and the supply of whisky were destroyed. Since then he had kept in hiding. Food and information were brought to him by his son, and the two spent long hours in discussing plans of revenge. Both were fully convinced that Peters was the instigator of the raid. He had known of the existence of the still. Indeed, he had helped to make it many years before. He was familiar with the secret entrance to the ravine and knew all about Winthrop's habit of working at night. And only a few weeks before the boy had seen him in the settlement talking with one of the officers. No; there was no doubt who was the secret enemy!

As Bob Winthrop made his way up the mountain path his eyes grew more fierce and angry. He thought of his father hiding among the rocks, of the ruins of the still, of gentle old Driver buried in the gloomy depths of the ravine.

After awhile he began to move more slowly and cautiously. At last he paused near a sharp turn in the path. Then he dropped upon his hands and knees and crawled stealthily around the turn. Before him was a sharp descent of a few rods and beyond this a dense fringe of chestnut trees. Above the trees was a column of black smoke.

"He's cert'nly ter home," he said, with a grim smile of satisfaction. "That smoke means dinner."

It took him but a few minutes to pass through the fringe of woods, and he paused in the shelter of a large clump of chinquapin bushes and glanced sharply around. No one was in sight, but the entire roof of the cabin was in a blaze, and smoke was coming thickly from the door and windows. Bob gazed at it curiously.

"Queer there ain't nobody aroun'," he muttered.

"Mebbe they're in the cabin tryin' ter get things out. Well, hit's good time's any. I'll jes' wa'n him, an' then hit'll be one or t'other."

He stepped from the bushes and gave a loud shout. Then he cocked his rifle and waited.

"Somebody mus' be ter home, or how'd the fire get started. They shorely wouldn' set hit on purpose." He gave another shout and moved slowly toward the cabin. A few moments and there came the frightened wail of an infant.

"A baby!" he cried wonderingly. "Why don't the fools bring hit out?" Then a terrible thought occurred to him. Perhaps they were all dead or away. For a moment he stood irresolute; then a quick flush of pity drove the anger from his face.

"I ain't fightin' babies!" And, dropping his rifle upon the ground, he sped toward the cabin. Without a moment's hesitation he dashed into the wall of smoke and flame. But only for an instant. The heat was too much for him, and he staggered out weakly and half blinded. A large spring of water bubbled up in front of the cabin, and the sight gave him a new idea. A quick bound took him into the spring, and a moment later he once more rushed into the cabin with the water streaming from his clothing. This time he remained longer. When he came out he carried a small bundle in his arms. But almost before he was beyond reach of the flames he stumbled and fell. After a moment he rose and staggered on a few steps and fell again. Before he had reached the place where he had left his rifle he had fallen three times. The last time he did not rise.

At last the small bundle which had fallen upon the ground began to stir. A few frantic movements, and it opened, and a baby crawled out. The blanket was scorched and blackened, and there were great holes which the fire had made, but the baby was apparently unhurt. It gazed about curiously for a moment and then crawled over to the unconscious figure of the boy. After awhile it reached up and touched the blistered face. A shudder ran through the boy's frame, and he opened his eyes. Then he rose slowly to his feet.

"Sorter seems like I fainted," he said in a wondering voice. "I thought only gals did that. But I reckon I'd better be gettin' home 'n' hev these burns looked after. Smart like they's consider'ble bad. Lucky I kept my eyes shet." A low wail at his feet drew his attention. "Yes, baby; I'm goin' ter take you 'long o' me," and the ghost of a smile flickered across his blackened face. "Seems like you sorter belong ter me now. I 'low your folks hev deserted you."

He reached down, but as his blistered flesh came in contact with the baby he drew back, with a low cry of pain. Then, as though ashamed of his weakness, he picked up the baby and his rifle and walked quietly toward the woods. But his progress was slow.

At length he reached the sharp turn in the path. As he did so he fancied that he could hear some one coming up the mountain. A keen scrutiny and he stepped quickly from sight.

"It's him," he muttered fiercely. "Now we'n settle hit fer good an' all."

Moving back into the bushes, he laid the baby upon a bed of leaves. Then he returned and took up a position behind a rock.

The figure came on rapidly. When it was within hailing distance Bob stepped from his concealment.

"You, Tom Peters!" he called sharply. "Is your gun loaded?"

"Yes," in startled accents from below.

"Then aim 'n' fire! Quick!"

Almost with the words came the sharp report of a rifle, and a bullet whistled past. The boy laughed derisively.

"Now hit's my turn." And he brought his rifle into position and took deliberate aim. But even as he pulled the trigger his strength failed him. He staggered weakly for a moment and then sank upon the ground. The bullet flew wide of its mark.

Tom Peters came on deliberately. He was a large, powerful man, with a heavy beard and keen, restless eyes. When he reached the prostrate figure of the boy he gazed down at him regretfully.

"I didn't 'low ter kill him," he said, and there was real concern in his voice. "But hit all come so sudden I might have aimed closter'n I thought. Well, he brought hit on himse'f. But hit's queer he's so burned."

He kneeled down and examined the figure more closely.

"Hair 'n' clothes nigh burned off'n him," he said wonderingly, "an' face 'n' han's a solid blister. Well, he's cert'nly been where there's fire."

A quick glance around showed him the black smoke which was still floating above the chestnuts. He sprang to his feet, with a low cry of dismay.

"So that's how come ye got burned!" he hissed. "Fired my cabin an' mebbe killed my fambly. You—you scoundrel!" He raised his rifle and then lowered it, with a bitter laugh. "Hit's lucky you're dead!

A shadow fell across his path, and he looked up. Several vultures were circling about overhead. A quick shudder ran through his frame. At the same instant he was conscious of hurrying feet. A woman rushed past him sobbing wildly.

"My baby! Oh, where's my baby?" Then, catching sight of the prostrate figure, she threw herself upon it. "Oh, my boy, my boy!" she cried. "Thank God, thank God!"

"What's the matter, Alice?" the man asked sternly. "Are you crazy?"

"No, but hit's a wonder I'm not. Oh, Tom, hit was awful—awful!" And once more she began to sob wildly.

"What was awful?"

"The fire. I saw hit all. Me 'n' the children went roun' on t'other side the ravine fer—fer berries. I 'lowed the baby 'd sleep till we got back. I'd wrapped hit up keerful. We seen the fire plain, but we couldn't get back. Hit's a long way roun' the ravine. Then I prayed fer he'p, an' the boy come an' saved the baby. He went in twicet." Her sobbing had gradually



"YOU, TOM PETERS!" HE CALLED SHARPLY

ceased, and she now looked up, with a pitiful inquiry in her eyes.

"Where's my baby?" she asked wistfully. A low cry from the bushes answered her. In a moment the baby was brought and placed in her arms.

"An' did the boy get all them burns a-savin' hit?" Tom Peters asked, with a strange look on his face.

The woman nodded.

"I thought hit war an angel," she said simply, "sent ter answer my pra'r."

Unconsciously her hand began to stroke the boy's face. Either the pain or something in her touch seemed to arouse him. After a moment he opened his eyes and gazed at them curiously. Then he recognized Peters.

"Is your gun loaded?" he asked confusedly.

"No," and the strong voice trembled a little. "I 'low there won't be no more use fer guns atween us."

"But I 'low there will." And by a desperate effort the boy struggled to his feet. "I feel sorter queer, but I reckon I'n hold a gun. An' hit's time this quar'l war settled."

The man folded his arms.

"You'n shoot ef you like ter," he said quietly, "but I'm through."

The boy's eyes blazed scornfully.

"So you're a coward's well's a spy 'n' dorg killer?" he taunted.

A quick flush passed over the man's face.

"I don't know what you mean by spy 'n' dorg killer," he said, "but Tom Peters ain't gen'rally spoke of as a coward."

"Didn' you bring the officers down on pap's still?" fiercely. "Didn' you kill my dorg? Ain't you been a sneakin' spy all 'long?"

"I never heered of the still bein' took till this mornin'," was the calm answer, "an' I ain't a man as kills dorgs. I seen a lot o' settlemint boys huntin' yesterd'y, an' mebbe some o' them shot him." Then he added gently, "You 'n' me can't fight any more."

The fierce light died slowly from the boy's eyes.

"But I seen you talkin' with the officer down to the settlemint," he said doubtfully.

"He war askin' me 'bout a darky who used to work fer you all. He 'lowed on bribin' him, but I had no idee what 't war fer."

The baby began to coo softly, and the boy reached out to touch it. The poor blistered face could not smile, but the eyes had grown very soft and tender.

"Then there ain't no cause fer quar'l atween us," he said musingly. "I'm right glad. Pop thought a heap o' you. That's what made him so bitter. He 'lowed you war spyin' ag'in him."

"I'd ruther be frien's with your pap than with any man in the whole worl'," was the quick answer. "I'd 'a' made up long 'go, but I knew 't war no use. He war that bitter he'd 'a' shot me on sight."

A faint shadow across the sun made them look up. Far away in the sky and almost lost to view were several dark spots. They were the vultures. Even as they looked the spots disappeared.

The boy reached out his hand, and the man grasped it warmly.

Saw Mill for Sale.

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cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m.. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

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is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

HOYES.

Hallowe'en was observed as usual at this place by quite a number of the young people on last Saturday night. All enjoyed it in the highest degree except a few people on whom the tricks were played. In a few instances these young folks had to exceed the speed limit in making their escape from a few blank cartridges and some very commanding voices; nevertheless all got home safe and in the most cheerful mood and feel sure they would all make brave soldiers now.

Misses Kate O'Donnell and Olia Mattingly attended the teachers' institute at Accident last Saturday and report a very interesting meeting.

Mrs. Jennie Miller and little daughter and William Bishoff, all of Stone House, were guests over Sunday of their brother, Thomas Bishoff, of this place.

Charles Callis, who is teaching the the Gauer school this winter, came home to vote. He returned to his school Tuesday afternoon.

Misses Sudie and Sadie Friend returned to their home last week from Mt. Lake Park, where they had been visiting relatives.

Mr. Milton White of St. Mary's, is the guest of Miss Blanche Callis.

Messrs. Gwynn and Nichols, of Lonaconing, made a business trip to Hoyes last week and before returning home Mr. Gwynn visited his sister, Mrs. Foote, at Selbysport.

Master Montie Mattingly, of Piedmont, has been visiting M. Mattingly's for some time past.

Mr. Winters, of Midland, made a trip to Hoyes last Thursday and purchased some very fine cattle.

Rev. Powers will commence protracted services at this place next Monday evening.

Mrs. James McGettigan and children, of near Accident, were calling on Mrs. Will Mattingly Sunday.

Messrs. Harry Shahan and Gill Dewitt, of Armstead, were calling on some of the fair sex in this neighborhood quite recently.

Misses Malva and Rose Wilburn gave a surprise party to their brother, James, one evening last week. All were very pleasantly entertained.

Our school is progressing very nicely with Miss O'Donnell as teacher.

SANG RUN.

We are having pleasant weather at this writing.

Mr. P. S. Hoye spent Sunday evening at T. C. Hinebaugh's.

Mason Browning spent last week with his sister at Accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Savage spent Sunday at Rufus Dewitt's.

Quite a number of our young people were out reminding us of Hallowe'en Saturday evening.

Miss Gladys Browning was visiting Miss Alice Hoye Sunday.

Miss Elinor Hinebaugh was visiting her cousin, Miss Helen Hoye, last week.

Miss Mary Browning and sister Maleta spent Saturday in Accident.

R. L. Hoye, wife and sister Helen were Oakland visitors Saturday last.

Alvin Englehart, of Accident, spent Saturday evening at N. Browning's.

Mrs. P. W. Grove and children are visiting here at this time.

J. F. Browning was home for the election. TWINS.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

A new roof has been put on the Romney cottage, which is still occupied by Mrs. Harmison and part of her family.

Mr. John Long and family are occupying the Shaffer cottage on K street.

Mrs A. R. Sperry returned today from a visit to Baltimore.

Mr. W. S. Lantz left yesterday for his new home in Morgantown where his family preceded him a few days.

Preaching in the M. E. church Sunday at 11 am. and 7.30 p. m.

STOYER.

I will send in a few happenings from our little village.

These beautiful days that we are having are certainly appreciated by all. Every one is preparing for the colder days to come.

Corn shucking is about finished by many of the farmers.

Miss Maggie Melvin, of Piedmont, was visiting her brother, Thos. Melvin, last Saturday.

Mrs. J. D. Harvey and niece, Miss Ruby Lantz, of Ryan's Glade, were visiting friends here one day last week.

Mrs. Rogers, who has been the guest of Thos Melvin and family for a few weeks, returned to her home at Midland last Sunday.

Mr. W. T. Stoyer made a business trip to Blaine one day last week.

Miss Bessie Stoyer, who has had an attack of typhoid, is improving.

Mr. Chas. Kidd was seen on our streets one evening last week. He visits our town quite frequently. We wonder what is the attraction.

Thos. K. Harvey was the guest of Jack Wilson Sunday last.

Mrs. Oscar Wolfe, of Blaine, was visiting her mother near here, last Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Grace Riley and Ida Harvey went to Oakland Saturday.

Miss Emma Harvey was visiting at W. T. Stoyer's last Sunday.

Mr. Ed. Tucker, of Cumberland, was a caller in our town last Thursday.

Messrs. L. A. Harvey, Frank Moon and John Kirby, of Kitzmiller, were in town last Sunday evening.

Miss Emma Stoyer has been very ill for the last two weeks.

Quite a number of our folks are attending the series of meetings at White Church.

All we hear these days in this section is politics. IOLA.

Mrs. List in Charge.

The Manley Hotel, of Fairmont, is now under the management of Mrs. L. B. C. List, of Wheeling. Mrs. List has managed the Loch Lynn Hotel at Mt. Lake Park the past several years, and is well known to Fairmont people. Mrs. List and her daughter will reside at the hotel, and have now taken up their abode there.

Teachers' Institute.

The following is the program of the Teachers' Institute to be held at Kitzmiller, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1909:

10 a. m.—Song.

Invocation—Rev. W. W. Sutton.

Address of Welcome—R. A. McCauley

Response—Prof. E. A. Browning.

Methods of Teaching Grammar—Hon. J. E. Chappell, Prof. U. G. Palmer, G. W. Weitzell.

Paper—The Advantage of Current History in the Schoolroom—Miss Alice Campbell.

Song.

1.30 p. m.—Song.

Methods of Teaching Arithmetic—Prof. A. W. Dewitt, Wm. Sollers, A. L. Lee.

Primary Work—Miss Vernie Schrock, Miss Pleasant Howard, Miss Hazel Poland.

School Management—Profs. F. E. Rathbun, D. C. Arnold, H. A. Loarditch.

There will be an entertainment given in Warnick's Hall during the evening after the Institute, beginning at 7.30. An interesting program is being prepared which promises to be the leading event of the season.

All teachers and lovers of education are invited to attend both the Institute and the entertainment in the evening.

G. W. WEITZELL, Sec'y.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

How to Iron a White Skirt.

To iron a white underskirt begin at the strings and waistband, then take the bottom of the skirt. Iron all round on the right side with a very hot iron, then iron the first frill. This frill will probably have sewed work or lace. In either case it must be nicely ironed on the wrong side. Probably above the frill there will be tucks or hems. They must next be ironed over the wrong side and afterward on the right. Rub the iron the way of the hem. If there is a second frill the cloth under the frill is ironed at the same time as the hem or tucks and the frill again ironed on the wrong side. Put skirt board into the skirt and place each end of the board on the table, thus allowing the skirt to hang over the board. It can thus be easily ironed and nicely finished. Afterward fold it lengthwise and hang up to air.

How to Preserve Your Sight.

A noted oculist advises against using the eyes immediately after waking. Therefore the habit of many young girls of reading or studying in bed is injurious. It is harmful to use the eyes when sleepy, as it is a great strain upon the muscles. If one must read or write when drowsy rise occasionally and bathe the eyes with hot or cold water. Remember that a quick change from a dark room to a brilliant light is a strain upon the eyes.

How to Clean Bottles.

To clean bottles fill them with scraps of newspaper torn into small bits, and put a little soapsuds in the water. Shake the bottle vigorously until the paper has been dissolved to a pulp, and then rinse the bottle thoroughly. You will be surprised how even the dirtiest bottle can be cleaned easily and thoroughly and made bright and shining.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 7, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxvii. 39, to xxviii. 10—Memory Verses, xxviii. 9, 10—Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv. 22—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

One night as they took soundings they found the depth of water growing less, and, fearing lest they should be cast upon the rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern and longed for the morning. As the sailors were about to make off with the boat under pretense of casting anchors out of the foreship Paul said to the centurion and to the soldiers, "Except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved" (31). Some may say, But had not Paul assured them that all would be saved? So we learn that, while God is not willing that any should perish and desires all to be saved, He, having provided a way, says that if men will not accept His way they must perish. When morning came they discovered a place with a beach where they might run the ship aground. And now death again threatens Paul, for the soldiers advised that the prisoners be killed lest they should escape. The centurion, for Paul's sake, prevented this, and so in one way or another all escaped safe to land, as Paul had told them while out in the storm at sea. "And so it came to pass" (44), and in that saying there is one of the finest of Bible studies, for it is true of every prediction concerning the sufferings of Christ and will certainly be true of every prediction concerning His kingdom and glory.

They found themselves on the island of Melita, or Malta, in a time of much rain, and cold rain, too, but the people of the island showed them great kindness and kindled a fire and welcomed them as well as they could. When I read of kindness I recall that David asked if there was any one left of the house of Saul that he might show "the kindness of God" unto him for Jonathan's sake (II Sam. ix. 1, 3, 7). There is ordinary kindness such as was shown by these Maltese, but believers are here to show the kindness of God. Paul did not fail to help make this fire burn and to keep it going, for he, too, gathered a bundle of sticks and laid it on the fire. A good prayer meeting ought to be a good place to warm one, but how often the leader is almost the only one to help make the fire burn, whereas if a dozen or more each threw on a stick or two what a good fire there might be! One might say, "I thank God for the forgiveness of my sins;" another might add, "I am glad that the Son of God loved me and gave Himself for me;" another, "I praise Him for making me a joint heir with Himself." I am sure that a few contributions like these would help to make a great blaze, and many would get warmed up, for it is very cold at some prayer meetings. That old serpent the devil or some of his generation of vipers would be sure to get warmed up, too, and fasten on some one and say something not very kind, which might lead some one to say, "Well, I'll never open my mouth in meeting again," but if they would just shake off the beast into the fire where he belongs they would feel no harm. Again, Paul is misjudged and numbered with transgressors, but soon they change their minds about him, and if we will simply pay no heed to false accusations and misrepresentations the Lord will take care of all and make true His assurance, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper, and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn" (Isa. liv. 17). Some people look a great while to see some harm come to a child of God, but no real harm can come to such, and what looks like evil God will overrule for good (Rom. viii. 28, 29).

Paul was permitted by God to work a miracle of healing upon the father of the chief man of the island, who happened to live in those parts. He was suffering from fever and a bloody flux, but in the name of the Lord Jesus Paul laid his hands on him and healed him. This led to others bringing their sick ones, and many miracles of healing were wrought during those three months of unexpected blessing which had come to that island. We may be sure that Paul would seize every opportunity to tell of Him who graciously healed the people through His servant, and by him and his companions it would seem as if all on the island must have heard the glad tidings, not only of salvation through a crucified and risen Jesus Christ, but also of the kingdom which He will yet establish on the earth when there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be anymore pain on the whole earth, and the inhabitants shall not say, I am sick (Rev. xxi. 4; Isa. xxxiii. 24). When the shipwrecked people landed on the island they were shown no little kindness, but when they departed after three months they were honored with many honors and laden with such things as they needed. This must have been real gratitude to God and to His son Jesus Christ and to those who had brought the good news to them. For about thirty years I have seen much of this gratitude from some thousands of people who have had presented to them in the simplest possible way the great truths of salvation and the kingdom, and in nineteen and one-half years I have seen that gratitude in the substantial form of over $450,000 for missions to spread the gospel. All glory to Him!

THE TOP SOIL ROAD.

Details of a Method Which Originated In Clark County, Ga.

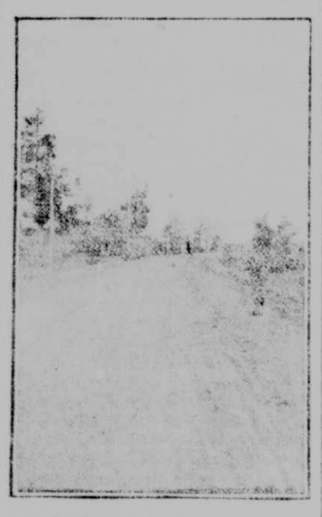
MATERIAL IN FIELDS TAKEN.

Soil Used Must Have Enough Sand o Gravel and Clay to Resist Action o Traffic and Weather—Cost From $250 to $300 Per Mile.

A new method of road construction which was recently evolved in Clark county, Ga., is called the top soil method, because it consists of building the road out of the surface soil from the adjacent fields. In some respects it is like the sand-clay method, while in others it is similar to the gravel road. So far as the writer is aware, Clark county, Ga., enjoys the distinction of having originated this method. The details were worked out by Professor C. M. Strahn of Georgia university and Clark county's commissioner of deeds.

The success of this method depends largely upon the soil used. Just any soil will not do. It must have enough sand or gravel in it to resist the action of the traffic and weather and enough clay to bind the particles together. It is well known that, although clay has a high cementing value, it will not make a good road if used alone on account of the fact that when it is wet it absorbs moisture and softens. It is also well known that round, water worn gravel or sand which is clean and free from clay will not produce a satisfactory road surface because neither will bind, but if clay, gravel and sand are mixed together in certain proportions they have been found to produce a surface which will be both hard and smooth the year round.

If these materials can be found already mixed the trouble and expense of mixing can be avoided. It is a common practice throughout the United States to use bank gravel for road surfacing which has a little clay in it, but Clark county is the first, I believe, to skin the top soil from the adjacent fields and use it for this purpose. It was observed in Clark county that where the top soil consisted of a mixture of sand, gravel and clay the sand and gravel had been drawn toward the surface and incorporated with the clay during cultivation.



TOP SOIL ROAD, ATHENS, GA.
[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

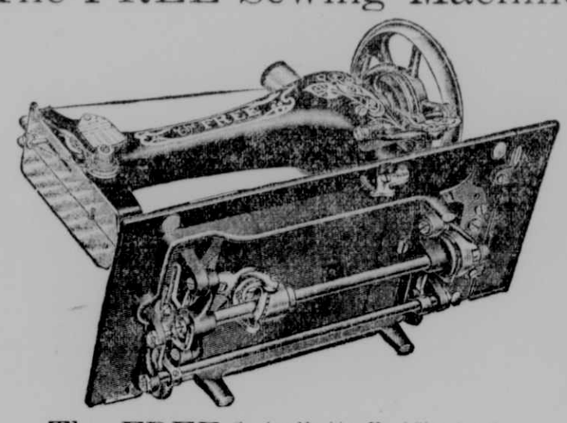
The road is located and graded in the same manner as for gravel or macadam. The foundation is then shaped with a road machine and slightly crowned in the center, after which a layer of suitable top soil is spread to a width of about sixteen feet and a depth of about ten inches in the center and three or four inches at the sides. The next step is to open up the side ditches with a road machine. The earth from the ditches is thrown up against the bed of top soil as a shoulder.

The road machine is then used to level off the surface and to give it the proper slope from the center to the side ditches. The road is now thrown open to traffic and soon packs down into a hard, dry surface. If rainy weather occurs during the spreading of the material or soon after, so much the better. Wet weather and heavy traffic assist in the mixing and puddling process. After this process has continued until the surface soil is thoroughly mixed the road is dressed and reshaped with a light two horse grader. This treatment is continued until the surface is well hardened and all soft or uneven spots are removed.

To get the best top soil along any particular road hand samples are taken and examined before the work is begun. Samples of uniform size are selected and the percentage of gravel, sand and clay ascertained by washing out the clay and sifting out the sand. The sample which appears to have about the right proportion of sand, gravel and clay is selected. From 10 to 25 per cent of clay appears to be sufficient for binding material.

Aside from the grading, these top soil roads cost from $250 to $300 per mile. The road shown in the photograph was so bad the winter before it was improved that the traffic was forced into the adjacent woods and cotton fields to avoid the deep ruts and mudholes. Although the road had just passed through a hard winter and had been subjected to much heavy hauling, the photograph shows that now it is not only free from ruts and mudholes, but that it is hard and smooth.—Maurice O. Eldridge in Good Roads Magazine.

The FREE Sewing Machine



The FREE Sewing Machine Head Showing the Ball-Bearing Rotascillo Movement.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Sewing machines, like watches, can be bought at almost any price, and while you can buy machines at very low prices, we desire to say that we have sold machines for years as low as $10.00, $15.00 and $18.00, thus meeting the demand for cheap machines and foreign competition. The public is becoming better educated as to the fact that machines, like everything else, are only bought and sold according to their value, and many who buy cheap machines are inclined to exchange them for a high grade machine.

In taking the agency for the FREE machine we were led to do so on account of its many and valuable features, unlike any other machine, and for the high quality of its construction and quality of material used. While the price is the same as all high-grade machines, by contracting for a quantity, selling direct to the consumer without any expense, especially for cash, we are able to offer this high-grade machine for $35.00. We sold two lately to dressmakers, who claim they excel any machine they ever used. We also had an expert machinist to examine, try and test the machine in every way possible. He was unlimited in his report as to its high standing of mechanical construction and material used, its light running, the great variety of work and the satisfactory way all the attachments furnished could be used. It has unlimited guarantee for life time. What more can you ask? We invite one and all to examine the FREE machine now on exhibition at our store.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.



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On the State Forest Reserve.

Sealed bids will be received by the State Forester, Baltimore, Maryland, up to November 20th, for the lumber in any or all of the following described buildings on the Skipnish Reserve, Toliver Run, near the Oakland and Cranesville Road, 5 miles from Oakland and 1½ miles west of Swallow Falls. The buildings are all plainly numbered for inspection, on the front of each so that the bidder can designate by numbers. Lumber in good condition.

House No. 1—23x24 feet, two stories high; practically all white pine lumber; some wide clear boards, 4500 feet B. M. of 1-inch stuff, and 660 feet of ½-inch stuff.

House No. 2—19x12x10, white pine and hemlock, containing approximately 920 feet.

House No. 3—18x12 feet; 1260 feet of hemlock, chestnut, white pine.

House No. 4—30x30 feet; 1550 feet of white pine.

Barn No. 5—19x35 and 8 feet high; containing 2300 feet of hemlock, white pine and oak. Mostly wany-edged but sound.

Shed No. 6—10x13x7, containing 450 feet of hemlock, oak and white pine.

Terms cash on acceptance of bid and before property is removed. The State Forester reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address STATE FORESTER, Baltimore, Maryland.

J. M. Falkenstein, Forest Warden in charge, living one mile south of the buildings.

Order of Publication.

In the Matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, a Corporation.

No. 1621 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The aforegoing petition, affidavit and exhibits having been read and considered, it is thereupon this 30th day of October, A. D., 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting as a Court of Equity, ordered that all persons interested in the Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, be and they are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, on or before the 30th day of November, A. D., 1909 why said corporation should not be dissolved on the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1909; provided this order be published in THE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of November, A. D., 1909.

M. L. KEEDY.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 14, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday Nov. 3, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909. NUMBER 37

MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE

Maryland's Claim Presented in Interesting Manner by Mr. Sincell.

A special telegram to the Baltimore American dated at Washington, D. C., November 3rd, gives an account of the argument in the boundary line case between the States of Maryland and West Virginia before the United States Supreme Court, as follows:

The question of the boundary line between Maryland and West Virginia that has been in dispute almost since the colony of Maryland was founded by Lord Baltimore, and that was in the Supreme Court nearly three-quarters of a century ago, came up again today in the Supreme Court of the United States. The state of West Virginia was represented by Mr. George E. Price, of Charleston, who explained to the court that Attorney General Conley, of West Virginia, was detained by reason of the suit between West Virginia and Virginia over the settlement of the debt question. Maryland was represented by Attorney General Straus, Edward H. Sincell and W. L. Rawls, of Baltimore, who was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court today.

On huge stands hung maps of Maryland and West Virginia, showing the territory in dispute, the location of the historic Fairfax stone, which has now disappeared; the Potomac stone, which marks the point Maryland claims is the starting point of the boundary line; the grants of land in the disputed territory that were issued to Virginia and Maryland; the Michler line run by Lieutenant Michler under the commission of 1851, the alleged Deakins line of 1789 and a number of other points that are of importance in the issue.

This morning Mr. Sincell addressed the court on behalf of Maryland. For years Mr. Sincell has devoted his time to the study of the historical data involved. He addressed himself principally to the history of the case. His [illegible]s was not only historically accurate, but he succeeded in presenting his case in a way so interesting and so unlike the usual statement of historic facts that he aroused the attention of the entire court. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Holmes, Harlan and White interrupted him frequently by questions, each of which served in turn to give Mr. Sincell fresh opportunity to acquaint the court thoroughly with the history of the events that lead to the placing of the Fairfax stone, and the subsequent course of events that made clear how Maryland from the earliest days of the first lord proprietor down to the action of the Maryland legislature in 1890, the act under which the present case is being tried, had protested against the boundary line that is now being claimed by West Virginia.

Mr. Price addressed the court for nearly three hours this afternoon. He presented the ancient claims that have been rehearsed again and again in these dispatches, insisting that the Fairfax stone marked the true boundary line, and that Maryland had acquiesced in that fact when in the Constitution of 1852 the Fairfax stone was referred to as the point from which the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia started. He dealt at length upon the value of the Deakins line, the line run by Francis Deakins under an act of the Maryland legislature in 1781, when it was decided to divide the free lands of Maryland west of Fort Cumberland among the soldiers of the Revolution.

Mr. Price dwelt with such emphasis on the importance of the Deakins line that Mr. Straus was enabled to score a signal victory. He asked Mr. Price if he would state which of the many surveys that have been made would be claimed by West Virginia as the real line. Mr. Straus' question was immediately endorsed by several members of the court, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice White both asking Mr. Price repeatedly to point out on the map the line which he would claim as the boundary.

Mr. Price finally stated that the Deakins line was essentially the line which West Virginia would claim to be the true boundary line. This was a victory for Mr. Straus, because he will show in his argument tomorrow that Deakins never actually ran the line, and that, therefore, there is no Deakins line. Mr. Price sought to explain to the court that the Deakins line must be accepted with modifications, and then sought further to strengthen his case by claiming that Maryland had, in effect, acquiesced in the Deakins line both by granting land patents under that line and by the Constitution of 1852, when the Fairfax stone was named as the starting point of the boundary line between the two states. Here Justice Holmes suggested that the doctrine of laches, while holding between individuals, might perhaps under conditions not be applied to states.

The Baltimore Sun on Thursday contained the following dispatch from Washington:

The Supreme Court of the United States today paid an unusual compliment to Attorney-General Straus, of Maryland, during his argument of the boundary case between Maryland and West Virginia, by sitting for nearly 20 minutes beyond the usual time and directing Mr. Straus to continue his argument.

It was while Maryland's chief law officer was at the very height of an argument which had elicited the interest of the jurists that Chief Justice Fuller decided that court continue to listen to the Attorney-General rather than take its usual recess at 2 o'clock for luncheon.

The marshal of the court, when the hands reach the hour of 2 o'clock, brings the session to a temporary halt, while the long-robed justices of the tribunal pass in procession from the bench and across the corridor into their reception rooms. Plush ropes are hung across the corridor and no one may pass from the Senate to the House end of the Capitol until the members of the court have crossed the corridors.

Attaches recall a time when Mr. Cleveland was arguing an important case when 2 o'clock arrived and he had not finished. He could have finished within 10 minutes and said: "I shall keep your Honors only a few more minutes."

"The court takes its recess at the hour of 2 o'clock," was the response that Mr. Cleveland received.

The argument today was the first appearance of Mr. Straus in a lengthy argument before the court. He has appeared there often before with motions and shorter arguments, but this was the first big argument that he had made, and he was in excellent trim, presenting Maryland's case with a mastery of all its details and with great force. At the conclusion of his argument there were audible comments of approval from members of the court. "A fine argument," exclaimed Justice Harlan quite audibly, and the lawyers who had assembled in the courtroom to hear the case congratulated Mr. Straus at the end of his argument.

The case is one of the most important that has been argued before the court for some time. The record is voluminous, consisting of 2,000 closely printed pages, and embraces rare historical documents connected with phases of the controversy from the time of Charles I and the first Lord Baltimore down to the present. The argument was opened for Maryland on Tuesday with an hour's argument from Mr. Edward H. Sincell. Mr. George E. Price, one of the leaders of the bar of West Virginia, occupied most of the day yesterday, and Attorney-General Straus' argument, which began at noon and closed at 2:18, closed the case for Maryland. The court has taken the case under consideration, and its decision will be awaited with interest.

Attorney-General Straus began his argument today with a detailed consideration of the grants in the charter of King Charles I to the first Lord Baltimore. The main point of inquiry in the case is as to the exact location of the first fountain of the Potomac river. Mr. Straus argued that according to the construction of the Charter, the first fountain of the Potomac river was itself a point within the boundary of Maryland, and was the common terminus of both the western and southern boundaries of the State. He cited authorities, both legal and historical, to sustain this view. He proceeded to show that if such was the true construction of the Charter of Lord Baltimore, it negatived the claim of West Virginia that the spring where the Fairfax stone is located is the first fountain of the river. West Virginia claims that Fairfax stone marks the first fountain of the river, and at the same time that the boundaries of Maryland do not even extend that far. This position the Attorney-General vigorously combatted showing that it was in conflict with the "calls" for the boundaries of the State. Mr. Straus contended that the first fountain of the river is at the Potomac Spring, about a mile and a half west of Fairfax Spring.

A strong feature of his argument was his construction of the effect of the proceedings between the commissioners of Lord Fairfax in England and the commissioners representing the colony of Virginia in 1745, whereby the spring at the Fairfax stone was fixed as the fountain, or source, of the Potomac, Mr. Straus contending for Maryland that those proceeding did not bind Lord Baltimore, and West Virginia having contended that they did bind him and Maryland as his successor in title. Another important feature of Mr. Straus' argument was his construction in court of the charter granted by Charles I in 1632 to the first Lord Baltimore.

The Attorney General then addressed himself to the most difficult part of the case, from the standpoint of Maryland's claim, wherein West Virginia set up the old Deakins line as marking a boundary up to which Virginia and West Virginia, as her successor, have been in possession for more than 100 years. Mr. Straus contended that the Deakins line had no real existence, that it never was actually run by Francis Deakins, its reputed surveyor, and that the case furnished no evidence which could afford a basis upon which the court could adopt the Deakins line as a boundary between the two States. He argued that the act of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1787, under which Deakins laid out the military lots for the soldiers of Maryland in the Revolutionary War, did not authorize Deakins to establish a boundary for the State, and that on the contrary it merely directed him to lay out such lots as he deemed fit and capable of being settled and occupied by the soldiers at that time.

Mr. Straus showed that so far from the Deakins line being run as a boundary line, Deakins had laid it down on his map as running east of a number of patents and grants which Maryland had made just a few years before and which she perfected about the time that the lines of the military lots were laid down.

The Attorney-General showed that Maryland had been actually in possession since 1859 and shortly thereafter up to the line run by Lieutenant Michler in that year, and that there was no question of the right of the State to that line as its western boundary. But both Maryland and West Virginia in this case declared that the Michler line was not the proper boundary, Maryland claiming to run to the meridian extending due north from the Potomac Spring, about 1½ miles west of the Fairfax Spring and the Michler line, and West Virginia claiming to go east of the Michler line to the alleged Deakins line.

Having shown that Maryland was in possession up to the Michler line, the Attorney-General contended that as both parties declared that the Michler line was not a true boundary and neither was committed by acquiescence to any particular boundary, and as both had treated the dispute as a pending, open and unsettled controversy, the whole question upon its merits was open to the court and that West Virginia could not prejudice Maryland's rights by a claim of adverse possession or prescription.

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DIXON & KELSO

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Sweet Potatoes

To sell at $1.50 per Bbl.

Will take Potatoes in exchange at 60c. per bushel.

Also want Three Tons.

Buckwheat Flour

At $2.75 per hundred.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

FINE PLACE FOR A HOME

Some of the Advantages of a Residence at the North Pole.

No pennant flying at the Pole.
No train robberies.
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No political platforms made to be broken.
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No Turkish baths.
No bargain sales.
No undesirable citizens.
No strikers or strikebreakers.
No Thaw case.
No magazine poetry.
No hookworms or boll-weevils.
No near-beer.
No Night Riders.
No grafters.
No hole in the Treasury.
No sixteen-to-one.
No tariff revision speeches.
No automobile scorching.
No street car hogs.
No Merry Widow hats.
No Standard Oil well.
No newspaper with the largest circulation in the world.
No nature fakers.
No Carnegie libraries.
No coal smoke nuisance.
No chewing-gum peroxides.
No complaints of the heat.
No Steel or Sugar Trust.
No farmers howling for or against rain.
No juicy divorce scandals.
No chopsuey joints.
No social clubs.
No Union Station.
No police.
No Salome dance.
No fire department.
No baseball fans.
No baby dolls and sheath gowns.
No weather reports.
No Queenie with her hair in a braid.
No ultimate consumer or innocent bystander.
No pianolas or megaphones.
No red-nosed angels or star-eyed goddesses.
No Shakespeare-Baconian controversy.
No liquor problem.
No jags, odorless or otherwise.
No political parsons.
No candidates for office.
No insurance solicitors.
No messenger boys on bicycles.
No cook ladies.
No breakfast food specialists.
No mosquitoes or flies.
No hazing.
No Holy Rollers.
No habeas corpus, Government by injunction or initiative and referendum.
No market reports.
No tanglefoot soirees.
No fear of invasion.
No dives or gambling hells.
No muckrakers or mollycoddles.
No political pulls.
No hell.
No Pole.

— Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. S. Kenard, Gilderoy Schlabach, Homer Poling, Bruce Foreman, Orville C. Lantz, Nicolas Kerzing, Willie Wilson, Harry Hannan, J. W. Thompson, Gynra Martinooity, Francesco Difiere Antonio.

INDIAN SUMMER DAYS ARE HERE

Squaw Winter Has Gone and the Charm of the Year Is Now.

In this section of the land people are wont to speak of the first real delightful weather in October as Indian summer, but they are wrong. These are the days of the real Indian summer, although today may be bleak, chilly and cloudy, but now is the proper time for the dawning of this aftermath of golden autumnal days. According to old traditions, Indian summer never sets in until after "squaw winter," and this we had, with its cold winds and suggestions of snow, while a large majority of the trees yet hung heavy with foliage. The frosts came unusually late this fall and pansies, dahlias, heliotrope and other garden flowers were still in bloom long after the middays of October.

But what is Indian summer, this soft interval of balmy weather, which succeeds the first bitter encroachments of winter? While that would be difficult to answer, meteorologically, it is easy to affirm that it is the mellowest, quietest, most divine season of the whole year, and sometimes in this latitude runs far into December.

The characteristics of the season, when it appears in all its glory, are a mild and genial temperature, gentle southwestern breezes, unusual brightness of the sun, extreme brilliancy of the moon, a clear, blue sky, sometimes half hidden by a veil of gray haze, daybreaks redder than a splotch on the blackbird's wing and sunsets laden with golden fleeces, the wooded valleys aglow with the fires of richly tinted leaves still clinging to the listless limbs or laying softly where they have fallen, a holy stillness throughout all nature's walks and an intuition sense in every devout soul of the Father's goodness to his ungrateful children. These are the days of which Bryant sung:

When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,
Though all the leaves are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light
The waters of the rill.

Indian summer is the breathing spell of the year. The forces of nature that have brought to maturity the promises of spring seem to be lying in calm restfulness after their labors. There is an unwonted dreaminess, a languor of spirit in keeping with the soft haziness of the atmosphere that lies upon the landscape. It is a time for reflection and thoughtfulness. What man can sit down in this calm season, among the sights and sounds of the outdoors, and not experience a feeling of gratitude that he is in existence? It fills the mind with poetry, a glance off towards the bluffs, indistinct in the cerulean haze, the wide prairies a sea of molten gold; fleece specked skies, soothing winds, they all breathe a finer theology than emanates from crypt or pulpit.

For all its balmy air, its bright skies, its softened landscape, the Indian summer is not a period of exhilaration. It arouses none of the feelings of bouyancy that characterize the month of May and early June. Then all nature is full of promise. Bud and blossom and leaf, the purling of brooks and the song of the birds, all join in a sursum corda, to which the heart cheerfully responds. But Indian summer has a rather depressing influence upon the mind. It is suggestive of sombre reflections as we walk among the fallen leaves and the dry grasses and feel that the end of the year is near at hand. The flight of time is a common theme of the preacher and the novelist and the recurrence of stated periods are always impressive. The anniversary that the youth hails with pleasure, to the elderly person becomes a sad reminder of departed years and the chilly monitor of the approaching end—

When the groves
In fleeting colors wrote their own decay,
And leaves fell eddying on the sharpened blast
That sang their dirge; when o'er their rustling bed
The red deer sprang, or fed the shrill-voiced quail,
Heavy of wing and fearful; when, with heart
Foreboding or depress'd, the white man mark'd
The signs of coming winter, then began
The Indian's joyous season. Then the haze,
Soft and illusive as a fairy dream,
Lapp'd all the landscape in its silvery fold.

Honor Roll of Bittinger School.

The following named pupils of the Bittinger school made an average of 90 per cent. and upward in their daily studies and merited 100 per cent. in deportment for October, 1909:

Fourth Grade—Althea Oester and Hulda Stark.

Fifth Grade—Edna Wiley, Verna Wiley, Ruth Beahm, Estelle Beahm, Roy Hetrick and George Stark.

Sixth Grade—Myrtle Emory, Leonora Wiley, Naomi Orendorf, Harrison Wiley, Clyde Broadwater and Chauncey Broadwater.

J. C. BEAHM, Principal.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

MYSTERIOUS FIRE WITH ALMOST FATAL RESULTS

Home Near Jennings Destroyed. Mother and Son Frightfully Injured.

News reached Oakland yesterday of a fire at Jennings, this county, Sunday night, with horrible consequences and the probable death of at least one of the persons who were caught in the building by the flames.

Mr. Daniel Yommer, a prosperous farmer at Jennings and the recent candidate for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, was robbed of his home by fire and came within an ace of losing his wife and son by the same agency. Indeed, it is yet a question whether or not his son will recover.

The fire which burned the home of Mr. Yommer was discovered between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock by Clarence Beachy, an employe of Mr. Yommer, who was awakened by the crackling of the flames at the corner of the building just below his bedroom window. At the time the fire had gained much headway and it was as much as Mr. Beachy could do to don his clothing and alarm Mr. Yommer and his family before the building collapsed. With the collapse of the structure Mrs. Yommer and her son received their terrible burns, they being caught under the falling timbers. While Mrs. Yommer's injuries are exceedingly painful, she being burned about the face and hands, those of her son are even more terrible, his injuries being all over his body, and it is reported that his eyesight is entirely destroyed. His sufferings, as reported to THE REPUBLICAN by telephone last night, are horrible, and his prospects of recovery are meagre.

Mr. Yommer's escape from the house without being burned is somewhat miraculous, the report being that his burns are few and slight.

The house with all its contents, including clothing, furniture and a goodly supply of winter provisions, was entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of a considerable sum with no insurance.

LIST OF JURORS FOR DECEMBER

Drawn by Judge Henderson on Monday Morning.

Judge Robert R. Hendersou came up from Cumberland Monday and drew the jurors for the December term of court. The following names were drawn:

District No. 1—Elijah Howell, Jacob W. Carder.

District No. 2—Alpheus Welch, Jefferson Lowdermilk, Isaac T. Meyers, Wm. W. Frazee, Benj. F. Friend of W., Wm. A. Selby.

District No. 3—Franklin J. Folk, Elisha B. Durst, Jesse E. Michael, Lewis Gingerich, Archibald Broadwater, Joseph W. Keif.

District No. 4—Samuel B. Brydon.

District No. 5—Fred C. Ries, John P. Spiker.

District No. 6—Robert L. Fries, Wm. Mattingly, Geo. E. Sebold, John Sines.

District No. 7—Harry H. Helbig, H. C. Hostetler, Chas. W. Hopkins, Herbert V. Leighton, Benj. F. Crane.

District No. 8—Daniel P. Martin, John W. Biggs, Scott Harvey.

District No. 9—Geo. C. Blocher, James Carey.

District No. 10—John T. Conneway.

District No. 11—Peter F. Michaels, Daniel S. Wampler.

District No. 12—J. Turner Lohr, Jos. A. Deem

District No. 14—John Bishop, Daniel Wilson.

District No. 14—Lewis Bowman, Richard H. West, James A. Dent, George A. Fraley, Geo. J. Spiker, Chas. C. Cross, Thos. J. Hughes, Edward E. Sollars, Newton Reams, John W. White.

Fake Insurance Schemes.

Mr. Frank B. Crouse, Commissioner of Insurance, is preparing a report to be submitted to Governor Crothers and it is expected in the wake of the report will follow a bill to be presented to the next legislature. This bill, which Mr. Crouse admits is being given consideration by the Commission appointed by Governor Crothers, will deal with the "fake" insurance schemes said to be numerous in this state.

These schemes are disguised as fraternal organizations, according to Mr. Crouse, and they are a menace to the legitimate concern. In his report this matter will be dealt with in detail, and it is expected that the Commission will draft a bill that will have the effect of preventing these schemes from further operation.

The Republican for Job Work.

THE WOOING OF A MAN FROM TEXAS.

Wiles of Cupid Supplemented by a New York Policeman.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

It was only a cheap downtown restaurant that reeked with the odors of cabbage and onions and boiled dinners, and the cashier's desk itself was an affair of a secondhand auction house, but the girl behind it had the air of a duchess extending her hand to be kissed. When the red faced proprietor scolded her she listened indifferently or with the slightest upcurl of her lip, and when he tried to be jocose or to make love her manner was just the same. Many times he had threatened to discharge her or to marry her offhand, but before her superbly indifferent eyes the words had died in his throat, and he had apologized and scowled and grumbled in the same breath. She was good at figures, was absolutely trustworthy, was a draw to trade, and these attributes were valuable to a man who could neither read nor combine figures himself. Besides, his hold upon her father was sufficient to make her marry him whenever he wished. So, whatever his determination in secret, in her presence he quailed and waited.

In the cashier's desk was a book on etiquette which bore the marks of much study, and with it were several novels of the old school type, where the heroines were proudly indifferent or sentimentally silly. These books had molded the aesthetic side of Big Kate's life, as had her determined attendance at night schools.

Suitors Big Kate had had in plenty, though her home life was in a cellar, with the perpetual steam of her mother's washtubs and the smoke of her father's pipe stifling the atmosphere and with the scolding of the one and the utter shiftlessness of the other stirring her to early and abnormal activity. Big Kate's beauty was of an unusual and stately type for such environment, and her very indifference made her seem more desirable. To not one of the suitors had she shown kindness, however, and least of all to Red Pete, the restaurant owner, to whom it was an open secret that her father had promised her in return for unlimited and perpetual whisky. The girl herself was aware of the promise and that two years of it had been paid when she entered upon her duties at the restaurant.

As customers came in her eyes gave them a single glance, and if by rare chance one of them was of the world described in the novels her eyes followed him down the restaurant to one of the oilcloth covered tables and watched him more or less attentively through the meal. In her secret heart—her aesthetic heart—she had determined to marry a hero if she ever married at all—not a back alley fighting hero, but one of the novel class—a man who had never smelled soapsuds and boiling cabbage in all his life and who had been able to ride in carriages without thought of expense. A few such men had come into the restaurant



A MAN CAME IN WHO CHALLENGED HER ATTENTION.

in the two years, but the ones she approved of had scarcely noticed her, while those who paused at the desk with bold admiration had been sent on their way by a single inquiring glance of her cold eyes.

Then one day a man came in who challenged her attention at the very door, he was so big and strong and friendly looking. But his trousers were thrown negligently into long, unblacked boots, and he wore a wide brimmed hat, which flapped as he walked, and there was a huge belt about his waist and a bright handkerchief knotted carelessly about his throat. As her eyes took in these damaging facts they returned to the book of etiquette which lay open among her businesslike pile of coins.

But a moment later their corners saw something that made them lift again and look straight down the restaurant. Two young girls were seated at one of the tables, and a flashily dressed youth had taken a chair and pushed it directly between them, to their evident annoyance. The newcomer's comprehensive glance seemed to take in everything in the room, and this situation among the rest. As he passed the girls one hand removed the broad brimmed hat, while the other dropped upon the youth's shoulder and lifted him with a strong, easy motion high into the air. In that position the youth was carried two tables down and dropped into another chair with the remark, plainly audible through the room: "There, sonny; that's the cheer ye'd ought to 'a' took. Now, don't git flustered an' cry, but eat your mush an' molasses like a nice little boy should an' then run out an' play. I'll take this next cheer, an' we'll be a little fambly sosherble, you an' me."

Involuntarily Big Kate smiled her warm approval of the act, and the stranger, whose glance was again roving about the room, caught the smile direct. Instantly he rose to his feet and came straight to her, his face full of responsive interest.

"Thank ye for that smile, miss," he said frankly. "It's the first real friendly look I've had since I left Texas. This city seems to be mostly on a stampede, with nobody to round up. Don't it seem that way to ye?"

"I don't know," she answered vaguely. "I've never thought about it that way. But, then, you see, I've never been out of the city in my life."

"Never been out the city!" in amazement. "Good Lord! An' I've never been in one like this before. Say, what do folks do here for amusement—grass fed country folks, I mean? Ye see, I only come in last night with a bunch of cattle, an' I've got to stay here a whole week to end up the sale. What'll I do evenin's an' off times?"

"Why, there is the bridge," doubtfully, "and trolley rides. Strangers do them, I believe. Then there are the theaters."

"That's so," with jubilant relief in his voice. "I've heared 'bout the New York theayters. Of course I must see them. But I'm feared I'll be like the bull in the china shop that I've read of if I try to do the thing alone. I don't s'pose ye'd be—be willin' to sort of start me this first evenin'? Ye see, I've never been in a theayter in all my life. Of course, I know it ain't the real proper way"—hurriedly. "There should be introducin's an' time to git acquainted an' all that, but I don't know a single man in all New York. Down to Texas we don't stand much on ceremony like ye do in a city, but I could put up a stake or—or a margin with a policeman or somebody to show I mean square an' am well heeled. Will ye go?"

Big Kate considered. At first her eyes had returned to her book of etiquette, then after a little had gone up to the frank, boyish face looking down at her. It was an open, manly face, with straight, honest eyes.

"Yes, I will be glad to go," she answered. "You may call for me a little before 8 at"—she was about to say the restaurant, but substituted instead, with a direct look at him—"the cellar below the Chinese laundry on the corner. My people live in a cellar."

The next morning the Texan came into the restaurant for his breakfast and stopped at the cashier's desk longer than was necessary on his way out and the same at dinner and at supper. At supper he remained long enough at the desk to obtain Big Kate's consent to go with him again to the theater.

The third evening when he stopped at the desk with his supper check Red Pete appeared.

"Look-a-here, Mr. Cowboy," he blustered, "we don't want any more o this. I'm willin' for the men to talk with Big Kate, for it draws trade, but it mustn't go too fur. I don't want any more theater goin'. She's my promised wife."

The Texan flashed a quick look at the cashier. She smiled calmly.

"It's the old man's promise, Red Pete," she said serenely, "not mine. Yes," to the Texan, "I'll go with you. I thought the cellar would make some difference. I'm glad it don't."

Red Pete broke into a torrent of oaths, stamping his feet.

"If he does go with ye, it'll be clubs for him. I've got good friends on the street."

When he went out the Texan saw a policeman a few doors away. Obeying a sudden impulse, he went to him. This was unfamiliar ground, and it might be well to play the game shrewdly.

"Hello, pardner!" he began affably. "Reckon you've got a toler'ble broken range on this street. Plenty o' stampedin' an' buckin', ain't they?"

"It's a little rough, if that's what you mean," replied the officer doubtfully.

"I s'posed so from the way things boil. Well, if ye ever want quiet come down to Texas, an' if ye ever come near the XXX ranch ask for Many Horse Charlie—that's me. I'll put the world up to ye right. Money's easy down there. Here, drop this into your pocket," transferring a note that made the officer's eyes glisten. "I don't reckon the city pays more 'n half what ye earn, an' it's a duty for the people to make up the rest. Well, so long."

The officer's eyes followed him gratefully.

"That's a gentleman," he soliloquized as he carefully folded the note and put it away into a place of safety. "If he ever needs a friend I hope I may be near."

The next day was a busy one, for the Texan was closing out his herd and the deal would take him until late in the evening, but he made time for a few minutes' run into the restaurant.

"I won't be able to git round for the theayter tonight, Katie," he said as he leaned over the desk, "but it won't matter so much now, after what we talked over last night. It seems a good deal o' hurry, don't it? But the herd 'll be closed out today, an' I must be gittin' back to the ranch. There's a thousand horses needin' my 'tention right now. The wust is hurryin' you so. But after what ye said 'bout—'bout the home folks I thought mebbe ye wouldn't mind much. Ye'll find it nice down there—house an' fixin's an' all—an' I'll try to make it up to ye for havin' to take all on—on trust."

Big Kate lifted her eyes toward him. The etiquette book and the novels were on the desk, covered with a lot of papers. She had not looked at them for two days. There was a new expression on her face.

"I'm not taking a thing on trust, Charlie—not a single thing," she declared. "It's all in your face plain and in your eyes. I know every word you've said is perfectly true. It seems strange though. I've often thought about marrying, but the man never looked the least bit like you, and now," a soft flush stealing over her face, "it don't seem as if I could want to marry a man who looked any different, boots or hat or—or anything."

"Thank ye, Katie. An' now there's another thing," lowering his voice. "Your folks ain't done what they ought by ye, but they're your folks just the same. Now, I want ye to take this," slipping a roll of money into her hand, "an' spend it on 'em in any way ye think best. No," at the look in her



"NOW, YOU TWO SCUD UP THAT SIDE STREET."

face, "ye mustn't feel put out or—or mortified. 'Tain't nothin' to what ye're doin' for me—takin' everything on trust. An', besides, ye'll be my wife tomorrow, when it'll be all right for ye to take anything. Why not a few hours sooner, when ye can lay it out on 'em yourself an' see it's done like ye want? There, that's right," as she slipped the money into her dress with heightened color, but trustful eyes. "Now I'd better be goin'. Red Pete's tearin' this way fit to kill, an' I don't want to start a row today. Remember, tomorrow at noon. I'll have a license, an' we'll find a preacher somewhere. Goodby."

He bent over suddenly and pressed a kiss upon her forehead. As he did so there came a wild bellow of rage from Red Pete. The Texan dodged through the door, laughing, followed by a choking: "Don't ye ever come in here ag'in! Don't ye ever dare!"

The following noon Red Pete was waiting for him. He had been waiting all day. As the Texan appeared he sprang forward savagely.

"Get out o' here!" he yelled. "If ye don't I'll have ye 'rested. I'll set the whole street on ye. They're all my friends."

"Come, Katie," said the Texan quietly.

As she stepped from behind the desk Red Pete rushed to the door.

"Police! Police!" he shouted.

A policeman was standing on the corner, and he responded quickly. He took in the situation at a glance.

"I want ye to 'rest this man," stormed Pete, "this cowpuncher. He's tryin' to run off with my cashier. I s'pect he's been stealin'—I s'pect both of 'em have. I want him 'rested."

"All right," assented the policeman. "That's a pretty serious charge. I guess you'd better come with me, my man," dropping his hand heavily upon the Texan's shoulder.

"That's the way," approved Red Pete. "Don't ye let him git off now, officer. Big Kate, ye git behind your desk, an' don't let me see ye speakin' to another man in a month."

"Hold on!" interposed the officer. "The girl will have to come with me too. You included her in the charge."

"But I didn't mean"—

"Too late for that now. I will have to arrest both. If the girl's innocent she will get off."

"Well," doubtfully, "if ye say so. But, remember, I'll go bail. Send her back soon's ye can. I'd go along if I could leave the business, but I can't."

"Of course not," agreed the policeman. "I'll attend to it all right. Now come along, you two."

He grasped the prisoners roughly. Big Kate looked frightened. The Texan after one look into the officer's face went along quietly.

At the corner the policeman stopped.

"Now, you two scud up that side street," he ordered. "A parson lives the second door from the next corner. Get it over soon's you can and then jump on a trolley and be off. Red Pete's got friends on this street, and they're a hard crowd. He could make you trouble. Hurry now, and good luck to you!"

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Game of Travels.

The company takes its place in a circle, and one is chosen as a leader. He or she then opens the game by rolling a handkerchief into a ball and throwing it at one of the players, saying while doing so:

"Will you go with me?"

The one receiving the ball catches it and answers, "Where?" The leader answers, "To Altoona," or uses the name of any other place beginning with "A." The one holding the ball then throws it at some one else, and the same formula is repeated.

The name of the place must be given very promptly. If a player receiving the handkerchief fails to respond at once the one seated at his or her right hand takes the ball from him or her and throws it at the leader. The failing player must then leave the ring, taking a seat elsewhere in the room.

The leader then throws the ball at some other player, and so the game continues. When a majority of the players have been forced to leave the ring by reason of failing to give a name beginning with "A," the letter "B" is taken and the game goes on.

Boomerang Kinks.

There are a good many "kinks" to be learned to throw the boomerang skillfully. One is always to throw against the wind if you want it to come back to you. It is a miniature aeroplane, for it literally sails against the wind and is borne upward and onward by the breeze. If the player wants to make a long distance straightaway record he can throw with the wind, but he must take care to select a boomerang which is heavy, so heavy that it will not be too much affected by the air currents. By pointing the boomerang at a certain angle he can make it soar aloft in circles like a hawk until it may be as high as 100 feet above the earth. As in golf playing, it is not so much mere strength that makes a long thrower, but the skill in aiming, the direction and, in boomerang throwing, the way in which advantage may be taken of the air currents.—St. Nicholas.

Animals With Pockets.

Did you ever think what a curious thing it is that some animals have pockets—great, roomy, fur lined vest pockets big enough to carry a family of little ones about in? Many of the animals native to Australia and Tasmania have these convenient pockets, and so has the opossum, a common animal in our southern states. The kangaroo is the largest of this species. Full grown kangaroos go sixteen feet at a jump, and so when going on a long journey or running from hunters think what a comfort it must be to Mother Kangaroo to know that her babies are snug and safe in her pocket, and if they have a taste for scenery they can peep out of the top at the passing landscape.—Century Path.

Riddlemerse.

Why is a man looking for a philosopher's stone like Neptune? Because he is sea-king what never was.

On which side of a donkey would you look for the most hair? On the outside.

Why do not trees open their trunks in the spring when they change their dress? Because they leave their summer clothing out.

Why is a bootblack like an editor? Because he polishes the understanding of his patrons.

Human Burden Race.

This is a most amusing variation of the old fashioned potato race. The players are divided into two equal squads and stand facing each other on parallel lines about thirty feet apart. A player from each squad goes to the opposite line and, at the signal "Go," runs across the space, picks up a member of her team, carries her back to the line and then returns for another girl. The player first carrying all of her squad across the space wins the game.

Game of Jingling.

This is an old game and used to be played on village greens in England. A piece of ground is roped off, and the players are put in it blindfolded, the jingler, who has a small bell fastened to his arm, being the only one who can see. The other players then try to catch him, guessing by the sound of the bell where he is. The one who catches him becomes jingler.

A Good Trick.

Place a cork on top of a bottle or a table. Stand in front of it, fix your eyes on the cork, walk slowly backward ten or twelve feet, extend your right hand, close one eye and walk forward till you think you are near enough to knock the cork off with one blow of your finger.

The Doggies' Drive.

Three little doggies went out to drive
In the funniest coach that you ever saw,
And the funniest coachman now alive
Held the reins in his clumsy paw.
Bumpity bump down the hill so steep,
For Towser, the coachman, was fast asleep.

Three little doggies cried, "Stop—oh, stop!"
As the houses and trees went flying by.
But the sleeping coachman upon the top
Never opened his drowsy eye.
Clankity clank o'er the rocky road
Went Towser, the coachman, and his load

Three little doggies in wild affright
Cried to the horses, "Whoa, there—whoa!"
But Towser was snoring with all his might,
So clumpity clump did the horses go.
Rockity rock over road and rill,
And if they've not stopped they are going still.

—Washington Post.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city of several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

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If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guarantee never runs out.

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ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

HAVE A FEW SUITS OF

Boys' Clothing

At a Bargain to Close Out

HAVE JUST OPENED A LINE OF

MEN'S and BOYS'

Fall Clothing

ALSO A NICE LINE OF

Sweater Coats

If you want a Nobby, Neat Suit of Clothes come and examine the New Line of FALL SAMPLES.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
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Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations,

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $90 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of bottom and five acres of this in meac Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-tf

KODAK SAFETY FILM



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A CONVINCING DEMONSTRATION

A reader of these notes living at Leraysville, Pa., sends us a clipping giving a brief summary of the potato spraying experiments which have been conducted by the experiment station at Burlington, Vt., during the past eighteen years. The showing is such an excellent one that potato raisers will be glad to hear about it. Thorough spraying with the bordeaux mixture, blue vitriol, lime and water made up in the 5-5-50 recipe twice yielded 67 per cent more and spraying three times yielded 141 per cent more than the unsprayed. During the eighteen years that the station has used the bordeaux mixture there has been an average increase of 92 per cent, or 112 bushels, per acre. The lowest increase in yield was 26 per cent and the highest 215 per cent in seasons when there was much dampness. The varieties experimented with were the White Star, Polaris, Green Mountain and Delaware, and these when unsprayed yielded from 54 to 267 bushels per acre under least and most favorable conditions, while sprayed the returns varied from 133 bushels to 389 bushels per acre. These figures should be scanned twice by the fellow who pretends to raise potatoes on a commercial scale, and even for the home garden the precaution is well worth while.

A SURE HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Experiments which have been conducted by experts in animal disease at the Kansas City stockyards with a view to giving the new serum cure for hog cholera a still further test seem to prove beyond doubt that it is both effective and reliable. At the beginning of the test, which extended for thirty days, thirty-five hogs were placed in an isolated pen, twenty-two of which were inoculated with serum, four with virulent cholera blood and the nine remaining given no treatment at all. During the period all the hogs which were not vaccinated with the serum died, while the twenty-two that had been inoculated did not contract the disease at all, but were alive and healthy at the close. In order to give the new cure the severest test the treated hogs were subjected to the most aggravated type of exposure, hogs that had died of the disease being left in the pens for periods of two or three days. Dr. L. R. Baker, chief of the government inspection department at Kansas City, had the work in charge and in conjunction with his assistants will shortly make a full report of the experiments to the department of agriculture, which will in turn give the matter still further publicity.

SOMETHING TO WORK FOR.

A scad of young fellows don't fare any better than they do in a financial way because they spend every cent they earn just as fast as it comes into their hands. The outcome of this is that, saving nothing, they have nothing ahead toward which to strive and naturally feel unprepared to tackle any business proposition requiring capital or to make definite plans to have a home of their own, both of which influences would tend to have a steadying and uplifting influence on their lives. The average young fellow, plugging along alone without any well defined object in life, often has spells when he questions whether the mere feeding and clothing of himself is really worth while, and in too many cases his doubt would seem to be justifiable. It is only when he gets to working for something or somebody outside of himself that life has zest and meaning. A savings fund laid aside for some definite purpose, perhaps the starting of a home or the helping of some friend or relative in need, is a boon which thousands of young fellows ought to avail themselves of. The start may be hard, but the rest is easy. The second hundred dollars is often easier saved than the first ten.

THE NEED OF SHADE.

During the hot weather of July and August this year there appeared in some of the central western states accounts of cattle in pasture being killed by the intense heat. In most cases where such losses were reported there was no shelter for the stock from the glaring rays of the sun. In one instance all of a herd of twenty-three died, while in another some fifteen perished, the animals when found being piled up one upon another in an effort to reach a mere patch of shade hardly sufficient for a single animal. Losses of this type would seem to suggest the wisdom of providing shade of some kind in the pasture lot so that on especially hot days the stock may find refreshing shelter there. Where a grove is not available shelters of some kind should be erected, which may be left open on two or three sides so as to permit of a good circulation of air. This item is too late to help out any this year, but it may serve as a reminder for next.

The hazelnuts which the children gathered this fall will taste mighty good by the winter fire.

Good management on the farm as well as in the home consists as much in knowing what to let go as in what to do—in other words, in the power of discrimination.

Just why it is so we have never seen explained, but fruit that is grown on sandy land seems to develop a brighter color at maturity. In selecting an orchard site it is therefore well to keep this point in mind.

A British abortion remedy that is said to be very effective consists in giving animals subject to this ailment two drams of pure carbolic acid well diluted in water in soft feed every other night during each alternate fortnight during pregnancy.

Better a little dirt on the kitchen floor and a bright smile for the tired and hungry husband when he comes in from a hard day's work in the field than floors white as scrub brush and elbow grease can make them and a cross and irritable wife with the back ache.

In a good many years' experience in the feeding of silage there has been virtually no evidence forthcoming that it is in any way injurious as a feed for cattle. More than this, it is relished by the other farm animals, and all seem to thrive when it constitutes a portion of the regular ration.

Before the hot fires of the early winter are started in heater or furnace it is a good idea to inspect the flues and see if the brick and plaster are substantial enough to last until spring without repairing. It is an easy matter to overlook because it is quite out of sight, yet an important one notwithstanding this fact.

The highest price paid for beeves on the Chicago market this season was $8.30 for a bunch of native steers weighing 1,930 pounds and finished for the market at Bloomington, Ill. This means that a single animal of this weight cashed its owner $137.80. In the words of the hapless little negro in the comic supplement, "This makes a noise like prosperity."

There seems to be a pretty well settled opinion that while seed corn will retain its vitality if buried in an oat bin it will not do so if the ears are hung over the bin above the oats. The reason for this seems to be that in the first place the ear is kept quite dry, its moisture being absorbed by the oats, while in the second instance it gathers enough moisture so that hard freezes kill the germ.

The fellow who puts off the securing of his seed corn until he is afield with a husking wagon the latter part of November or December may be trusting Providence for a good stand of corn next season, but has mighty little ground on which to base any such confidence. In this as in some other familiar experiences the Lord helps those who stir around and do most to help themselves.

While a chicken will roost on most any old thing, from the edge of a barrel to the reel of a reaper, a glance at the shape of the foot when it clutches a support shows that to be comfortable the roost ought to be nearly round. While straight and even poles about two inches in diameter with the knots trimmed smooth will do nicely if one can get them, a pine 2 by 2 with the corners rounded off makes an excellent perch.

Oranges grown in some portions of Mexico are infested with maggots, the larvae of flies which lay their eggs in the skin of the growing orange and hatch by the time the fruit is ripe and have a fine time in the pulp of the orange until they emerge as fully developed flies. For this reason California, with her immense orange growing interests, has placed an embargo on Mexican oranges as well as nursery stock, so much is a spread of this pest feared. The maggot is white in color and is from a third to half an inch long.

Washington rated agriculture as one of the noblest and most useful of pursuits in a day when the methods followed were crude and the results attained meager. Today it occupies a still more exalted position and in a very true sense furnishes the means whereby we are able to subsist as a nation. The time is fast approaching, if not already here, when an increasing number of the brightest boys and girls of the land will look to agriculture and horticulture in their general and special fields as callings which they may enter with ample equipment of intelligence and energy, knowing that in return for the same effort necessary for success in professional, business or clerical pursuits they will reap a generous and substantial reward. The conditions to be found in rural life may and ought to be healthful, wholesome and uplifting—nay, even inspiring—if the right spirit is brought to its activities. Notwithstanding the progress made in the past fifteen years, there is as yet but a meager showing of the possibilities of the highest and best type of agriculture. It is the one great field of effort, tremendously wide and roomy, which has not yet been exploited and exhausted. The door of opportunity swings wide for those who would enter it, promising a type of life, though fraught with hard toil and some discouragements, at once the most health giving and independent of those pursuits which young men and women are entering today.

At the rate which automobile accidents are chronicled it begins to look as though the old saw "The fools are not all dead yet" would soon be untrue.

Cows and clover in some form are the two best agencies known for resting and regenerating tired and worn out soils. Many realize this truth; a good many ought to.

It is fair to assume that work horses enjoy a frequent and refreshing drink of cool water just as much as workmen do. If they were remembered in this way there would be fewer of them giving out on hot days during harvest.

As a rule, the most beautiful colored autumn leaves are noticed those falls when heavy freezes hold off till late, the varied colors which the leaves of different trees take on being in way of a chemical change, the result of a natural ripening process.

Many a grower of produce comes to grief by rising to the bait of a little higher price offered by an unknown firm and shipping stuff which represents the best part of a season's work on which no account of sales is ever given and for which no pay is ever received. It is much better to play safe at somewhat lower price levels.

There is little excuse for the farm animal being afflicted with vermin or scab when there are so many effective dips and disinfectants on the market. Dipping tanks which will do for hogs, sheep and calves are on sale at most any agricultural implement house and are quite inexpensive. For larger cattle disinfectants may be applied in the form of a spray.

A flock of hens is doubtless better off from the standpoint of health if they sleep out of doors in pleasant weather in the same way that folks are if they sleep in the open air or in tents instead of in stuffy bedrooms. The hens may dislike being ejected from the henhouse for the first few nights, but they will soon become accustomed to the outdoor perch.

If the money which is annually spent by farmers in mining and other wildcat and blue sky enterprises were put into the purchase of better machinery, the installing of dairies and the hiring of more help to give the acres worked a more intensive tillage, more profit would be forthcoming from these improvements in a single season than from the aforesaid investments in a lifetime.

In latitudes where the winters are forbidding and tend to keep folks closely housed during the winter months it is a sensible thing to be out of doors during the fall and early winter as much as possible in order to store up vitality and energy to bear the more rigorous outdoor air of the colder months. Every chance that offers should be improved to breathe this fine, crisp, life giving air that is so characteristic these October and November days.

The designations "nigh" and "off" used in referring to the left and right hand animals of a team came into use because of the fact that the driver of the pioneer ox team used to stand when driving to the left of the left hand animal so he could wield a whip in his right hand, which was nearest the team. The customary position of the driver of a team of horses is on the right instead of the left side of the seat, with the result that the nigh horse is the one farthest from him and the off horse the one nearest.

According to figures which have been compiled by the Canadian forestry department, there is in the Dominion a total of 1,500,000 square miles of standing timber, but notwithstanding this enormous reserve there were set out in 1908 under the direction of the department 3,000,000 young trees to take the place of those felled, while a total of 10,000,000 little trees have been set out during the past few years. It would have been well for this country had a like policy been inaugurated when its timber resources were considered inexhaustible.

A good number of farmers in the vicinity in which the writer lives this year attended big state fairs in company with their good wives. This is the proper system—a practice which many another man might adopt with both pleasure and profit to those concerned. From the very nature of the case family and household cares tie a woman at home closely, and for this reason special pains should be taken to see that now and then at least she is given a change which will put a new element into her life and make more endurable the humdrum work of every day. In all too many instances the farmer's wife has too little recreation and too few outings, either because the man of the house is so selfish that he won't let her step off the place or so much of a tightwad that he does not allow her the money to dress neatly or to spend on a trip that she might like to take. Any woman who does the work that falls to a woman's lot to do on the average farm should receive just as much credit for its successful operation as her husband, who cares for the stock and tills the fields. On this basis she is entitled to outings as much as her husband and to the wherewithal that she may enjoy them.

F. E. Trigg

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

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Grocery and Meat Market

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All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

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For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m.(local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods.

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

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You can buy at Reduced Prices
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Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909.

PURCHASING VOTES

At the election last week Maryland voted on an amendment to disfranchise the negro. It failed, as it ought to have done. Taking away from a race the right to vote, which was once given them, is a difficult, if not an impossible task. We hear sometimes of people expressing themselves in favor of disfranchising the negro, and they point to the alleged practice of buying up the negro vote as their reason. We do not think this practice is so universal as to justify such a course, says the Ohio State Journal. There are, doubtless, negroes who sell their votes, and white people, too, no doubt, but they are a low class, and are very few compared with the body of decent and intelligent voters. But here is something we cannot understand—why a negro who sells his vote should be disfranchised and the man who buys it should be permitted to vote. If the matter were analyzed, the man who buys a vote is a worse citizen than a man who sells his vote. Whenever a low-down negro or white man sells his vote there is always some alleged respectable man who does the buying or furnishes the money.

THE MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BOUNDARY CASE.

The territory in dispute between the States of Maryland and West Virginia, involved in the case argued in the Supreme Court of the United States on Thursday by Attorney-General Straus, is a strip containing nearly 50 square miles lying along the western boundary of this State. The northern boundary of the grant of Charles I to Lord Baltimore was from "that part of the Bay of Delaware which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude from the equinoctial, where New England is terminated," passing from Delaware Bay in a right line by the degree aforesaid into the true meridian of the first fountain of the river "Pattowmack." That was the western boundary of the State. Maryland claimed that the line should have run to the first fountain of the South Branch, which is the larger branch or main stream of the Potomac If this contention had been allowed, the western boundary would have been far west of the one for which Attorney-General Straus is now contending, and several of the counties of West Virginia would have belonged to Maryland. But in that contention the State was defeated by the decision that the North Branch, and not the South Branch, is the "River Potomac."

Then Maryland established the fact that West Virginia is claiming and occupying territory one and a half miles east of the meridian of the first fountain of the North Branch. The present boundary is a line running due south from Mason and Dixon's line to Fairfax stone. This stone was fixed by proceedings between Lord Fairfax and the Dominion of Virginia, in which Maryland had no part and by which Lord Baltimore could not have been bound. It was assumed by some that the spring at Fairfax stone was the first fountain of the Potomac. But that assumption was wrong, because the Potomac in fact flows from a fountain at a place called Potomac stone, a mile and a half farther west than the Fairfax stone. Attorney-General Straus maintains that Maryland had in no way estopped herself in claiming the western boundary for which he contends by any act accepting the present boundary.

The disputed territory is a sparsely settled mountain region, with, however, two or three small villages in it. There is fine timber land and some fertile valleys. The greater part of the territory is underlaid with coal of the upper and lower Youghiogheny basin and the upper Potomac basin. It is a territory, upon the whole, well worth acquiring.—Baltimore Sun.

A MATTER WHICH CONCERNS BUSINESS INTERESTS.

As a reason for plunging the State into another prolonged fight on the negro suffrage question, the Sun cites the dictum of William Jennings Bryan to the effect that "no question is settled until it is settled right." A very good saying; but much depends on who has the determination of when an issue is settled right. Mr. Bryan made use of this oracular utterance in reference to the silver question, which seems to be fairly conclusively settled, in utter disregard of his views about it. As there were but 85,000 votes out of a total of 285,000 for the amendment, a good many people will say the disfranchising question has been settled right.

But more important than the repetition by Mr. Bryan of an axiom which has come down from the Stone Age, and more important than the views of our contemporary as to the weight it should have in Maryland, is Governor Crothers' prompt acquiescence. His "me, too," followed more quickly even than usually marks the concert between the luminary and its chief satellite, showing that at times flattery cannot be too nauseous, or blandishment too manifest to fail of effect.

Thanks to the overpowering strength of the counties in the legislature, they can do what they please. The Governor's recommendation will have weight with that body. If he recommends, as he says he will, another disfranchising amendment—in return for the incense which is constantly burned before him—it will have weight; his recommendation will have great weight. The situation is one, therefore, which concerns the business interests of the State and the city.

Nobody will deny that it is harmful to the material welfare of the city and State to have men running up and down in it dinning into the ears of the people that Maryland is suffering dreadfully from the incubus of the negro—especially when it seems so certain that the incubus is going to remain with us. It must be harmful to progress for outsiders to hear the constant cry that there is a millstone about the neck of this city and State which cannot be got rid of. It will not induce capitalists or immigrants to locate in Maryland to perpetually remind them that in one-half of the State—if the spellbinders are to be believed—life and property are not safe, wealth is disappearing and ruin holds sway. Last of all, it would be difficult to overestimate the injury done by the majority party year after year training new adherents up in the belief that political leadership consists of getting some shrewd shibboleth which appeals to the passions of the people, instead of teaching them to gain political standing by wise administration.

Maryland has great business questions demanding solution. It is worse than folly to push them aside and devote our political energies to threshing out so barren an issue as negro disfranchisement.

The Editor's Complaint.

It is held to be an inexcusable outrage for a newspaper editor to make the slightest mistake in a statement of any sort, while professional persons, upon whose certainty of knowledge and on whose statement in regard thereto, life and death or the most important interests depend, make the most serious errors without incurring the slightest criticism, much less blame.

Take the judge on the bench, whose decisions are set aside and annulled by higher courts almost every day, and the judge whose judgment is so reversed does not suffer in the least in public and professional estimation.

These are curious facts, but they are facts, and they are mentioned, not by way of excusing editorial mistakes, for there is no excuse for them. It is because every individual firmly believes that he could conduct newspapers better than those who are charged with the work, while no unprofessional person would undertake to usurp functions of the judge or the physician.

ALLEGANY'S FINE SHOWING.

Republicans Swept Whole County—Cause of Sloan's Defeat.

For the first time in eight or ten years the whole Republican county ticket in Allegany county has been elected. It swept the county last Tuesday by majorities ranging from 68 majority for D. Lindley Sloan, the Republican candidate for judge in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, to 2,368 for Zihlman, the Republican candidate for State Senate, and over 2,000 against the disfranchising amendment. The average majority in Allegany county was something like 1,300, which is most creditable to the party and especially to the state central committee of the county.

It is to be observed also that part of the 15,000 majority recorded against the disfranchising amendment in the state, the Sixth District of Maryland gave a majority of 5,630, as follows: Allegany county, 2,606; Garrett county, 1255; Washington county, 1,482, and Frederick county, 887, showing that Baltimore city and Western Maryland practically defeated the disfranchising amendment.

It has been stated in several of the papers that D. Lindley Sloan, Republican candidate for judge in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, was defeated by Judge Boyd, because of Republican defection in Garrett county. This is a mistake, because Garrett county, while giving Mr. Sloan on a reduced majority of 154, had much to contend with in the fact that a Democratic lawyer of Oakland organized a citizens' or independent movement in the interest of Judge Boyd without however, indorsing him in the platform of that party's convention, but using the movement for the purpose of taking votes away from the Republican candidate for judge and giving them to the Democratic candidate. Garrett and Allegany counties both gave majorities, one of 154 and the other 63 for Sloan, who was defeated by a majority of 689 in Washington county, a most unusual and suspiciously remarkable Democratic majority in a Republican county. If Washington county, which has been in the habit of giving Republican majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000 for Pearre and McComas when they have been candidates for Congress, had even held the Democrats down to a stand-off, Sloan would have been judge.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DAVIS AND ELKINS HAVE THE KEY

Will Build Short Railway Line and Have a Double Outlet for Coal.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins and his father-in-law, former Senator Henry G. Davis, by the construction of less than a hundred miles of track, will within a year, it was stated, at Fairmont Monday night, be in control of a railroad situation which will give them a low grade outlet both to the eastern seaboard and the northern lakes for the enormous product of their West Virginia mines. They are now placidly sitting on the key to this interesting and profitable situation, while their engineers are putting the finishing touches on the surveys.

The building of the forty-mile extension of the Morgantown & Kingwood road, from its southern end at Rowlesburg up Cheat river and across to Elkins, will give the two multi-millionaires a line from Morgantown to Charleston. At Morgantown they will, it is now definitely known, connect with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie and thus reach the lakes, and at Charleston they will attach themselves to the Virginia Railroad and put their coal at tidewater. There is much activity in Preston county, where the Elkins interests own the great Muddy Creek and Big Sandy coal fields. These fields will, it is understood, be pierced by a branch line from Trowbridge Ferry, on Cheat river, to Point Marion, at Cheat's mouth, where the P. & L. E. will again be touched. This survey has been made and accepted. By this maneuver the Elkins coal will be run by gravity, practically from the mines to the Lake Erie tracks.

The man who vouched for the truth of these statements said there was no doubt but that the Lake Erie would build into Fairmont. "The New York Central interests own tens of thousands of acres of coal in Marion county and they are coming for it," he said. "The Elkins-Davis connection will not in the least interfere with their coming here."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. E. E. Friend was much surprised Monday evening about 7.30 o'clock when her neighbors to the number of about forty took possession of her cottage. After a pleasant hour a table was spread and cake, coffee and fruit served by the visiting ladies, after which music, plays and conversation was indulged in until a late hour, when all retired much pleased with their visit. The occasion was the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of Mrs. Friend's birth day.

A social will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church Thursday evening, Nov. 19th, to which all the members of the church are urged to be present and everybody in the neighborhood are cordially invited to come. Short addresses will be delivered by Superintendent Reed, Revs. Williamson, Musgrave and others. Refreshments will be served but there will be no charge.

Everybody who owns or could borrow a shot gun were at the lake Tuesday and Wednesday mornings hunting wild ducks and geese. A number of ducks and one lone gander were bagged.

Mrs. Bussell and daughter, Miss Finnell, left the Park Saturday for their winter home.

Mrs. Creed Collins was here this week closing up her cottage.

Mrs. Harmison closed Romney cottage Tuesday and departed for her winter home.

Mr. Lloyd Crane and family will soon leave for Clarksburg where Mr. Crane expects to get employment.

A letter was received here a few days since announcing the death of Rev. Mr. Browning, of near Arkadelphia, Ark., a Presbyterian Minister, who died last month from injuries sustained from a run-away team of horses. Within the present year Rev. Browning was married to Mrs. Fanny E. McKenny, who is well known here and in Oakland, in each of which places she spent several years. She is the mother-in-law of Rev. C. E. Clark. Rev. Browning was possessed of a large property.

The M. E. Sunday School was reorganized last evening as follows: Superintendent, H. N. Cuppett; assistant, J. A. Hayden; secretary, Miss Abbie Chance; assistant, A. T. White; treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Friend; librarians, Pete Murdock and Russell Cuppett; organist, Miss Jennie Lee; assistant Miss Effie Cuppett; superintendent home department, Mrs. J. A. Hayden; superintendent cradle roll, Mrs. J. Enlow.

The Epworth League was also reorganized at the same time as follows: President, H. V. Leighton; 1st vice president. A. T. White; 2nd vice president, Miss Cora Weimer; 3rd vice president, Mrs. E. E. Friend; 4th vice president, Miss Abbie Chance; secretary, W. D. King; treasurer, A. R. Sperry; organist, Mrs. Lloyd Biggs.

Frank, the sixteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Donithan, residing on F street, died Tuesday afternoon of typhoid fever, after an illness of six weeks. Deceased had been employed at Keyser, W. Va., where he contracted the disease and was brought home four weeks ago.

Word came to Rev. L. A. Rudisill of the serious illness of his son Wesley, in Raleigh, N. C., where he is in the employ of an electric light company. He was stricken with typhoid fever some days ago. He has the best attention and his early recovery is hoped for.

Mr. Irvin L. Sperry has been appointed treasurer of the Southern Service Company of Norfolk, Va. This is a lucrative and responsible position.

The announcement of the death of an old and valued friend of Mountain Lake Park reached here Wednesday morning, in the person of Mrs. Virginia E. White, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Creede H. Wilson, in Cumberland, Tuesday morning last. Mrs. White had spent her summers at the Park for the past twenty years or more.

BITTINGER.

The farmer prods his weary team
The thick set sod to break;
One vision haunts his autumn dream—
A big, hot buckwheat cake.

Miss Nettie Brininger returned to her home at Sunnyside last Saturday, after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. J. Turner Lohr, at this place.

Some of the young men of this neighborhood are bagging quite a number of pheasants since the season is open; one reports having killed 19 pheasants and 12 rabbits in three days last week.

We are glad to report an improvement in Rev. Shoup's condition. He was well enough to visit some of his friends near this village last Sunday and Monday.

E. S. Brenneman, of this place, has been engaged to teach the Jennings school, which was vacated by the recent resignation of Mr. Rodimer.

C. E. Ellithorp made a brief business visit to Oakland last week.

After a few weeks' visit with relatives and friends here, Miss Fannie Wiley returned to Waterloo, Iowa, last Monday, where she will resume her work as a professional nurse

A report reached here early last Monday morning to the effect that the residence of Daniel Yommer, near Jennings, had burned to the ground the night previous and that Mr. Yommer and his wife and son were badly burned.

CAR SHORTAGE BECOMING SERIOUS

Coal Companies Forced To Refuse Orders Except Subject To Delay.

The shortage of coal cars in the West Virginia field is becoming more serious every day, and practically every Baltimore company operating mines in that district is handicapped and losing business because of the inability of the railroads to furnish equipment with which to move coal.

It is estimated that in the Fairmont region alone the mines are behind approximately 200,000 tons in deliveries, and the indications are that the congestion will become worse rather than improve, owing to the rush of all classes of freight. Some companies have been forced to refuse orders for coal except subject to delay. In the meantime consumers are clamoring for fuel, and in some instances are offering premiums over quoted prices.

Not only cars but locomotives also are scarce. Builders are working day and night to supply equipment, but are unable to materially relieve the situation. Some of the coal companies which are under contract to furnish a specified amount of coal monthly to certain concerns are buying coal from dealers at practically retail prices in order to fulfill their obligations.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Oakland—Preaching at 7:30.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a.m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Elder Hill—Preaching at 11 a. m.
Deep Creek—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p.m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Epworth League Monday 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt Lake Park—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Class meeting at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., every Sunday.
Everybody cordially invited.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

Free Bible Lecture.

Mr. J. D. Wright, representing the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver a lecture in Garthright's Hall, Loch Lynn, Friday evening, at 7:30. Subject, The Rich Man in Hell; The Thief on the Cross; Lazarus in Abraham's Bosom. The above parable, as well as our Lord's words to the thief on the cross, is generally much misunderstood. Come and hear the scriptural interpretation. Everybody cordially welcome. No collection.

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Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

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The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

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Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

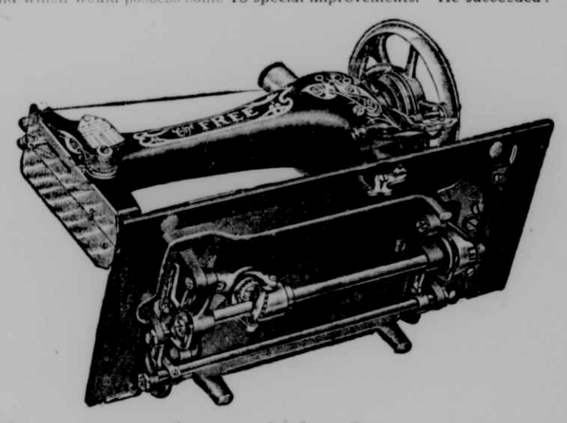
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Spend a most delightful half hour in our store, examining this wonderful Sewing Machine.

The Free is as different from every other sewing machine as your wash machine is different from your wash board, and simply because it is "superior."

MR WILLIAM C. FREE, president of the Free Sewing Machine Co., spent the best years of his life laboring to produce in The FREE Sewing Machine, a machine which would **possess all the good points** of every other machine, which would **eliminate all the bad points** of every other machine, and which would possess some **15 special improvements. He succeeded!**



Here are a few of the Improvements

Which will arouse your enthusiasm:

The "Rotoscillo" Movement, Mr. Free's Invention.
The Eight Sets of Ball-Bearings.
The Beautiful French Leg Design, which does not show dust.
The Automatic Shuttle Ejector.
The Automatic Locking Drawers.
The Rotary Spool Pin, which never breaks a thread.
The Automatic Tension Release, which never breaks a needle.
The Needle which can't be put in wrong.
The Improved Head Latch.

THE FREE Sewing Machine is Insured

For Five Years, against Breakage, Wear, Fire, Tornado, Lightning and Water.

This means that if from any such cause any part, (a needle, belt attachment, etc.,) or all the machine is destroyed it will be replaced free to you.

The Free Sewing Machine Company is the only company which has enough faith in their machine to **dare** "insure" it.

Attachments, which go with the **Free** are the best and do beautiful work.

We are Exclusive Agents for The FREE. Come and See It.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

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DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
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THE OLD RELIABLE

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OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

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CAPITAL, ... $50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

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G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

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Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

Garrett County Official Election Returns

CANDIDATES.	Swanton	Friendsville	Grantsville	Bloomington	Accident	Sang Run	Oakland	Ryan's Glade	Johnson's	Deer Park	The Elbow	Bittinger	Kitzmiller	Oakland	Totals	Majorities
Comptroller																
Joshua W. Herring, D	53	64	132	45	86	30	73	68	44	38	21	26	11	127	818	
Richard A. Harris, P	5	11	6	4	4	5	33	15	4	11	1		4	21	124	
Mark Jackson, S	4	2	2	2		1	2	8	1	3		4	7	3	39	
Frank E. Williams, R	93	177	193	57	104	106	49	105	40	124	46	77	78	238	1587	769
Chief Judge																
Andrew Hunter Boyd, D	69	109	174	71	133	47	151	108	53	72	24	42	22	227	1302	
Harvey H. Cooper, S	14	2		2		2	3	4		4		5	6	5	47	
D. Lindley Sloan, R	86	179	186	47	77	104	131	103	40	122	51	71	78	187	1462	160
State Senator																
Thomas J. Johnson, D	27	61	240	34	60	29	41	38	86	17	24	54	15	56	791	
George L. Michael, P	81	81	17	47	34	60	114	98	1	84	7	10	21	160	815	
Harvey J. Speicher, R	60	135	106	39	126	68	131	77	14	94	43	50	73	199	1215	400
House of Delegates																
Jacob J. Bender, D	20	45	192	27	78	23	38	34	43	15	22	40	10	57	644	
DeCoursey E. Bolden, R	69	154	131	45	100	71	161	95	37	94	47	63	69	242	1378	471
J. Elbert Chappell, R	41	140	115	43	81	65	100	71	30	69	43	62	70	155	1085	178
Harvey N. Cuppett, P	99	72	45	51	34	56	130	100	6	98	7	19	28	162	907	
Charles M. Miller, D	33	37	111	24	55	24	38	27	34	17	18	17	12	63	510	
William T. Stanton, P	78	63	89	43	42	51	79	80	18	85	3	18	16	130	795	
Sheriff																
John T. Browning, D	21	43	124	34	62	35	34	38	45	22	18	23	13	101	613	
Andrew Shartzer, R	61	141	165	35	83	53	146	60	35	75	50	67	62	169	1200	254
John O. Thayer, P	98	98	53	47	56	65	105	110	6	94	3	20	31	160	946	
Treasurer																
Robert L. Fries, R	65	178	203	40	106	97	136	89	38	77	49	77	56	225	1436	724
George J. Pool, D	20	42	118	34	60	16	34	32	41	14	20	21	42	56	550	
William H. Speicher, P	89	47		43	30	40	103	81	6	102	2	9	10	139	712	
Commissioners																
Darius M. Dixon, R	58	137	130	42	69	61	169	115	29	96	46	48	74	262	1336	586
W. M. Lowdermilk, R	47	224	165	40	89	73	122	72	31	72	43	63	61	178	1280	530
Thomas H. Layman, P	85	35	58	45	29	41	81	80	46	78	4	27	18	123	750	
Meshack Mattingly, D	21	80	114	29	103	58	48	32	24	18	18	24	18	78	665	
Herman Steiding, P	115	33	34	46	25	35	88	83	4	108	2	24	16	126	739	
Daniel Yommer, D	14	25	165	24	63	19	26	23	34	9	19	31	13	43	508	
Clerk to Commissioners																
William F. King, P	81	66	47	47	37	49	86	81	7	80	7	15	26	149	778	
Albert G. Ross, R	74	167	209	53	100	81	173	109	47	100	53	76	78	238	1558	780
Surveyor																
Alex. C. Meson, P	131	88	115	74	55	78	149	137	12	119	20	33	30	218	1259	76
James A. Sincell, R	44	150	157	34	84	62	118	62	42	72	46	61	75	176	1183	
For Amendment	39	26	60	24	39	17	45	29	29	15	12	10	5	93	443	
Against Amendment	97	181	229	70	127	101	155	107	38	138	52	79	82	242	1698	1255

Absolutely Pure...



And now they are telling how it happened.

Mr. N. U. Bond was in the city last night on business.

Mrs. J. M. Stanton and children are in Parkersburg visiting relatives and friends.

Three pounds fresh fish for 25 cents; quart fresh oysters, solid measure, 40 cents, at Creutzburg's.

Mr. Will B. Miller, of Deer Park, was in the city last Friday and made this office a brief social call.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gonder and Misses Edith Bolden and Dora Brown spent last Friday in Cumberland.

Mr. Jacob S. Miller, of Grantsville, spent last Thursday evening and Friday morning in Oakland on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr, of Eglon spent Sunday in Oakland with their daughter, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger.

We present today a table showing the official election returns of Garrett county. Had we held this paper back in order to secure these figures last week many of our subscribers would have failed to receive their paper until Monday or Tuesday of this week, hence the delay in publishing the returns.

Dr. John E. Legge spent yesterday in Baltimore where he attended a lecture delivered by the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Charles Mayo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spedden and two children, of Crellin, spent Sunday in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Naylor at their home on Fourth street.

Mr George Ault, of near Accident, who has been in Oakland and vicinity for several weeks engaged with a well boring concern, returned to his home Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Chichester and little son, who have resided in Oakland for the past two years, left for their home in Virginia last Friday, expecting to return here early in the spring.

Dr. Frank Weber, who has been located for the past two or three months at National, Allegany county, is in the hospital attached to Maryland University in Baltimore as a patient.

Mrs. John Kephart, of Washington, who spent a week in Oakland with relatives, left for home Sunday morning, being accompanied as far as Cumberland by her sister, Miss Cleo Krantz.

Subscribe for the Republican.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Eqnipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

New steel rails of fifty feet long each have been distributed along the tracks of the B. & O. through Oakland which will be laid soon at which time the cross over switches will be changed from their present location west of the station to a point fronting the old Glades Hotel grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shaffer, of Parkersburg, spent a few days in Oakland with relatives, returning to Parkersburg yesterday afternoon. By a change made in his position by the B. & O. Mr. Shaffer will hereafter reside in Fairmont, W. Va., his run over the road being from that point to Richwood, W. Va.

Mr. Fritz White, of Hutton, arrived in Oakland this morning on his way home from the Maryland Agricultural College, where he has been a student for the past several weeks. Fritz, along with half a hundred other boys, took french leave of the institution last night on account of the probable quarantine of the school this morning owing to a case of scarlet fever having developed in one of the halls.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kahl and two children, of Edgland, North Dakota, arrived in Oakland last Friday morning on their way to Accident and other down county points where they will visit relatives and friends for two weeks. Mr. Kahl is a son of Mr. Lewis Kahl, of Accident, and went west a number of years ago where he is engaged in farming and reports his crops this year as being good.

County Treasurer elect Robert L. Fries, of Sines, accompanied by his little daughter, spent last Friday and a part of Saturday in Oakland where Mr. Fries met and was congratulated on his election by quite a large number of his political friends and well wishers. That Mr. Friese will make on excellent officer we have no doubt, and his selection as the Republican nominee for the position was no mistake.

A town is like a large family. We are interested in each other's welfare, or should be. A cut-throat, every-man-for-himself policy means ruin for any community. It means retrogression and failure. The first lesson that any family must learn is that to be happy and successful is unity and mutual assistance. The same applies to the business life of a town and the more abundant will be the town's prosperity. Stand by each other and patronize the home folks.

New windows of an artistic design, exceedingly pretty and constructed with a view to better light and add to the appearance of the building, have been placed in the Presbyterian church. These windows, with other improvements, which were completed some time ago, makes this one of the handsomest places of worship in this section of the country, and much credit is due the officers of the congregation for the improvements thus planned and successfully carried out.

The printing of the minutes of the sixty-third annual Conference of the West Virginia District M. E. church, was completed at this office yesterday afternoon and on Monday they will be sent out by the Secretary, Rev. J. B. Workman, who is expected here that morning from his home in Wheeling. The book is a neat pamphlet of one hundred and seventy-seven pages and cover and contains interesting data concerning the Methodist Episcopal church for the West Virginia District. One very striking fact in connection with the work of this church in the West Virginia district is that it showed during the past year a greater growth, with one exception, than that of any other conference in the United States, in net increase in membership.

With the indulged hope that Oakland's streets will again be cleared of the piles of earth which have been occupying a most prominent place for the past three or four months, incident to the installations of the water and sewerage systems throughout the town, it will behoove all right thinking people to lend a helping hand, before the winter's snows come, to clear the pavements fronting their properties of the accumulated fallen leaves and piles of dirt which have been littering them the entire summer and fall

THE DEATH RECORD.

JESSE HARTLEY.

On October 30th, death came to one of our homes in Blaine and took from it one upon whose strength and labor a faithful wife and sweet child depended. Jesse, son of William and Maggie Hartley, was born February 10, 1887. On December 22, 1907, he married Miss Hallie Thrasher, of Kitzmiller. To them was born one child, Alice. Toward the close of his second year of married life, and when fortune was beginning to smile upon him, this brother was called out of this world. Soon after Brother Hartley was hurt, he gave his heart to Jesus and found peace. During all his illness, he leaned hard upon the strong arm of the Almighty, and in his closing hours declared Jesus to be the best of all friends. He departed in peace and we do not weep without hope, "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." The funeral services were conducted jointly by the Rev. W. W. Sutton, of the M. E. church, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The interment was made in the Hamill cemetery November 1. W. W. SUTTON.

Married.

BITTINGER—BECKMAN.—On November 7th, at the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland, Truman Cecil Bittinger, of Accident, and Miss Sarah Margaret Beckman, of Oakland.

MASON — BOLDEN — Announcement cards were received in Oakland yesterday afternoon apprising their many friends of the wedding of Miss Annie Irene Bolden, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bolden, and Mr. Lee Ridenour Mason, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mason, all of Oakland. The couple took their friends by surprise by going from Oakland to Cumberland on the early morning train yesterday where they were married by Rev. J. William McCauley, pastor of the Lutheran church in that city. The bride and groom are among Oakland's best known and highest respected young people and their many friends will join in wishing them a long and happy married life.

A Big Gasser Near Grafton.

On Saturday the Philadelphia Company shot the well in the R. E. Dunham farm near Grafton, which had been drilled to a depth of 2300 feet, and the result is a well of greater magnitude. The well is seven miles from Grafton and the fuel will do much for the industrial situation in that town.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING — GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Septamber, 1909.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator,
Merrill, Md.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Copyright, 1908, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co

CHAPTER VII.

THE TOSS OF A COIN.

HILLARD made an inexcusably careless shot. He grounded his cue and stood back from the table. That was the way everything seemed to go—at tennis, at squash, at fencing, at billiards, it was all the same.

"I say, Jack, what's the matter with you anyhow?" asked Merrihew, out of patience.

"It was bad," Hillard agreed. "Perhaps I am not taking the interest in the game that I formerly took."

"And when I make a proposition," pursued Merrihew, "to ride to the Cat skills and back, something you would have jumped at a year ago, you shake your head. Think of it! By George, you had a bully time last year! You swore it was the best trip we ever took on the horses. Where's your spirit of adventure?"

"I'm sure I don't know where it is. Shall we finish the game?"

"Not if you're going to throw it like this," declared Merrihew.

"Ten and a string against your half a string," said Hillard, studying the score. "I'll bet a bottle that I beat you."

"Done!" said Merrihew. Being on his mettle, he made a clean score of twenty, five to go. "I can see you paying for that check, Jack."

But the odds tingled Hillard's blood. He settled down to a brilliant play and turned sixty-one in beautiful form.

Later the two passed upstairs to the secluded alcove. Merrihew filled the glasses with the air of one who would like to pass the remainder of his days doing the same thing—not that he was overfond, but each bottle temporarily weeded out that crop of imperishable debts. To him the world grew roseate and kindly viewed through the press of the sparkling grape, and invariably he saw fortune beckoning to the card tables.

"Now, then, Jack, I've got you where I want you. Who is she?"

"On my word, I don't know."

"Then there is a woman!" cried Merrihew. "I knew it. Nothing else would so demoralize you. Drink a health to her."

Hillard raised his glass and touched that of his comrade. For the peace of his mind he determined to tell Merrihew the whole adventure.

"To the lady in the fog!" he said.

"Fog?" blankly.

"Well, the lady in the mask."

"Fog, mask? Two of them?"

"No, only one. Once I met her in the fog, and then I met her in the mask."

"I'll drink to her, but I'm hanged if I don't believe you're coddling me," said Merrihew disappointedly. "This is New York."

"The whole story, Jack, details and all; no half portions."

Hillard told the yarn simply, omitting nothing essential. He even added that for three weeks he had been the author of the personal inquiry as to the whereabouts of one Mme. Angot.

"I don't know, Dan, but this has taken so strong a hold on me that I shan't forget it soon. Imagine it yourself. Oh, but she could sing! I am a man not to be held in the leash of an adventure like this, but she held me. How? By the hope that one day I might see her face with no veil of mystery to hold her off at arm's length."

Merrihew was greatly excited. He was for ordering a second bottle, but Hillard stayed him.

"By George! And you are sure that it was at the Sandfords'?"

"I am positive. But there is a puzzle that I have failed to solve—Sandford's cable and the caretaker's declaration. I know that I was in that house. The patrolman says that he has seen no light in the house since the family sailed for Africa. It is no dream, but it begins to look as if I were the victim of some fine hoax."

"It is more than a hoax, in my opinion. Wait till Sandford returns and finds his silver gone."

Hillard started.

"And his gold plate," continued Merrihew, pleased with the idea. "My boy, that's what it is—the best dodge I ever heard of. It will make a good story for the Sunday papers. You won't be in it unless she ropes you in as an accomplice."

"I'm a romantic ass!" Hillard sighed. Leddy Lightfinger! If this turned out to be the case he would never trust a human being again.

"Let's take that ride on the horses," Merrihew urged. "That'll clear your brain of this sentimental fog."

"No!" Hillard struck his hands together. "I've a better idea than that. I shall go to Italy, and you shall go with me."

"Impossible. Why, I'm all but broke."

"I'll take you as a companion. I'm a sick man, Dan. I'm likely to jump overboard if some one isn't watching me every minute."

"I'd like to go, Jack. Heaven and earth, but I should! But I can't possibly go to Italy with a letter of credit no more than twenty-five hundred, and that's all there is in the exchequer at present."

"Between such friends as we are"—

"That racket won't work. I could not take a moment's peace if I did not feel independent."

"But I'm not going to give it to you," Hillard protested. "I am going to lend it to you."

"And could I ever pay you back if I accepted the loan?" humorously.

"There's Monte Carlo. You might pull down a tidy sum," said the tempter.

"That's the way, you beggar. Hit me on the soft side." But Merrihew was still obdurate.

"Now, listen to reason, Dan. If you wait for the opportunity to go to Europe you'll wait in vain. You must make the opportunity. One must have youth to enjoy Italy thoroughly. The desire to go becomes less and less as one grows older. Besides, it completes every man's education. I'll put the proposition in a way you can't possibly get round. You will always have that thousand, so don't worry about that. You have twenty-five hundred on hand, you say. With that you can see Italy like a prince for three months."



A scar ran from his cheek to his chin.

"What's the proposition?" Merrihew drained the bottle.

"This—I'll agree to take not a penny more than twenty-five hundred myself. We'll go on equal terms. Why," confidently, "besides living like a prince you'll have four hundred to throw away at roulette. Boy, you have never seen Italy; therefore you do not know what beauty is. When we eventually land at Bellagio, on Lake Como, and I take your lily white hand in mine and lead you up to the terrace of Villa Serbelloni and order tea, then you will realize that you have only begun to live—gardens, towering Alps, the green Lecco on one side and the green Como on the other and Swiss champagne at $1.40 the quart! Eh?

"And then," Hillard added, "there's Kitty Killigrew singing her heart out to a people who can't understand a word she's singing."

"Can it be done for twenty-five hundred?"

Merrihew chewed his cigar with subdued fierceness. He knew very well that he was destined to go to Europe. Kitty Killigrew, who had promised to mail the route they were to play and hadn't!

"It is written, Dan, that you shall go with me."

"We'll settle this argument right here now." Merrihew drew out a coin. "Call it," he cried recklessly.

"Heads!"

The coin flickered in the light, fell and proved that all money is perverse by rolling under the davenport upon which they were sitting. An amusing hunt followed. They ran their hands over the floor, turned the rug, pulled out the davenport and looked behind, burned innumerable matches and finally rang for the attendant. The situation was explained, and he procured a candle. He was ultimately successful.

"Here it is, sir."

"What is it, head or tail?" asked Merrihew weakly.

"Head, sir," said the attendant.

"Keep it," said Merrihew generously, even sadly. He never got up a game of chance that he did not get the worst of it. And now, Italy! All that way from home! "Boy, bring up a bottle of '96."

"And the lady in the mask?" asked Merrihew as they at length stood up.

"I must relegate her to the fog she came out of. But it would be a frightful thing if—if"—He hesitated to form the words.

But Merrihew had no such scruple. "If the silver and plate were missing when the Sandfords return?"

"Oh, bosh! It's all some joke, and I'm the butt of it. She was in that house by the same authority she rode the horse."

"A woman of that sort would have no difficulty in hoodwinking the stablemen," declared Merrihew.

"By the way," he continued, "received a postal from Kitty this morning from Gibraltar. Fine trip. Visited the gun galleries and the antique furniture shops. Says no sign of prima donna as yet, but believes her to be on board. O'Mally's on the water wagon. But Kitty aggravates me."

"What has she done now, refused you by marconigraph?"

"No, but she promised me her address."

"Address her care Cook's, Florence, Rome, Venice. It's the popular mail box of Europe, and if she has given them the address they will forward."

"That helps considerably. I'm glad there's one Cook which can be relied on."

"In the morning I'll arrange for passage. We'll try the Celtic."

"I'll leave the business end of the trip to you."

"The first Saturday in March, then, if we can get booking. That will be in less than two weeks."

In the lobby of the club as they were about to enter the coat room Hillard ran into one of several gentlemen issuing.

"Pardon me," he said, stepping aside.

"Non importa!" said the stranger, with a graceful wave of the hands.

Hillard looked quickly into the gentleman's face. "I am clumsy," he said in Italian.

Then the other stared at him and smiled. For a moment there was a brief tableau, in which each took the other's measure and noted the color of the eyes. The man was an exceedingly handsome Italian, for all that a scar ran from his cheek to his chin. It was all over in a moment, and Hillard and Merrihew proceeded to the street.

"Handsome duffer," was Merrihew's comment. "But you never can tell a man by his looks. Gaze on me, for instance."

"Go home!" Hillard slapped him jovially on the shoulder.

"Home! Ah, yes! But shall I have a home to go to when I get back? You have roped me in nicely. My poor little twenty-five hundred! But Swiss champagne at $1.40 the quart! Well, every cloud has its lining."

As Hillard never received any answer to his personal, he discontinued it. Truly, she had returned to the fog out of which she had come. But it was no less difficult for him to take up the daily affairs again. What mystery veiled her? Whither had she gone?

Giovanni was delighted when he heard the news. He would go, too, and act as valet to the signor and his friend till they put out for Rome. Then, of course, he would be obliged to leave them. Occasionally Hillard would reason with him regarding his deadly projects. But when a Latin declares that he has seen through blood, persuasions, arguments, entreaties, threats do not prevail. He comforted himself with the opinion, however, that Giovanni's hunt would come to no successful end.

"You will surely fall into the hands of the police."

"What God wills comes true. But by this time they will have forgotten me."

"But your man might be dead."

"He is not dead. If he were something would tell me."

"It is a bad business, and I wish you no luck."

Giovanni smiled easily. Wishes seldom interfere with any one.

"I will double your wages," said Hillard, "if you will go where I go and return with me when I come back to America."

A deprecating movement. "Money? It is nothing. I am rich after my kind."

"Are you still in the church?"

"I confess regularly once a week. Oh, I am a good Catholic."

"Take yourself off. I am displeased with you."

* * * * * * *

It was a drizzling, foggy morning when they drove down to the boat. But the atmospheric effects made no impression on the volatile Merrihew. And he had an eye for all things, from the baskets of fruit and flowers, messengers with late orders from the stores, repeated farewells, to the squalling babies in the steerage.

At 4 o'clock they were on the high seas, heading for the Azores. Hillard was dreaming, and Merrihew was studiously employed over a booklet on how to speak Italian in one day. Giovanni, who had been arranging the luggage, came up on deck. He had two packets of letters and telegrams. One he gave to Merrihew and the other to his master.

Hillard found among his a bulky envelope postmarked Naples. Naples! He sat up. It had been addressed to the house and the address typewritten.

"Look at this!" he cried.

"Good Lord!" Dan gasped; his feet coming down to the deck.

Hillard was holding up for his inspection a crumpled black silk mask

CHAPTER VIII.

WHAT MERRIHEW FOUND.

THE great ship had passed the isle of Ischia, and now the bay of Naples unfolded all its variant beauties. Both he and Merrihew were foremost in the press against the forward rail. To the latter's impressionable mind it was like a dream—yonder, the temples and baths of Nero of the golden house; thither, the palaces of the grim Tiberius; beyond, Pompeii, with Glaucus, Ione and Nydia, the blind girl. The dream picture faded, and the reality was no less fascinating—the white sails of the fishermen winging across the sapphire waters, leaving ribboned pathways behind; proud white pleasure yachts, great vessels from all ports in the world, and an occasional battleship, drab and stealthy, and the hundred pink and white villages, the jade and amethyst of the islands, the ruined temples, the grim giant ash heap of Vesuvius.

"See that village on the cliffs toward the south?" asked Hillard. "That's Sorrento, where I was born. Sh! Look at Giovanni!"

Merrihew looked at the old Roman. Tears were running down his cheeks, and his gaze strove to pierce the distance to the faroff Sabine hills. Italy! Hillard leaned over and touched him on the arm, and he started.

"Take care, Giovanni."

"Pardon! I am weak this day, but tomorrow I shall be strong. Seven years! Have you not longed for it yourself? Has not your heart gone out many times across the seas to those cliffs?" pointing to Sorrento.

"Many times, Giovanni. But remember and control yourself. Presently the carabinieri will come on board. You will see that all our luggage goes promptly to the Bristol once we are through the customs."

"Trust me, signor."

They landed at the custom house at 2 in the afternoon and passed without any difficulty.

Hillard obtained rooms pleasantly situated looking out upon the sparkling bay. Giovanni began at once to unpack the trunks, happy enough to have something to occupy him till after dark, when he determined to venture forth. The dreaded carabinieri had paid him not the slightest attention. So far he was as safe as though he were in New York.

It was yet so early in the day that the two young men sallied forth in quest of light adventure. Besides, Merrihew was very eager to find some Roman and Florence newspapers. The American Comic Opera company was somewhere north. They found stationed outside the hotel a rosy cheeked cabby who answered to the name of Tomasso, or Tomass, as the Neapolitans generally drop the finals. He carried a bright red lap robe and blanket, spoke a little English and was very proud of the accomplishment. He was rather disappointed, however, when Hillard bargained with him in his own tongue. Tomass shook his fingers under Hillard's nose, and Hillard returned the compliment. Finally Tomass compromised on 1 lira 50 centesimi (30 cents) per hour, with 50 centisimi (10 cents) as a pourboire (tip). Crack, crack! Down the hill they went, as if a thousand devils were after them.

"By George," gasped Merrihew, clutching his seat, "the fool will break our necks!"

Tomass grinned and cracked his whip. He did not understand the word slowly in his own tongue or in any other, at least not till he reached the shops. A dozen times on the Via



A crumpled black silk mask

Roma Merrihew yelled that they would lose a wheel. But Tomass knew the game.

Merrihew had never seen such shops. Coral, coral wherever the eye roamed—where did they get it all, and to whom did they sell it? Necklaces, tiaras, rings, brooches, carved and uncarved—were there women enough in the world to buy these things?

"If I had a wife"— he began.

"Well?"

"I'd feel devilish sorry for her husband at this moment."

"But isn't the color great?" said Hillard. It was good to be in Naples again.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place.

C. J. NEWMAN.

Subscribe for The Republican.

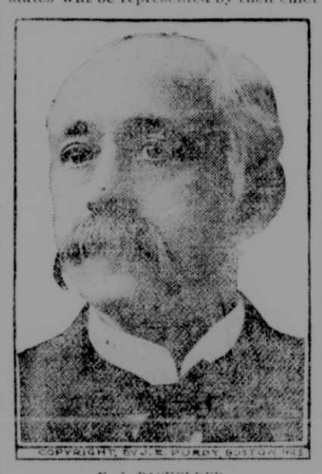
THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Convenes In Annual Session at Des Moines, Ia., In November.

Official announcement has been made of the forty-third session of the national grange at Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 16-19. The Savery hotel will be the headquarters, and the business meetings will be held in a large hall in the hotel and the public meetings in the Auditorium. On Thursday evening of that week the subordinate degrees and the sixth and seventh will be conferred. All day Thursday will be devoted to the public meetings, at which time it is expected that Iowa and adjoining states will be represented by their chief



N. J. BACHELDER.

executives or United States senators, also heads of agricultural colleges. The feature of the public meetings will be the address of the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett of Ireland, who is at the head of the great co-operative movement in that country. Friday and Saturday of that week will be devoted to degree work, and on Saturday evening the annual session of the Priests of Demeter, the highest official body of the grange, will be held. The annual memorial services will occur on the following Sunday. The balance of the session will be devoted strictly to business. Hon. N. J. Bachelder, master of the national grange, will preside. The biennial election of officers will take place this year.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

The Grange Active In an Intelligent and Aggressive Way.

The second annual good roads convention was held Sept. 21 to 23 at Cleveland, O., under the auspices of the American Automobile association, the national grange, United States office of public roads, the American Roadmakers' association and several automobile organizations. The highway problem was considered from all angles, and the varied interests of the participants brought out a presentation of all the modern phases of the subject.

The grange has been very active in an intelligent and aggressive way in the stimulation of thought and action on improved highways and represents well the farmer's view, says the Breeder's Gazette. The prejudice against motors on the highways is wearing away and will the more rapidly disappear as farmers come in larger numbers to the use of these machines. Undoubtedly at present many farmers are influenced against road betterment because it brings increased use by autos. Time was when many farmers fought road improvement because bicyclists advocated it, and their attitude toward the subject is the same now that motorists are interested in a movement for better highways.

It is idle to fight the trend of the times. A road suitable for an auto is better suited to the farmer's wagon or buggy than one which the motorist shuns. Interests are identical. Discussion is useless on that point. The problems are the best system of road building and maintenance and the equitable distribution of the cost. It is rank injustice to ask that all the cost fall on the farmer.

A Worthy Compliment.

The Patrons of Husbandry, or grange, as it is more commonly known, is the oldest of farmers' organizations. It has made mistakes, yet it has a magnificent record. Conservative along many lines of action that the American Society of Equity stands for, it is aggressive in forcing needed legislation for the rural classes, and the measures that it has compelled congress and the different state legislatures to enact stand out in bold relief as a monument to executive ability and perseverance.—Colman's Rural World.

The Farmers' Union.

The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America reports a membership of 1,500,000 in the twenty-four states where it is organized. One of the objects of the union is to rush the construction of elevators in time for the handling of the wheat crop of 1909 when it is thrashed. The organization is the outcome of a project suggested by a Texas schoolteacher.

Webster grange, Monroe county, N. Y., is arranging for a school of agriculture to be conducted by Professor Wilson of Cornell university.

OLDEST WEDDING PACT.

An Interesting Contract Which Was Drawn Up Centuries Ago.

Out of the mass of so called "elephantine" papyrus in the Royal museum at Berlin on which a number of scholars have been at work several months have come some of the most curious finds the scientific world has been presented with in years.

One of these is the most ancient marriage contract in the world, according to Professor Leopold Wenger, an eminent Hellenist. Written in excellent classical Greek, from its context evidently composed about 311 B. C., the document begins, "In the seventh year of the reign of Alexander, the son of Alexander, in the fourteenth year of the satrapy of Ptolemaos, in the month of Dios."

The contract sets forth that Herakleides has agreed to take as his wife Demetria of Kos, the lawful daughter of her father, Leptines, and of her mother, Philetis. Then it acknowledges the receipt of clothing and jewels, valued at a thousand drachmas, which Demetria has laid at his feet in recognition of the honor he is about to bestow upon her. Even the newly wedded couple's place of residence is given in the agreement. The rest of the contract deals with the possibility of the husband's unfaithfulness and provides for the regulation and settlement of any lapse in obligation. That Demetria should be untrue evidently was not contemplated, as no mention is made of such possibility.

In case the husband should forget his vows it is provided that each side shall appoint an arbitrator, and when the charge is proved the marriage is to be dissolved, the husband giving back the thousand drachmas' worth of clothes and jewels and paying, besides, a thousand drachmas in Alexandrine silver currency.

Six witnesses signed the contract, which is still in a state of nearly perfect preservation after nearly 2,200 years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Revival of the Guideboard.

In many towns and counties now a white painted stone post gives in clear black letters at every fork in the roads a list of towns hardly less formidable than those on the train bulletins of a railroad terminal. At a glance the traveler may see his way along for fifty miles. Sometimes the automobile associations are themselves responsible for information disseminating guideboards of different construction, but equally useful. The necessity of providing a new class of travelers with a new sort of facts has been back of the movement for guideboard rehabilitation. The contrast in this respect makes it easy to distinguish the regions of horse drawn vehicles content with a next town direction and those places which have felt the era of the automobile. A lesson in local geography is carried in every such guideboard. Perhaps this revival of the guideboard is but a return to conditions that prevailed before the days of the railroad.—Boston Transcript.

Saint-Saens and Wagner.

Camille Saint-Saens has been unquestionably the foremost musician in France since the death of Gounod. Like so many other musicians, he began to play the piano when quite a child and was only seventeen when he composed his first symphony. He was a friend of Wagner, Liszt and Gounod, and apropos of his first meeting with Wagner an interesting story is told. Saint-Saens was sent to the house of the great German with a letter of introduction from a friend. On being shown into an anteroom to wait the arrival of his host he saw a part of the manuscript score of one of Wagner's operas lying on the piano. Sitting down at the instrument, Saint-Saens began to play the music, and so masterly was his rendering that Wagner, who was in the next room, rushed in and joyfully embraced him. M. Saint-Saens is still as brilliant a pianist as he is a composer.—London M. A. P.

Waterloo Battlefield.

The battlefield at Waterloo, writes an American tourist from Brussels, is rapidly being divested of all its interesting features. The houses which sheltered men who helped to make history there are being torn down, the roads and paths are being obliterated, and soon there will be nothing left to remind one of Napoleon's last stand but the great mound capped by the Waterloo lion. The museum, where all the battlefield trophies are on view, uniforms, arms, drawings and pictures, was never a pretentious institution, but no visitor failed to look with interest at the many exhibits behind the glass doors. This also is to be dismantled, and the articles which have been carefully kept for years will be distributed among the provincial museums of Belgium, where as individual exhibits they will lose much in value.

Automobiles In Nova Scotia.

Some Brockton people who have been making automobile tours in Nova Scotia have run up against some strange regulations of the provincial character which have tended to considerably abridge their convenience and comfort.

It appears that the Nova Scotia regulations forbid cars from using the highways in certain sections on the market day in each week, when the country folk flock into the town to do their trading. They discovered, too late for their convenience, that the market days do not occur on the same day of the week in every town, so that while they steered clear of that in one town they brought up with a bang against the bars in another town on the line of the routes they had planned.—Newburyport News.

FOR LOVE OF A WIDOW

John's Attempt at Suicide Rewarded With Sensible Advice.

By DONALD ALLEN.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

It was a new sensation for John Dale, farmer's hired man, to wake up one morning and find himself in love with the Widow Harper, who owned the next farm on the west. He had known her for a year, but love had come creeping along so insidiously that it gave him a shock when he came to realize it.

The Widow Harper owned her farm; John Dale was simply a hired man at $20 a month. The Widow Harper could discuss Shakespeare; John Dale had simply heard that Columbus discovered America. The Widow Harper quoted poetry; John Dale couldn't even repeat a Mother Goose rhyme. On account of these things and many others poor John Dale felt that the widow was as far above him as the clouds above the cornfield. Love had come, but it was a hopeless love. She was not for him. When he strolled over to her house she might welcome him with a smile and repeat lines from Byron or Milton as they sat in the gloaming, but in the end she would marry a sewing machine agent, and he must suffer with a broken heart.

For a week the farmer's hired man kept his hopes and fears to himself. Then he could stand it no longer, and he made a confidant of a lightning rod man who came along and stayed overnight. After supper the stranger was taken out behind the straw stack and told all. He listened without smiling once. He listened to the very end, and then he sighed and shook his head in a solemn way and replied:

"John, if you were talking about a girl it would be different, but she's a widow, you see. A widow is a curious creature. No man just knows how to handle her. She may fall into the arms of a tin peddler, or she may tell a millionaire to take his hat and go."

"Then there's no hope for me?" plaintively asked the hired man.

"Yes, there's one hope. If the widow quotes poetry she's romantic. If



"WHY DID I FALL IN LOVE WITH YOU?"

she's romantic you have a chance. You've got to appeal to her romance by dying for her—dying for love of her."

"But if I died I sure couldn't marry her."

"You mustn't really die, but almost. Here, now, let us do some planning. I'll beat a farmer every day in the week when it's business, but when I find a man eating his heart out for unrequited love I can't go back on him."

The talk between the two was strictly private, but one of the results came to hand within a week. John Dale was found by his employer in the barn just as he had swung off in a noosed rope to commit suicide.

"You tarnal idiot, but what did you do it for?" demanded the farmer after he had cut down and revived the victim.

John Dale shed tears and said his life was a burden to him, and of course the Widow Harper heard of the affair and wondered over it. The would be suicide ceased to visit her, and that was another cause for wonder.

Ten days after his first attempt the hired man made another. He was caught just as he was about to partake of enough paris green to have killed a couple of horses. It was the farmer's wife that caught him this time, and as she gave him a box on the ear and snatched the dish away from him she said:

"Well, if you hain't turning into the biggest fool in America! What in catnip ails you, anyway?"

"It's my breaking heart!" was the tearful reply.

"Your breaking fiddlesticks! It's biliousness and nothing else. You are acting like a boy ten years old."

The widow heard of this second attempt, and it made her look serious for several days. She would have had a talk with John had he appeared, but she looked for him in vain.

Two weeks passed this time, and then came the third attempt at suicide. The farmer and his man were mowing grass beside the river when John suddenly threw away his scythe and leaped into the current. There happened to be an old boat handy, and the farmer managed to get the victim ashore and stretch him on the grass. Then he gave way to his indignation by shouting:

"You potheaded lunatic! What's got into you this summer? This is the third time you've tried to die. What's the matter?"

"I'm in love!" replied John after a long minute.

"You're in what?"

"I'm in love with the Widow Harper, but she don't love me, and that's why I want to die. I stood it till I can't stand it no more."

"Ever ask her to have you?"

"I dasn't."

"You seven kinds of idiot! Don't know whether she'd say yes or no, but trying to kill yourself!"

The widow heard of the third attempt through a farmer's boy, and she was sitting on the veranda after supper and thinking the matter over when John Dale suddenly appeared. He had a story to tell, and he went right at it like a man hoeing corn.

"Widow Harper," he began, "I know I hain't fit to lick your shoes, but I love you. When I found I was loving you I tried to kill the feeling, but the harder I tried the more I loved. That's why I tried to hang myself."

"I see," she said as he paused and wiped away a tear.

"I was in hopes my sore throat would make me forget you, but it didn't. I had suffered for you, and you were dearer than ever. I couldn't get you out of my mind. I kept thinking and thinking, and, knowing how hopeless it was, I turned to that later bug pizen. I had a note for you in my pocket, and you'd have got it after my death. Mrs. Whalen took the pizen away from me just as I was asking heaven to always bless you. In the note I also said I hoped you'd be happy with any man you married."

"Yes," remarked the widow as another pause came.

"Then I was determined to weed you out of my heart at any cost. I drank sour cider; I fell off the fence on purpose; I pinched the cows when milking them to make them kick; I ran through a bed of nettles in my bare feet; I rolled off a haystack. It was all in vain! I was loving you more instead of less. Down by the river I got to thinking about you marrying that sewing machine agent or a wire fence man, and I just made a run for the river and jumped in. I swallowed all the water I could, and I kicked when Mr. Whalen got me by the hair and pulled me out."

"And after trying three times you have succeeded in weeding me out of your heart?"

"No. That's what I've come over to tell you. I keep thinking of you every minute. If a bird sings or a duck quacks or a goose cackles I think it's your voice and look around. Why was I born into this world? Why did I ever see you? Why did I fall in love with you?"

"And now, John, just what is it you want?" asked the widow when he had uttered his last word and was gritting his teeth to keep the tears back.

"Why, I want—I want you to have me!"

"Then ask me. If you had done so a year ago I should have said yes, as I shall say now."

Shrewd Peter the Great.

Peter the Great adopted rather a novel means to convince his subjects that they should change their clothes to conform with the modern costumes of western Europe. Believing, as is well known historically, that the future greatness of Russia depended upon the facility with which it was made to assimilate all that was best in other countries, he had succeeded in introducing some important innovations into the half civilized region over which he held sway. At length he had patterns of cloth hung up at the gates of the towns, and those who did not conform to the fashions thus set were docked publicly, albeit this was done in as pleasant a manner as possible, for Peter believed in being good natured with his people. They, on the other hand, loudly demurred and used the argument that what was good enough for their forefathers was good enough for them.

"Very well," said the sagacious Peter. In 1703 he gave a dinner at Moscow to celebrate the marriage of one of his jesters and insisted that it should be conducted in strict conformity with ancient usage. There had formerly been a superstitious custom of not lighting a fire on a wedding. So Peter made them do without a fire, although it was very cold. He would not give them any wine, because their forefathers never drank it. When they remonstrated he reminded them that it was a poor rule which did not work all around, and thus by his good natured greatness wheedled his people into new coats, about the hardest thing that can be done with humanity.—London Mail.

The Panacea of Nature.

Every great and commanding moment in the annals of the world is the triumph of some enthusiasm. The victories of the Arabs after Mohammed, who in a few years from a small and mean beginning established a larger empire than that of Rome, is an example. But there will dawn ere long on our politics, on our modes of living, a nobler morning than that Arabian faith in the sentiment of love.

This is the one remedy for all ills, the panacea of nature. We must be lovers, and at once the impossible becomes possible. Our age and history for these thousand years have not been the history of kindness, but of selfishness. Our distrust is very expensive. The money we spend for courts and prisons is very ill laid out. We make by distrust the thief and burglar and incendiary, and by our court and jail we keep him so. An acceptance of the sentiment of love throughout Christendom for a season would bring the felon and the outcast to our side in tears, with the devotion of his faculties to our service.—Emerson.

ALL SORTS OF ROADS

Forty-seven Kinds In a Mile Near Ithaca, N. Y.

BUILT IN 100 YARD SECTIONS

Work of the Department of Agriculture and Cornell University—Designed to Give Data on Highway Construction.

Forty-seven different sorts of road to the mile seems a pretty large order, but that is the sort of construction that the road office of the department of agriculture has been undertaking in New York state. It is a large piece of work and promises to give some of the most valuable comparative data on roadmaking that have ever been accumulated in the United States.

The work is to be done in conjunction with Cornell university and will be on a stretch of well traveled highway outside of Ithaca. The materials for the construction have all been accumulated, and the work has attracted much attention. The road will be divided into sections of 100 yards each and each of these will be built of different material and in a different manner. The road office made plans for the construction of telford and macadam sections, and these will be given a top dressing of almost every conceivable sort of road binder. The roads will be coated with asphalt, different sorts of tar, light and heavy oils and such other binders as have been brought to the attention of the department from various sections of the world.

There will be roads constructed of slag, granite and various sorts of rock, and these will be combined with different sorts of top dressings tending to form a good chemical combination for preserving the surface from wear.

It is expected that the road will be finished before the coming of cold weather, and the first report on its



USING THE ROAD ROLLER ON A MACADAM SECTION.

[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

wearing qualities will be made early next spring. From that time on there will be periodical inspections and reports, so that the department will know just how the various sections are standing up to the work. All of the sections will be kept in as perfect repair as possible, and a record will be made of the cost of the work, so as to give not only the original cost of building, but the annual cost of upkeep.

The cost will be calculated for the various materials used, both with and without including the transportation charges, so that it will be for any community to tell just what a certain sort of road ought to cost in its own vicinity.

The department has so far decided on the sort of roads to be built on about 4,200 feet of the experimental stretch, and the whole work probably will cover about a mile.

One of the essential features of the periodical reports that will be made will be how the different sections withstand different sorts of traffic. It has been found that some of the best roads where iron tired vehicles and horses are used are the poorest in withstanding the scouring effect of rubber automobile tires. One great object of the various sorts of binders to be experimented with is to find something that will make a permanently dustless highway and one that will not be disintegrated by motor traffic.

The experiments of the road office with what it terms "palliative" dressings have been quite wide in the past season and tolerably satisfactory. The stretch of road laid in the agricultural department grounds and treated with wood pulp sulphite liquor has stood up quite well, but it is found that it will require about two dressings per year to keep the road in good condition. As the liquor now costs more than light oil for road dressing it seems not to be an economical material to use.

What the Purchase of an Auto Did.

A farmer in western Kansas bought a $3,000 automobile recently. After he got it home he found a stretch of road a mile long in his neighborhood too sandy for his machine. So he simply took his farm hands and teams and built a mile of macadam road through that sand.

OIL MADE EARTH ROADS.

New Product Which Will Keep Dirt Highways Hard and Smooth.

Now it is possible to make smooth boulevards out of rough country roads at a comparatively small cost. Protracted rainy weather may prevail or regular "gully washers" may come, but the roads treated by the new process will keep hard and smooth even though mud is knee deep in the ditches and in the fields. A prominent oil company asserts it has solved the problem. The general manager of the fuel oil department of that company in New York city states that for several years his company has been making tests to perfect an oil which would serve the same purpose on the earth roads in the country and small towns as the asphalt road oil does on the macadamized boulevards. In April the company placed on the market the standard macadamized asphalt binder oil for earth roads. Tests have been made in different parts of the United States, and the general manager says it has been thoroughly demonstrated to be a complete success. To show his confidence in the oil, arrangements have been completed to build a small section of road at Independence, Mo.

The process of making good roads with this new brand of road oil is very simple. First the road must be plowed thoroughly and then run over several times with a harrow, after which it should be rounded with a grader and dragged to make it hard. After this it is ready for the road oil.

"The cost of this process is far less than the rock or macadamized roads, of course," said the manager. "It will cost from $500 to $900 a mile to thoroughly oil an earth road the first time. The cost after that is far less each year to keep it oiled.

"It is expected that this new process will revolutionize road building. We receive thousands of letters from all parts of the country asking for complete details. The demand has been so strong it has been necessary to have printed matter prepared on the subject. The good roads movement is spreading rapidly. It is one of the most striking evidences of continued and substantial prosperity. Good roads enhance the value of property and the pleasure of living in the community."

CONCRETE BLOCKS FOR ROADS

Only the Wheel Track Is Paved, Reducing Cost of Construction.

Orlando H. H. Dickson of Jacksonville, Fla., one of the most active champions of good roads in Duval county for many years, has received word from his attorney at Washington that a patent has been allowed on his concrete block for constructing roads. The authorities at the patent office at first refused him a patent because the method was, they thought, in conflict with other similar roads that had been patented, but Mr. Dickson employed a first class attorney, who fought the matter through to a successful issue.

The road as patented consists of heavy concrete blocks in shape not unlike common T rails laid on their sides, except that they are much larger and only three or four feet in length. They have a mortise on one end and a tenon on the reverse end and so are locked together, making them a continuous road, but easily repaired if broken, as one block can be taken out and another one inserted in a few moments' time. The groove is large enough to easily carry an automobile tire, and such a road can be built with a double track at less cost than ordinary first class country roads cost. Mr. Dickson is in correspondence with several manufacturers of machinery for concrete work, who assure him that a machine can be constructed to turn out several hundred blocks in a day at small cost for labor. A short piece of the road is now in use between Jacksonville and Apoka and has been tested enough to prove its complete adaptability as a first class road for farm vehicles or automobiles.

Crushed Coral For Roads.

General Carlos Garcia-Velez, minister from Cuba to the United States, who has been traveling in the west to promote reciprocity sentiment, says that Cuba boasts of more than 1,500 miles of the most excellent macadam roads in the world.

"We used crushed coral in our roads in Cuba," said he, "and there is no better medium for road building known. It is practically impervious to water and when rolled smooth preserves for many years its continuity. Our government has expended $15,000,000 in the past three years in this kind of improvement and will continue until we have a perfect system of roads."

Good Roads Would Help Everybody.

The good roads movement is an economic movement, a thing that somewhere and at some time touches the "pocket nerve" of every producer and every consumer in the land, a factor as indispensable as navigable inland waterways to the fundamental settlement of all freight rate questions. A real and stable macadam highroad between Denver, Kansas City and Chicago, for instance, would be of more benefit to the economic development of Colorado than forty successful appeals to the interstate commerce commission.

Good Road Campaign.

The chamber of commerce of Wichita Falls, Tex., has engaged in a campaign of education on good roads subjects. It is sending out speakers with stereopticon exhibits to lecture in county schoolhouses on the advantages of improved roads and to secure signatures to a petition to the county commissioners to call an election to vote on a $100,000 bond issue for the construction of good roads in the precinct or district.

THE LOST GERANIUM

Mrs. Wigley had no back garden whatever, only a tiny piece of ground in front with a wooden paling, and there was not much growing there, but a remarkably fine geranium, bearing magnificent trusses of a pale pink tint, stood in a pot on the window sill. This geranium was the pride of Mrs. Wigley's simple soul.

Her friend, Mrs. Hubbard, Christian name Eliza, who lived at West Winthrop, was more eulogistic than all the rest put together, for Mrs. Hubbard was a great gardener and knew a fine specimen as well as any one. Her own garden was a perfect picture, but she could not show a geranium like Sarah Wigley's, nor, indeed, anything to compare with it. She called in on a certain Saturday afternoon and paused before entering the cottage to inspect her friend's possession. It was in full bloom.

"Well, I never!" cried Eliza Hubbard. "What a waste!"

Sarah Wigley was staring out of the window, but failed to recognize her friend.

"What a waste!" reiterated Mrs. Hubbard. "She can't see me, though I am as big as life and twice as ugly, and yet the Lord lets that fine pink geranium grow and blow under her very nose. It isn't any kind of good to her, and it would be a real blessing to me."

"Is that you, Eliza?" asked Mrs. Wigley.

"If it ain't, Sarah, it's my double."

"You've been looking at my geranium, Eliza," said her friend. "Isn't it a picture?"

Mrs. Hubbard responded heartily.

"Go in, my dear," she said to Sarah Wigley. "You will catch your death of cold."

Mrs. Wigley retired. Eliza Hubbard drew the door close. Her face was crimson, her heart beat fast.

"It isn't as though she could see it," said she. "She won't even know it is gone, and if she does what does it signify? 'What the eye don't see the heart can't grieve for!'"

She seemed rather proud of the quotation. Of a certainty it had never been used in such a connection before. But pride was replaced by a dull sense of shame as she lifted up the geranium and, hiding it under her shawl, sped home with it. As she walked she planned where she would place the geranium. It would look best, she thought, between two fine white ones of which she was uncommonly proud, and there she deposited it in the darkness.

A few days later Eliza Hubbard called on Sarah Wigley. She peeped in through the window and saw her old friend sitting over the handful of fire, though the evening was sultry, shivering and holding her thin hands to the blaze.

"My gracious!" said she, stepping briskly in. "You ain't cold tonight, are you?"

Sarah Wigley rose stiffly.

"I'm a bit poorly, my dear. I ain't felt myself since my loss. You've heard tell how some tramp or the other made off with my pink geranium, haven't you?"

Mrs. Hubbard was apparently a bit poorly also, for she shivered likewise.

"I did hear some such tale," said she. "But I don't suppose you grieve much, eh, Sarah? It ain't as if your eyesight was as good as mine. You can't keep looking at the blossoms."

For answer Sarah Wigley burst into a flood of tears.

"I know I am worse than a fool to make a fuss about a geranium plant," said she, "but I suppose I am kind of low in health. Anyway, I can't help myself. I ought to be ashamed of myself," said she, "at my time of life not to have faith greater than a grain of mustard seed. Haven't I prayed the good Lord to put it into the heart of that tramp to bring me back my geranium, and who knows that he won't see fit to do it? I'd had that geranium three years, Liza, and I'd got to set store on it as though it was a child."

Eliza Hubbard cleared her throat.

"No," she said softly, "I don't. I wish I was half as good as you. But I ain't. I yield to temptation right away. I ain't more strength of mind than a baby. I say, Sarah, I wouldn't take on so if I was you. Perhaps—perhaps"—she hesitated and cleared her throat again—"perhaps you'll get your flower back again, after all."

She leaned forward and kissed her friend's wrinkled cheek.

"Good night, Sarah," said she. "I'd pray again tonight, if I was you, just as you did before."

"Yes," replied Sarah meekly, "I mean to."

She was cheered by her friend's sympathy.

The moment she rose the next morning she glanced out of the window. Did her weak eyes deceive her? Was it really the geranium she saw below? She dressed herself hastily and hurried downstairs. Yes, there was no mistake about it; it was her pet flower, in the same pot, with the splotch of red paint on its rim.

"The Lord be praised!" said she, hugging it close.

And Eliza Hubbard meanwhile, her face red with shame, clasped her hands together and offered her prayer.

"There ain't a meaner sinner on earth than me," said she, "but I never found it out till now." She stooped low and dug up her finest white geranium.

"I'm going round to Sarah's now at once," said she, "and while I'm about it I'll take this other white geranium to her as well. The pink one will look uncommon nice between them two."

INFLAMED EYE TREATMENT.

How to Make and Apply Soothing and Healing Lotions.

The preparation of soothing and healing lotions for the eyes should be known to every housekeeper, for the reason that acute pain often arises from trifling accidents, and to prevent inflammation until professional treatment is secured timely application is necessary. If there is tendency to weakness of sight or to swollen eyelids, the latter sometimes due to a low condition of the system, applications may be beneficial.

Of simple home remedies hot water is one of the best applications that can be used when the eyes are inflamed, whether from crying or from irritation caused by a foreign particle lodged on the eyeball or lid. The water should be as hot as can be endured, and two soft cloths are necessary for the treatment, as one must be wrung out and put over the eyes, while the patient lies down, and as the compress cools the other is immediately laid on. Twenty minutes of this will usually reduce the redness from a prolonged fit of crying.

Camphor water eye wash, of which one hears so much, is easily prepared by putting a grain of borax to an ounce of camphor water. It is safest to filter this or any other mixture containing a powder through brown paper, that no smallest particle shall remain. The lotion may be dropped into the eyes several times a day and at night. In extreme cases of irritability a tiny piece of linen is soaked with the solution and laid directly over the lids, renewing as it dries. If this treatment is continued through the night, as may be done with little trouble, the eyes will be improved in the morning.

Tea makes a better eye tonic than many persons know, for the tannic acid which is extracted from the leaves is an excellent astringent. For this use a strong decoction is brewed with boiling water, and the infusion stands until the liquid is cold. It is then strained and the eyes are freely bathed.

For acute inflammation that often appears when a foreign particle is not quickly removed from the eye an alum mixture is strongly recommended. A grain of the powder is put into an ounce of water, and after the former has dissolved the lotion must be filtered through brown paper. A few drops are put into the eye immediately and at night. Equally soothing is sulphate of zinc and rosewater, a grain of the former to an ounce of the latter. This, too, is dropped in night and morning.

How to Make a Sewing Box.

One of the most convenient articles a roomer can have is a sewing box—not a large affair, but something large enough to hold the numerous little articles needed every week and which really take up too much space in the bureau or trunk. It can be slipped under the bed and will not be unsightly in the room if covered. Get a pretty green and pink striped cretonne and cover the box neatly, tacking the cretonne on the inside of the box. Then line it with green linen, tacking it around the inside of the box with little white headed tacks. On the lid, which should be hinged, have a little pincushion, a place for scissors, tape measure, tracer and ruler. The heavy elastic holds them in place. Button boxes, boxes of thread and dress patches can be kept in the box portion. Save your pieces of white dimity to patch shirt waists and underclothes and have darning cotton, silkoline, also wax and a crochet hook, in the box. If one has an old suit case it could be made into an ideal sewing box, but the lining should be fastened in with trunk glue. Trim the edge of the lid with a fancy rope cord and tassel.

How to Take Olive Oil Easily.

A young woman who had suffered for years with gastric troubles was advised by her physician to take olive oil three times a day. As the pure olive oil was extremely distasteful she compromised by buttering her bread, shaking the salt and pepper over it and then soaking it in a tablespoonful of pure olive oil. In this way she easily swallowed the required three tablespoonfuls. In a comparatively short time her digestive troubles wholly disappeared, though she had stopped all medicines and treatment save deep breathing, where she used the abdominal muscles steadily and regularly for five minutes at a time. When oil is ordered medicinally it will prove less distasteful if eaten on cress or lettuce. At first a little vinegar may be taken, the amount gradually reduced until the pure oil can be eaten without nausea.

How to Remove Lint From Mahogany.

When pieces of felt are pasted to the bottom of ornaments that are to stand on a polished surface care must be taken that the surface is not damp or the varnish fresh or the lint from the felt will stick to the wood and be worse than the scratch. This happens quite often in the slides of old mahogany desks. The unsightly mark on the top can only be removed by scraping gently with a piece of fine sandpaper and then rubbing up with sweet oil and vinegar. Do not scrape hard or the varnish will be scored and the surface of the mahogany be ruined.

How to Restore Chamois Skins.

An excellent way to restore chamois skins that have become stiff and soiled is to rub them through a strong solution of cold water and household ammonia, later rinsing thoroughly in clear cold water to soften. Pin to the line to dry in the sun and then rub through the hand slightly.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Woman Heads Chicago Schools.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who was recently appointed superintendent of Chicago's public school system, is the first woman in the school annals of that city or of other large cities to receive so important an appointment. She defeated six men who have excellent records as educators. Her salary will be $10,000 per year.

Discussing her policies, Mrs. Young said:

"I think it is time to lay more force on the old plain forms known as the



ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.

three R's. You see, there have been great changes in the educational world in the last ten years. The old methods were inadequate for the modern child. An era of fads began. Much that is good was added to the old log schoolhouse curriculum, but much that was useless was added also. The time has come to put a check on the fads and to ask ourselves which of them are really useful. We must not confuse the real purposes of teaching by too many trimmings."

Mrs. Young was born in New York, is sixty-four years of age and has devoted her life to teaching. She has for years been head of the Cook county normal school. She began teaching in 1862, was married in 1868 and has been a widow for twenty-five years.

A Homeless Ambassador.

At a recent dinner in New York Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, was speaking of the necessity for proper ambassadorial residences in foreign countries.

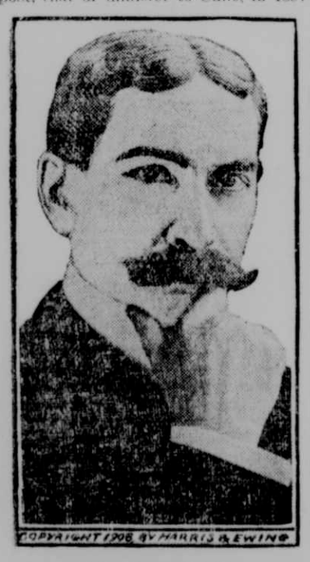
"When I first went to England," said Mr. Choate, "I spent weeks and weeks looking for a house. It was a most arduous service in my country's interest. I trailed all over the available sections of London, and while I was at it a London bobby arrested a man who was pursuing a most erratic and forlorn course out Hyde park way.

"'Here, my man,' said the bobby, 'what are you doing? Why don't you go home?'

"'Home?' replied the man bitterly. 'I have no home. I am the American ambassador.'"

New Ambassador to Mexico.

Henry Lane Wilson, who succeeds David E. Thompson, resigned, as ambassador to Mexico, goes to his new post with a long diplomatic experience to draw upon. In fact, he comes from a diplomatic family. His father, the late James Wilson, was a United States minister to Venezuela and died in that republic. The new ambassador was appointed to his first diplomatic post, that of minister to Chile, in 1897



HENRY LANE WILSON.

by President McKinley. In 1905, in recognition of his services, he was made minister to Belgium, one of the most desirable diplomatic posts in the grade of minister. He now takes a step higher to ambassadorial rank.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Indiana and after leaving college engaged in journalism, becoming editor and proprietor of the Lafayette Journal. Subsequently he studied law and about twenty-five years ago removed to Spokane. There he not only built up a fine practice, but became wealthy through fortunate investments in real estate and in the banking business.

SICK HEADACHE CURES.

How to Relieve This Most Distressing Form of Illness.

Sick headache, while not dangerous, is one of the most disagreeable forms of illness. Some women are subject to it at such frequent intervals that they are incapacitated for several days at a time.

Unless the headache is known to come from some functional disorder it can generally be traced to impaired digestion or a sluggish liver. These must be treated in the interims of the headaches, as at the time nothing but alleviating remedies are possible.

A treatment that is often successful is to abstain from red meats for a time and to be careful about taking foods that ferment easily. One man who had doctored for years for sick headaches was cured by his wife seeing to it that he drank a cup of hot water with a half teaspoonful of salt in it as soon as he arose in the morning.

A half lemon in a glass of cold water taken night and morning is another remedy that has proved helpful to many.

During the attack rest and quiet are imperative. Lie down in a darkened room, drink quantities of hot water and apply either a hot water bottle or an ice bag to the temples and the base of the brain.

Cloths rung out of hot witch hazel often bring quick relief. Headache cologne if rubbed on the temples in time acts as a preventive, while some sufferers are helped by taking a cathartic at the first symptom.

In severe cases five or ten minutes' treatment with an electric battery is invaluable. This is better than massage, as the pressure is sometimes too strong when the headache is bad.

In the first stages of sick headache it can often be averted by taking abdominal and neck exercises and by putting a mustard plaster over the stomach.

How to Make Kitchen Aprons.

To the woman who does her own work there is great satisfaction in a neat, well made apron, and such a necessary article may be easily and quickly made at home and prove much more attractive than the ready made ones. An admirable apron is cut with a panel front that extends to the bust and fitted side gores that are finished with a band of buttons around the waist. A bias band around the neck is slightly shaped and buttoned to the panel front, but may be slipped on over the head without unbuttoning. There is a shaped pocket at the side, and if one is desired on the front at the bust it may be added. Denims and percales in solid colors or checked ginghams are usually chosen for work aprons, but for more elaborate ones dotted or crossbarred muslins are very dainty and launder well. The latter may be touched up with lace edged ruffles put on with beading through which colored ribbons are run, pockets set on with fine featherstitching or embroidery, and instead of the plain belt about the waist ribbon strings may be substituted.

How to Clean White Leather Shoes.

Soft white leather shoes can be cleaned in gasoline, and when not too badly soiled they clean nicely with almost any white powder. Pique or linen shoes should be washed, but often if merely dusty they can be cleaned with white chalk or flour. The regular white shoe polish can be used on them. A white polish is made with whiting and water, made medium thick and applied with a cloth. Rub the shoes free from dry powder after they have dried. Chamois bootees clean nicest in rather strong ammonia water. They should be washed in a suds with ammonia in it and rinsed in ammonia water and wiped dry with a towel. Do not dry chamois near artificial heat.

How to Overcome Cooking Odors.

A volatile oil rich in sulphur is contained in onions, turnips and cabbage. When these vegetables are boiled this oil spreads over the surface of the water and sends its fumes to the far corners of the house. If the vegetables are soaked in salted water for an hour before cooking the trouble will be less. If they are kept at the boiling point for three-quarters of an hour, but not allowed to boil, they will become tender, yet their odor will not permeate the house. If boiling for a short time is preferred as a method of cooking, a crust of very hard bread dropped into the water for ten minutes will absorb most of the oil as it rises, when the crust may be removed.

How to Get Rid of Ants.

To get rid of ants in a kitchen use on the floor over which they have to pass a spray composed of coal oil, ninety-five parts, and crystals of carbolic acid, five parts; also spray their nest if it can be found. Persist in this treatment and they will leave the place. Do not get the spray on articles of food. The spray must be exceedingly fine. Several hand sprayers are on the market and are ordinarily used in distributing disinfectants. The vapor from this solution is fatal to the ants.

How to Prevent Rusting.

It is better to use wooden pegs in bathrooms or kitchens, where damp towels or cloths are apt to be hung; otherwise the linen may rust from the iron. If iron hooks are already in place and it is not convenient to change them, give them a coat of white enamel paint. It prevents danger of rusting and is much less unsightly against the paper. If the linen has already been rusted it may be removed by rubbing with lemon juice and salt.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Caring For Supplies.

Keep roasted coffee in tin or glass and tightly covered. When exposed to the air or kept too long it loses both aroma and strength. For these reasons it should be bought in limited quantities. On the other hand, green coffee improves with age.

Store salt in a stone jar in a dry place. When desirable to keep butter any length of time wrap each roll in clean muslin, then pack in brine that will float an egg and weight down with a heavy plate.

Cover the top of the jar closely. Lard should be kept in bright tin pails or cans. Soda and baking powder should be left in the original packages and kept in a cool, dry place.

Soap should be purchased in quantities, unwrapped and stacked on a shelf to harden. When well dried out its lasting qualities are about doubled.

Retrocession of Gums.

Tincture of myrrh may be used to harden the gums or it may be rubbed on them with a soft flannel cloth or brushed on them with a camel's hair brush. In using powder or paste on the teeth be careful to remove every particle from them, just as if it were food.

If the supply of paste or powder gives out make use of castile or some other bland white soap until dental reenforcement can be provided. Soap does not make an agreeable substitute as far as taste goes, but it is cleanly, and some of the prettiest, whitest teeth seem never to have been cleaned or brushed with anything except soap, with perhaps an occasional interruption of powdered charcoal.

Washing Pink Garments.

The following is a good plan for keeping pink in garments—that extremely perishable color: Pour boiling water over a piece of red cheesecloth, let it stand for a few minutes till the color is all out of the cheesecloth, then pour the dye into a pail of cold water and, after washing and thoroughly rinsing the garment, put it into the dye water and allow it to remain for an hour. Then wring it out and hang it to dry. No matter how old and faded the material, this method gives it a perfectly even coloring.

Combination Chair.

The combination dining chair for infants and adults herewith shown is a high chair possessing all the practical features of the ordinary dining chair. It looks like and is an ordinary dining chair when folded, but simply lifting back the seat converts it into a high chair of the standard height, tray and all. When in the latter position the infant's seat is supported by steel bars of the Jack-in-the-box type, and that is what the chair really is.—Popular Mechanics.



CHAIR OPEN AND CLOSED.

Baby's Bathtub.

A fine substitute for the expensive rubber bathtubs for infants may be made from a yard of rubber sheeting and a clothes basket. Saw off the handles from the basket; take heavy rubber sheeting and cover the top of the basket, leaving a depression in the sheeting. Use a rope and staple to fasten it to the outside rim of the basket. In this improvised bathtub the smallest infant may be laid for a bath with no danger of slipping.

Bananas and Bacon.

Chill and broil slices of bacon, then transfer it to a hot platter. Have ready two or three large ripe bananas peeled and cut into rather thick rounds. Drain off nearly all the bacon grease, return the frying pan to the fire and turn the bananas into it. Sprinkle lightly with sugar and brown the slices on both sides. Heap the bacon in the center of the platter and arrange the border of the bananas around it. Serve very hot.

Remedy For Sties.

Sties are annoying small tumors which come upon the edges of the eye lid, and when they recur frequently are caused by some constitutional difficulty that requires internal treatment. Like fever blisters, they give warning of their coming, and if touched in time with nitrate of silver or a cold gold ring may sometimes be driven away.

Cheese Straws.

Grate strong cheese till you have one-quarter of a pound, then add one-quarter pound butter, good one-quarter pound flour, a pinch of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Mix and roll out and cut in finger strips and bake slowly to a delicate brown.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 14, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxviii, 11-31. Memory Verses, 30, 31—Golden Text, Rom. i, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

After three months at Malta of testifying of the Lord Jesus, the result of which eternity will declare, they proceeded toward Rome, tarrying three days at Syracuse, in Sicily, one day at Rhegium, in the extreme south of Italy, and seven days at Puteoli, where they found believers. The brethren at Rome, having heard of Paul's arrival at Puteoli, came out to meet him as far as Appii forum and the three taverns, thus encouraging him and causing thanksgiving to God. Then they returned with him to Rome. There is a suggestion here of the way it will be at the coming of the Lord. When He comes to the air on His way back to earth the saints shall all meet him in the air and later be manifested with Him in glory, when He shall come to the same Olivet from which He ascended (I Thess. iv, 16-18; Col. iii, 4; Zech. xiv, 4). Arriving at Rome, the other prisoners were delivered to the captain of the guard but Paul was permitted to dwell by himself with a soldier who kept him. For two whole years he dwelt in his own hired house and received all that came to him, preaching the kingdom of God and teaching the things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ with the most perfect freedom (16, 30, 31). We shall meditate more fully on this delightful occupation presently. After three days in Rome Paul called the chief of the Jews together that he might state his case to them, which he briefly did in facts with which we are already familiar, and he added "For the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain" (20).

In Joel iii, 16, we read that in the time of trouble the Lord will be the hope of His people and the strength of the children of Israel. In I Tim. i, 1, Paul says that he is an apostle of Jesus Christ by the commandment of God our Saviour and Lord Jesus Christ our hope, but in the New Testament I think we are safe in saying that "hope" always refers to the coming of Christ for His saints, as in Tit. ii, 13; Heb. vi, 18-20; Rom. viii, 23-25. The hope of Israel would then be the coming of Christ as Israel's Messiah to make of them a righteous nation and bless all nations through them. This implies Jesus, as the seed of David, risen from the dead, and also the resurrection of the saints according to Dan. xii, 1, 2. When Paul stated his case before these Jews of Rome they said that they had not heard of his troubles in Jerusalem, nor had any one spoken any harm of him, but they would like to hear what he had to say about this sect, which they knew was everywhere spoken against (22). It was foretold that it would be so (Ps. cxviii, 22; Isa. viii, 14, 15; liii, 1-3; Luke ii, 34), and to this day it is so, for our Lord is still rejected and by the world disowned, but the strange thing is that, even among those who accept the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour and expect to spend eternity with Him and are with more or less zeal seeking to serve Him now, there is such antipathy to anything concerning His second coming or the future of Israel as a righteous nation to bring blessing to all nations.

It may truly be said that as the hope of His church or the hope of Israel He is still spoken against by those who, like these Jews, profess to honor His word. Well, they appointed him a day and came to his lodging, and from morning till evening he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets (23). For two years he continued to do this with all who came to him. He had but one topic—the Lord Jesus Christ and His kingdom. He had but one book—the Scriptures. If the Scriptures are not wholly and absolutely reliable, then preachers are simply lecturers, talking out of their own hearts their own messages, which are all vain words, for, apart from the word of God, which is forever settled in heaven (Ps. cxix, 89), we have no revelation of the will of God and the purpose of God; but, thank God, there are many left who, like Paul, believe God that all things shall be just as He has told us and who, like our blessed Lord, find in all the Scriptures, the law, the prophets and the Psalms, the things concerning Himself (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). The teacher of the Bible should be able to begin at Moses and from all the book point out the predictions concerning the sufferings of Christ and the glory that shall follow as they are set forth in shadow and symbol and in plain statements. Gen. iii, 15, has both in one verse; Gen. iii, 21, is full of the sufferings and the benefit to us; Gen. iii, 24, talks of the resurrection and the glory.

The story of Abel tells us in type of suffering and of the blood that speaketh better things than that of Abel. The story of Enoch, in the light of the epistle of Jude, tells of suffering and of the glory of translation. In Noah and Lot we learn, with our Lord's comment, of the judgments which must precede the kingdom. In Abraham and his son we see the great sacrifice and learn to look for the city. Joseph helps us to be patient and to believe that every step, however great the darkness, is a step toward the throne.

How to Iron a White Skirt.

To iron a white underskirt begin at the strings and waistband, then take the bottom of the skirt. Iron all round on the right side with a very hot iron, then iron the first frill. This frill will probably have sewed work or lace. In either case it must be nicely ironed on the wrong side. Probably above the frill there will be tucks or hems. They must next be ironed over the wrong side and afterward on the right. Rub the iron the way of the hem. If there is a second frill the cloth under the frill is ironed at the same time as the hem or tucks and the frill again ironed on the wrong side. Put skirt board into the skirt and place each end of the board on the table, thus allowing the skirt to hang over the board. It can thus be easily ironed and nicely finished. Afterward fold it lengthwise and hang up to air.

How to Preserve Your Sight.

A noted oculist advises against using the eyes immediately after waking. Therefore the habit of many young girls of reading or studying in bed is injurious. It is harmful to use the eyes when sleepy, as it is a great strain upon the muscles. If one must read or write when drowsy rise occasionally and bathe the eyes with hot or cold water. Remember that a quick change from a dark room to a brilliant light is a strain upon the eyes.

How to Clean Bottles.

To clean bottles fill them with scraps of newspaper torn into small bits, and put a little soapsuds in the water. Shake the bottle vigorously until the paper has been dissolved to a pulp, and then rinse the bottle thoroughly. You will be surprised how even the dirtiest bottle can be cleaned easily and thoroughly and made bright and shining.

How to Destroy Potato Bugs.

Place boards here and there among the potato vines and on them lay slices of raw potatoes. The bugs will go for them and can be destroyed. In a week's time, after a daily slaughter, no bugs will be in sight. It might be well to use paris green on the potato slices, thus saving the work of killing the bugs.

Wild Duck Shooting.

Tuesday was an excellent day for wild duck shooting, the weather conditions being propituous, and the game on some of the streams and lakes was exceedingly plentiful. One hunter bagged nine beautiful birds, while some others were not so lucky, bringing home from one to half a dozen. Yesterday morning the ducks were still in the vicinity and a few were shot.

Dedication at Jennings

The dedication of Zion Ev. Lutheran Church, Jennings, will take place Sunday, Nov. 14th. The service will begin at 10:30 in the morning. There will be services also in the afternoon and evening. Rev. Chas. F. Heck, D. D., of Frederick, Md., will preach the dedicatory sermon. Everyone is cordially invited.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Cement Cement Cement

Dragon Portland Cement per barrels, in paper, $1.64. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.59. The above prices are at the marble yard at Frostburg, Md. Prices f. o. b. Cumberland, Md., Dragon Portland Cement, in paper, $1.50 per barrel. In lots of five barrels or more, $1.45 per barrel. These prices are subject to change without notice.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
Low Price Marble & Granite Dealers,
3t Frostburg, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.



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HOUSES AND Barn Lumber FOR SALE

On the State Forest Reserve.

Sealed bids will be received by the State Forester, Baltimore, Maryland, up to November 20th, for the lumber in any or all of the following described buildings on the Skipnish Reserve, Tolliver Run, near the Oakland and Cranesville Road, 5 miles from Oakland and 1½ miles west of Swallow Falls. The buildings are all plainly numbered for inspection, on the front of each so that the bidder can designate by numbers. Lumber in good condition.

House No. 1—23x24 feet, two stories high; practically all white pine lumber; some wide clear boards, 4500 feet B. M. of 1-inch stuff, and 660 feet of ½-inch stuff.

House No. 2—19x12x10, white pine and hemlock, containing approximately 920 feet.

House No. 3—18x12 feet; 1260 feet of hemlock, chestnut, white pine.

House No. 4—30x30 feet; 1550 feet of white pine.

Barn No. 5—19x35 and 8 feet high; containing 2300 feet of hemlock, white pine and oak. Mostly wany-edged but sound.

Shed No. 6—10x13x7, containing 450 feet of hemlock, oak and white pine.

Terms cash on acceptance of bid and before property is removed. The State Forester reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address STATE FORESTER, Baltimore, Maryland.

J. M. Falkenstein, Forest Warden in charge, living one mile south of the buildings.

Order of Publication.

In the Matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, a Corporation.

No. 1624 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The aforegoing petition, affidavit and exhibits having been read and considered, it is thereupon this 20th day of October, A. D., 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting as a Court of Equity, ordered that all persons interested in the Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, be and they are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D., 1909, why said corporation should not be dissolved on the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1909, provided this order be published in THE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of November, A. D., 1909.

M. L. KEEDY.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., October 14, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday Nov. 3, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909. NUMBER 38

[illegible] HAS EVIDENCE OF ELECTION FRAUD

Movement For Fair Elections No Longer Partisan.

District Attorney John C. Rose of counsel for the Republican State Central Committee has in his possession the evidence upon which action will be taken for alleged violations of the Wilson law at the last election. Such facts as Mr. Rose has have been secured by representative Republicans from all sections of the State and by Independent Democrats. Most of the facts concern the extraordinary lengths to which the Democrats went in order to keep the Republicans in ignorance of the making-up of the official ballot.

"These facts," said Republican Chairman Hanna of the Republican Committee, "will be digested by Mr. Rose before any action is taken. After he has gone carefully into the situation the Republicans will outline a plan of action. Wherever it is possible to institute criminal proceedings they will be instituted. In some of the counties the election itself will be contested. This is particularly true of Queen Anne's county. Charges will be preferred against the Election Supervisors in several of the counties, and the Governor will be asked to give us a hearing on the facts we wish to submit. All the facts will be marshaled with the purpose of attacking the validity of the Wilson law itself, with a view of having the whole thing set aside.

"This movement has progressed beyond the point where it can be regarded as partisan in its nature. Agencies that are not Republican are working with us to accomplish the ends which we have in view."

As a result of the conference held Monday at Republican State headquarters between leaders of the party, representatives of the Wilson law counties and several prominent independent Democrats, including Archibald H. [illegible] and DeCourcy W. Thom, it was decided to put squarely up to Governor Crothers the abuses practiced in the Wilson law counties preceding and during last election day, when fraud was alleged. The Governor will be asked to give a public hearing to charges that will be made against Democratic election supervisors in several of the counties.

Some of the men who attended the conference said that the Republicans and independents, whom the Reform League will give assistance, are determined that there shall be honest elections in Maryland, and a campaign will be organized for the purpose of arousing the people of the State to demand a discontinuance of the abuses that have been practiced. An effort will be made to interest public sentiment to the extent that the approaching Legislature will be on its good behavior and pass legislation that will be for the enlightenment of the people of the State. Trick ballots will be denounced, and if the General Assembly cannot be prevailed upon to amend the Wilson law in the counties affected by it, strong efforts will be made to prevent the extension of the system to any other section of the State.

It is said evidence will be produced before Governor Crothers of violations of the election law of a character that he as chief executive of the State cannot afford to ignore. It is desired that the hearing before the Governor be public, in order that the people can learn through the testimony printed in the newspapers just what the conditions are in some of the counties. It is expected some of the Election Supervisors will be promptly removed from office by the Governor if, indeed, they escape criminal prosecution.

It is proposed to show that the issue should be a moral rather than a political one, and for this reason an appeal will be made to the fair-minded people, irrespective of party, to rise up and protest against tampering with the electorate. These conditions can be made of fraud at the recent election the screws will be put on, but even in case nobody is sent to jail the promoters of the fair-election plan will feel that they have been successful if an object lesson is established and safeguards are placed about the electorate that will insure against fraud at future election.

Just what date the Governor will fix for the hearing has not been decided. Those who will insist that he shall listen to the testimony concerning alleged fraud to be offered wish to have him place himself on record as Governor of the State as to just what he will and will not stand for.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Minnie Berkeley, Mrs. Emma Burkholder, Mrs. B. A. Johnson, Mark R. Lisle, Nellie Lee, H. B. Everly, A. S. Harsh, Amanda Reiker, Beulah Romin, William Miller, Nina Montgomery, Leeselter Montgomery, Samuel Freeman, J. M. Williams, Mrs. Albert Carrico, Lucy D. Carrico, Listia Lee, Jemina Lee (2), J. H. Marer, Mrs. Wm. E. Eustis, Geo. W. Fulmer, J. Elbert Feltner, Dessia Shaffer, Peter Tingue, An Hern.

Good Roads Meeting at Red House.

A meeting of those interested in the extension of the good roads south from Oakland to the Red House, will be held at the Red House school house on Friday evening, Nov. 26th, at 7:30 o'clock, and will be addressed by several speakers from Oakland and a number of the local people of Fed House and vicinity. All are urgently invited to be present at this meeting as it may result advantageously to all.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO as usual will be in the market for large quantities of

Fat, Dry Picked Undrawn Turkeys

to be delivered not later than Monday, Nov. 22. Can also use some Full Dressed CHICKENS and DUCKS to be delivered not earlier than Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Buckwheat Mill Completed.

We will have our Buckwheat Mill ready for operation by Monday and solidit a trial from our former friends. This mill will be the best equiped in the county and will have a miller of 12 years experience to operate it.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

PRESIDENT TAFT GETS THE DATES MIXED

He Nearly Cheats the Nation Out of a Thanksgiving Day.

Washington, Nov. 15—President Taft issued his first Thanksgiving Day proclamation today, naming November 25 as Thanksgiving. Knowing that this is one of the new wrinkles in the administration of each President, some persons thought it possible that the President might, in a moment of absent-mindedness, name Wednesday or Friday as the day.

This the prseident did not do, as he remembered that Thanksgiving must come on Thursday, but some one connected with the White House staff came very near giving the American public no Thanksgiving Day this year at all. The President's proclamation, when issued for publication, was dated November 15, and read:

"Therefore, I hereby appoint Thursday, the 15th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving," etc. It was pointed out that this made Thanksgiving come on November 15, 1910, whereupon copies of the proclamation were quickly corrected

The following is the text of the proclamation:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"The season of the year has returned when, in accordance with the reverent custom established by our forefathers, the people of the United States are wont to meet in their usual places of worship on a day of thanksgiving appointed by the Civil Magistrate to return thanks to God for the great mercies and benefits which they have enjoyed.

"During this past year we have been highly blest. No great calamities of flood or tempest or epidemic sickness have befallen us. We have lived in quietness, undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars. Peace and the plenty of bounteous crops and of great industrial production animate a cheerful and resolute people to all the renewed energies of beneficent industry and material and moral progress. It is altogether fitting that we should humbly and gratefully acknowledge the divine source of these blessings.

"Therefore, I hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving, and I call upon the people on that day, laying aside their usual vocations, to repair to their churches and unite in appropriate services of praise and thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"By the President:

"P. C. Knox, Secretary of State."

Oakland Public Schools.

The following pupils were neither late nor absent during the month of October. U. G. PALMER, Prin.

First Grade—Alice Welling, Mary Willison, Hilda Burke, Margaret Kahl, Amelia Lauer, Bulah Lee, Ruth Davis, Alex Arnold, Floyd Johnson, Oscar Hinebaugh, Richard West, Howard Wolfe, Leon Helbig, Robert Weimer, Joseph Hessen, Dorothy Maroney.

Second Grade—Katherine Teats, Leah Maffett, Ella Helbig, Gertrude Roiling, Ruth Welling, Hugh Maffett, Philip Waters, Vincent Hessen, Paul Ashby, James Hart, Harry Glotfelty, Joseph Hinebaugh, Carl Clark, Willie Giessman.

Third Grade—Katie Lauer, Ethel Naylor, Anna Calhoun, Alma Calhoun, Mary Martin, Lucy Trickett, Parran Davis, Alva Johnson, Edwin Palmer, Robert Porter, Uriel Cheuvront.

Fourth Grade—Cecilia Hart, Helen Hart, Gladys McRobie, Louise Harned, Ada Glotfelty, Reva Davis, Iona Johnson, Gertrude Carney, Margaret Glotfelty, Prentiss Porter, David Burke, Julius Littman, Edward Kahl.

Fifth Grade—Lois Fraley, Margaret Slabaugh, Fred Cogley, Lester Giessman, Paul Little, Lonzie McRobie, Felix Robinson, Carl Trickett.

Sixth Grade—Douglass Sincell, Julia Rowan, Donald Maffett, Albert Kahl, Walter Cross, Hosie McRobie.

Seventh Grade—Bernardette Hart, Alta Green.

High School—Bessie Ault, Marguerite Hart, Mary Harsch, Lucile Mitchell, Walter Dawson, Neil Fraley, Harold Harned, Fred Peddicord, Junior Palmer, William Scherr, Milton Turney, Harry Weimer, Clarence Murphy.

Two horses, buggy and cart for sale at once at a bargain; one black horse, one a bay, the latter a perfectly safe animal for ladies or children to drive; a good leader and will work any place. C. J. NEWMAN.

DON'T MARRY THE MAN WHO IS DIFFERENT

From Yourself, if You Wish To Sail Happily Over Matrimonial Seas.

Perhaps there has never been an unhappy marriage that has called forth as much general sympathy for the victim of it as has that of James M. Barrie, who has just obtained a divorce from his wife. It seems too bad that the creator of "Peter Pan" and "Sentimental Tommy" and "The Little Minister" and "Libby," and all that dear and whimsical company of fireside folk should not himself have known the joy of a happy and peaceful fireside of his own.

But, now that it is all over, one sees how such a marriage was almost bound to end in disaster, for Barrie and his wife came from such different environments, of such different stock, with such different habits and such a different viewpoint of life that they could no more blend harmoniously than oil and water. Of course, the climax of their matrimonial tragedy came in the wife's unfaithfulness, but before that had come the friction that had worn in two the bond that bound them to each other.

Barrie came of the strictest sect of "auld licht" Presbyterians. His wife was an actress.

He was raised in the dire poverty that has made the Scotch peasant the closest fisted person in the world. She belonged to a class whose hands are always wide open and who are as prodigal of money as if it grew on trees.

She must have shocked his rigid ideas a thousand times a day.

His narrow ways must have grated continually on her nerves, and so at last the woman's heart turned back to her own kind, the gay, lavish, easy-going, laughter-loving people to whom she belonged.

The fate of the Barries has in it a moral that is as poignant as any taught by his plays or stories, and its lesson is that if you want to be happy when married to marry within your own class, a person who has been brought up with the same ideas and habits and standards of conduct that you have.

We see this rule transgressed every day, and every day we are called upon to shed tears over the ensuing disaster, for the attraction of opposites that is strong enough to make us marry is only exceeded by the repulsion of opposites that makes us fight after we are married to the individual with whom we have nothing in common.

When an elderly widower with grown children marries a flighty young girl, who need be surprised if it isn't long before the tongue of gossip begins to wag over their troubles?

He is sober and sedate and has reached the time of life when he wants to sit by the fire in slippered ease of an evening. She is gay and frivolous, mad for excitement and amusement, and so young that her feet ache for the dance.

When a piously brought up young man, one who is used to seeing his mother and sisters find their diversion in missionary meetings and sewing societies, and who himself is a Y. M. C. A. man and an usher at church, falls in love with a chorus girl and marries her, don't we all shrug our shoulders and say, "I told you so," when we learn of the subsequent divorce proceedings?

When a stingy man picks out for a wife the most gorgeously and extravagantly dressed girl of his acquaintance, who is amazed when a report leaks out that tney quarrel like Kilkenny cats over the bills?

When a narrow little provincial girl marries a city rounder, who is astonished that she weeps her eyes out over his habits and nags him to death about them?

When a woman who is as bound to have love as a flower is to have sunshine, and who has been petted and caressed and flattered at home, marries a man who is a human iceberg, and the head of the Amalgamated Knockers' Club, is it surprising that she either dies of a broken heart or runs off with some man who will give her the affection she craves?

Yet people go along light-heartedly and debonairly making these kinds of matches—matches that are so inevitably bound to make both parties miserable—that it would seem that a three-headed donkey, and not Cupid, presided at the average wedding.

It is a curious thing that only in matrimony do we demand the impossible. The most foolish of us would not go to a butcher shop to buy diamonds, or look in an ash barrel for flowers, yet we marry a man or woman expecting to find the very qualities that they advertise they do not keep in stock.

The one and only secret of happiness in married life is congeniality. A man and woman can be perfectly blissful together if they have the same interests and aspirations. They can pass a life of perfect contentment working like slaves and denying themselves everything if they have a passion for accumulation, but they will be utterly wretched if one wants to idle and spend and the other to toil and save.

So, a couple may live an ideal life together, either going to prayer meeting or doing first nights at the theatre if both find their amusement in the same thing, but if one takes to prayer meeting and the other to the theater they are bound to come to disaster.

Of course, Nature, which cares nothing for the individual, but everything for the race, is at the bottom of making two entirely dissimilar people fall in love with each other, but after she has tied the knot she deserts them. She doesn't bother to blend together the two inharmonious natures that she has doomed to live side by side. She simply leaves them to fight it out as best they can.

It is perhaps asking a great deal to suggest that one thwart Nature, but to marry one's own kind is the only chance to be married. The ones we love longest and enjoy being with most are not our opposites, but our doubles—those who think our thoughts, speak our language and agree with us instead of contradicting us on every point.—Baltimore Star.

THE DEATH RECORD.

WILLIAM M. LOHR.

Wm. M. Lohr was born at Ralphton, Jenner township, Somerset county, Pa., May 13, 1842, and baptized in infancy. At the age of fourteen he was confirmed in St. James Ev. Lutheran church of the Jenner pastorate. In this faith he remained true unto the end, which was on Nov. 4, 1909, aged 67 years, 5 months and 21 days. He leaves a widow, four children and twenty-two grandchildren to mourn his departure. The burial took place at Addison on Nov. 7, and was conducted by the pastor, M. Grossman. Mr. Lohr had a wide circle of friends. He was a successful farmer, and at one time a school teacher. Garrett county, Md., had honored him by making him her treasurer. He served two years in defense of the Union, and was the commander of the Addison Post for some years. His absence is keenly felt both in Divine service and Sunday school, which he attended regularly and contributed liberally. He was assistant superintendent in Sunday school and councilman in the congregation.

MRS. DEBORAH ARONHALT.

Died, at her home, November 3, after several weeks' illness, Mrs. Deborah I. Aronhalt, wife of Mr. James Aronhalt, of near Bayard, W. Va., aged fifty years. Mrs. Aronhalt was a worthy companion, a kind and affectionate mother, and as a neighbor she was an example in that she ever strove to live peaceably with all, never wishing to offend any, always sympathetic and ever ready to help in case of distress anywhere. She leaves a husband, three sons and one daughter, two brothers and one sister. After brief services at her home, conducted by Rev. I. W. Abernathy, she was laid to rest in the family burying ground beside a little son who had preceded her to the grave several years ago. While we greatly miss this kind friend and neighbor, we thus enter into full sympathy with the bereft family. A FRIEND.

PETER BROWN.

Mr. Peter Brown, of Cove, died Saturday night at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, to which place he was taken several days previous suffering from peritonitis. He was a merchant of Cove and leaves a wife and four small children. The body was taken to the Butler undertaking rooms in Cumberland and Sunday afternoon was shipped to his home at Cove for interment.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.
E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Communion service at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev W. D. Reed, District Superintendent of Oakland District.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.
G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

MT. LAKE PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Mt. Lake Park—Preaching at 10:30 a. m.
Class meeting at 10 a. m. and Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., every Sunday.
Everybody cordially invited.
P. Z. MUSGRAVE, Pastor.

TO TAKE STEPS TO MARK THE BRADDOCK ROAD

D. A. R.'s Propose to Erect Markers Along Historic Highway.

A movement has been started among patriotic societies of Maryland and the District of Columbia to mark the old Braddock road, leading from Baltimore to the Ohio. The idea originated with Mrs. Croxall, agent of the Janet Montgomery Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Montgomery county, Md., and has been presented by her to the notice of other chapters of the same societies.

Mrs. Croxall's proposition is to outline the road for the most part with cairns of the special rocks or marbles indigenous to the different localities along the way. This is the plan followed by the Western Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in marking the Santa Fe trail. As a practical inauguration of the movement the Janet Montgomery Chapter will shortly make a pilgrimage to the "Devil's Feather Bed," near Gaithersburg, Md., and there erect a cairn of the beautiful white quartz rock with which that section abounds.

What may be considered a preface to this work was accomplished two years ago by the placing of a large stone upon the ancient track within the grounds of the new Episcopal Cathedral at St. Albans, almost at the border of Montgomery, by the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. Nature had already provided the first marker for the old trail in the gigantic mass of rock standing well within the limits of Washington, upon the banks of the Potomac, near the mouth of Rock Creek. The modern name of the pile is the Key of Keys, but in tradition it is known as Braddock's Rock, for it was here that Braddock's troops first crossed the Potomac upon their march westward through Maryland upon their ill starred expedition against Fort Duquesne.

But it is not simply as a reminder of Braddock's march that the Daughters of the American Revolution would save the old route from obliteration. When the United States built its first highway, the National road, the general alignment of Braddock's route was followed. Braddock's road in turn was merely a widening and deepening of the Indian trail used by Washington for his expedition into the Ohio Valley two years before.

For a few years after Braddock's defeat the old trail remained unused except by scouting parties. When at the close of the Revolution the great tide of immigration swept westward by far the greater proportion followed the old trail Maryland as early as 1795 passed a law for the widening and straightening of the ancient track.

Similar laws were passed by successive legislatures up to 1802, when by the building of the National highway over its course it became the main artery of communication or travel from Baltimore to Ohio and the forerunner of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

Exactly when Braddock's road ceased to be a distinctive highway it is hard to say. Certain portions are used to the present day. It would even be possible to pursue it step by step for its entire length through Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Fifty Thousand Voted for Rayner.

The tabulation of the Senatorial primaries shows that without any effort over 50,000 Democratic votes were cast in favor of Hon. Isidor Rayner for United States Senator.

Senator Rayner had no opposition whatever, and several days before the election he published a card stating that the vote at the Senatorial primary would not be necessary in his case and directing the attention of the voters to vote for the Legislature. Notwithstanding this, the returns show that over 50,000 Democrats went to the polls to testify their approval of his course in the Senate and to express their sentiment in favor of his re-election. His friends say he could have easily polled the whole party vote if it had been required.

Dedication.

The Baptist church at Loch Lynn Heights will be dedicated Sunday, Nov. 21. The morning service will begin at 10, the afternoon service at 2 and the evening service at 7 o'clock.

The speakers will be Rev. B. H. Payne, of Marietta, O.; Rev. E. J. Woofter, of Salem, W. Va., and Rev. E. B. Hatcher, D.D., of Baltimore. There will be fine music.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

Subscribe for The Republican.

AID TO MERCHANTS.

Co-operative Delivery a Success Wherever Rightly Tried.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

Method Followed In City of Twelve Thousand Would Prove Effective In Places of Other Sizes—Reduces Expenses and Losses From Deadbeats.

One method by which merchants may reduce expenses and at the same time increase trade is by the co-operative delivery system. It also furnishes a protection against deadbeats. It has been successful wherever tried on right lines. To avoid complications drivers should not be allowed to solicit orders, though they may take orders and deliver them to the firm voluntarily dictated by the customer. The concern should not be organized for profit, and certain taxes can be avoided in most states if it is incorporated as a non-money making company. It is got up by the merchants of the town, each of whom pays a certain agreed rate for the delivery of packages. A sliding scale of prices may be agreed on for packages of different sizes and character. In some towns the flat rate of a certain charge per month has been tried, but is not so satisfactory as the charge per piece.

To give the detailed workings of the system it is well to take a specific instance. I have before me an interview published in the Illinois Retail Merchants' Journal, which it takes from another paper, but does not give the name of this exchange nor that of the merchant interviewed. The city in which the experiment is tried is one of about 12,000 inhabitants. I quote the most salient points in the interview:

"In starting a central delivery system the first thing to do is to route out your city and number each route. About a week before you open the central station give each driver his route and have him call on each customer on his route. He can explain the purpose of the system and leave at each house a copy of a letter outlining the entire plan, also a route card. Have him mark on the route card the number of the route the customer is on, so that in ordering goods the customer can give the number of the route and address.

"Our central station is located in a central part of town. We have a large building, about 88 by 68 feet, and the wagons drive in one door and out another. They come in order—first No. 1, and No. 2, and so on. On one side of the wall there is a large distributing counter. There is a space for each route on this counter, and each man arranges the deliveries for his route under the direction of a superintendent.

"We make five deliveries a day, three in the morning and two in the afternoon. We deliver about two miles in each direction, and the routes are so arranged that the driver delivers up one street and down another, so that he works both ways, going out and coming in.

"Their first trip in the morning is to the different stores, where they select the goods for the first delivery. These orders are taken to the central station and distributed, and all wagons leave there at the same time. On their way back to the station they again call at the stores and gather the orders for the next trip.

"This system is also helpful in keeping track of 'deadbeat' customers. If you have a customer who owes you a bill and then stops trading with you and you cannot find out where he is trading, by going to the central station you can ascertain what store the goods are coming from. And, again, you may have customers who refuse to pay for goods claiming they never received them. If the goods were delivered the superintendent can in a very few minutes produce the coupon which was attached to the order showing the date delivered, who delivered it and the number of packages.

"We also have a lot of outside deliveries for people not in the company. The revenue from this is what we call 'velvet.'

"Our system nets us a saving of from 20 to 60 per cent as compared with the old method of delivering, and we would not now do without it for anything."

While this experiment was tried in a city of 12,000, there is no reason why it should not work equally well in a city or village of almost any size, provided, of course, it is large enough to require deliveries at all. It might be well to add that the merchant giving the above interview was himself the mover in the matter of starting the co-operative delivery system in his town.

Calling the other merchants together, he laid the matter before them, and a committee was appointed to investigate. The report was favorable, and the enterprise was started with twenty-four members. Firms having delivery wagons and horses of their own put these in on an agreed basis. Other wagons were bought, each firm contributing its share. The effort was a success from the start.

Co-operation is absolutely essential in building up a town or in winning trade. It is the most effective method of fighting catalogue houses. It is the co-operation of merchants in a commercial club or some kindred organization that is the secret of the growth and advancement of so many American cities. This system of co-operative deliveries is but another feature of the same work.

J. A. EDGERTON.

TIPS ON SANDWICHES.

How to Make Them Appetizing With Little Trouble.

The housewife who learns the art of making sandwiches is always well fortified against problems when serving an informal luncheon to guests. Close grained bread should be used, for coarse bread will crumble. And bread baked in round tins is preferable to that cut into slices and cut with a biscuit cutter, since the baked edges preserve the shape. Moist fillings should be laid between lettuce leaves, and by buttering the bread the moisture cannot penetrate it, making it soggy. Melted butter can be used if it is not soft enough to spread. A salmon sandwich is a tempting article of food and should be half mixed with chopped boiled egg and very thin slices of olives and pickles. The wise hostess will make two different kinds of sandwiches, some with the mixture moistened with vinegar or lemon juice, others without, for many persons cannot take acids. Practically all meat sandwiches are extremely rich, and strong condiments are noticeable in the filling, especially mustard and catchup. While white meat makes a delicate sandwich, yet the darker meats, mixed with mayonnaise and other relishes, are more appetizing in every way.

When hot sandwiches are served at a noonday luncheon at home the contents of the sandwiches are placed between the layers of bread and fried, or the bread is toasted and covered with a cooked meat filling, then covered with buttered toast and served hot. Peanuts mixed with mayonnaise and sliced egg make a good sandwich. They make a fruit sandwich which is well liked by those who are fond of fruit and bread. The filling consists of chopped dates, figs, lemon juice and ground nuts, lightly mixed with tart jelly. The bread is buttered for this. Candied fruits are often used, but often the sandwich is a bread cake, more of the angel food cake variety, filled with fruits and moistened with cherry juice or the liquor from preserved pineapple or peaches.

How to Wash Windows.

Windows should never be washed while the sun shines directly on them, for this is sure to cause streaks to appear on them. Of course the glass may be wiped dry as soon as it is washed, but this is twice the work, since one must rub until the glass is perfectly dry. This is not necessary if the sun is not shining on the windows, for it does not add anything to the appearance of the windows when finished. If the glass is badly soiled and it is necessary to apply a good deal of water to remove the dust and stains, it is better to wash with plenty of water and then let the glass dry and then sponge the window off again. This will remove all the streaks left by the first washing. Should the glass become too dry before you return to finish the drying it may be sponged over again with the sponge wrung dry out of hot water. Always let the window stand for a few minutes after washing it before drying it and it will dry much easier and in but half the time.

How to Clean Jewelry.

Small articles of jewelry, especially the silver kind, will be difficult to clean in the hands of an inexperienced person, since dull silver is more difficult to restore to its former beauty than gold. The best method is to immerse the brooch, ring or pin in a solution of cyanide of potash, procurable at any drug store. Do not let the liquid touch the fingers. Let remain in the liquid for two minutes, remove and wash in hot soapsuds. This will be sufficient to restore the brilliancy of the metal. The best method of cleaning chain bracelets or necklaces of gold is to make a paste of ammonia and whiting and rub this into the tiny links with a soft brush, afterward washing the pieces in soft water and polishing with a chamois.

How to Bake Cookies.

If your family bankers after small cakes it will be found to be a paying investment to have special baking sheets made. Have your tinner cut flat pieces of sheet iron with edges turned up about a quarter of an inch or less. These should just fit the oven, but must not be so tight as to stick. Two or three of such sheets will suffice for a good sized baking, and there is no time lost scraping pans to regrease for a second lot. The flat sides make it easier to slip a knife under and slip the cake from the pan. For chocolate drops or cookies buttered papers can be used on the sheets.

How to Pad an Ironing Board.

The next time the blanket on your ironing board wears out and you must hunt a new one to replace it try substituting newspapers. Choose thick Sunday editions, the uncolored sections, and tack to the board so that the sheets lie smoothly and of any desired thickness. Cover with muslin in the usual way. Newspapers not only have the merit of being more easily put on and causing your board to be more even, but they can be quickly and easily replaced at no cost.

How to Make a Nail Hold.

Where a wall is so soft and loose that a nail driven into it for a picture or bracket will not bear the weight of the latter it may be easily remedied. Mix a little plaster of paris in a teacup with some water. Scoop out a small hole in the wall with a screwdriver, fill it with the plaster and then insert the nail gently. It will set quite hard in a minute or so, and the nail will then be perfectly secure.



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BETTER TILLAGE DID IT.

What can be accomplished by the mere fact of a thorough cultivation of the soil has been brought to the writer's attention very forcibly during the past few weeks. A fifty or sixty acre field belonging to a farm which has been share rented for the past twenty years and hence gradually robbed of its fertility—for it has not been manured or replenished with clover—was given a deep plowing and this year planted to corn. Prior to this year the field had been sort of an agricultural byword, little being expected of it and as little being realized from it. This season, however, different tactics were followed. The field was put in good tilth as a seed bed, good seed planted and a good stand of corn secured. During the growing season it was cultivated thoroughly five times. The result was an eye opener. Not only did this handling result in a good growth of stalks which were well eared, but so mellow was the surface kept that the crop was able to withstand protracted dry weather in much better shape than richer and heavier land which was not so well tilled, notwithstanding it had a coarse gravel subsoil. A lot of farmers who have driven past this field have been wondering what magic was used on it. It was just a matter of cultivation of the soil which unlocked its possibilities, in spite of the fact that its fertility was badly depleted. The same cultivation, coupled with manure and clover, would accomplish even better results. These three things ought to be tried on thousands of farms through the cotton, corn and small grain belts.

PROXY FARMING.

One of the greatest curses of present day American agriculture is the all too prevalent system of proxy farming, or absentee landlordism. Go into any section one will and the most rundown places are almost without exception those owned by men who live in town and have turned the virtual management of the farm over to a cash or share renter, who in all too many cases, being on a short lease, thinks he does best for himself by skinning the land to the limit. Very likely the owner came into possession of the property when land was got for a song or inherited it from some thrifty parent, and it is natural enough if he receives a fair interest return on what he considers is invested that he should not be as alert along the line of seeing that its fertility is kept in repair as he ought to be. Best results are obtained in the farm management when the owner works it himself if he has any business head at all. Next best is the leasing of the farm to a careful man on a long time lease, so that both tenant and landlord may share jointly in the benefit which may accrue from stock feeding, clover growing and dairying operations.

CHEAP PLOWING.

A north Iowa gasoline engine manufactory, the largest of its kind in the world, some little time ago established an experimental farm on which during the season closing all of the plowing, disking and seeding operations have been done with traction engines. In the matter of comparative crop yields the figures have not been fully worked out, but in the plowing operations it was found that the cost in labor, oil, etc., of plowing an acre was 35 cents. While the large areas on which steam or gasoline tractors would give most effective and economical results are in a way incompatible with the widespread tendency toward a division of these large areas and the following of a more intensive type of tillage, the fact remains that there are still a good many sections where the small tractor might be used with decided advantage as a substitute for horses in plowing and other farming operations. A feature of the above machine plowing that ought to be mentioned is that it was done at a depth of from seven to eight inches, which is nearly twice the depth of ordinary horse plowing.

NEEDED INOCULATION.

An Illinois farmer who sowed fourteen acres to alfalfa last year had an experience which might be a help to some of his fellows. He sowed the seed in the spring and did not take the precaution to inoculate the soil with bacteria laden soil from an old alfalfa field or sweet clover patch. The field was a complete failure except for a quarter of an acre, on which the alfalfa grew luxuriantly. He was at a loss to understand this, but after doing considerable thinking he remembered that some thirty-five years before his father had attempted to grow some alfalfa (then called lucerne) on this particular spot. While the stand was not very good, enough of it developed to inoculate the soil with the necessary bacterial life. It is more than likely that many a failure with alfalfa is traceable to paying no attention to the matter of soil inoculation.

Sponging the back of an animal with crude petroleum will fix the ticks.

If there happens to be a woman's club in the neighborhood, encourage the good wife to join it. It will widen her outlook on life and furnish a much needed variety.

The two or three messes of green lima beans which come from the home garden are such a rare treat that they pay well for the trouble taken in raising them.

A heavy freeze which struck the Michigan and Wisconsin cranberry fields at picking time ruined the crop of many growers. As a result of this the festive berry will be high at Thanksgiving time.

The natives of Hawaii can't go out in the back yard with a big slice of watermelon and enjoy it with the same zest as we do in America, if they are finicky at all, for the melons grown on the islands are likely to be infested with maggots, which appreciate a good thing as much as folks do.

One of the surest as well as most profitable crops for the Pacific coast horticulturist is the English walnut. The trees are remarkably free from the insect pests and fungus which so often attack fruit trees, while the crop is one that is much less perishable and can thus be held if prices are not satisfactory.

If the little people who come into the home are to reach a respectable maturity, scalding water, fly poison, rough on rats and headache tablets should so far as possible be kept out of their reach. Hardly a week passes but one sees chronicled in the daily papers the death of helpless little babies who run afoul of some one of these things.

A town the writer visited the other day was an improvement over many others in that a considerable number of its vacant lots were busy growing alfalfa instead of being allowed to produce a rank growth of burdock, mustard or what not. It furnished a good bite of nutritious hay for cow or horse and was quite an advertisement of the possibilities of the soil of the locality.

While lime is in no sense a substitute for manure and should not be used with this thought in mind, it does serve as a corrective of soil conditions—sweetens sour soils and puts them in shape to furnish food for growing plant life. A ton of lime per acre is usually sufficient to set things right, and it may be applied to the land with manure in the shape of the freshly air slacked product or it may be put on alone.

Ventura county, Cal., produces three-fourths of the world's supply of lima beans, the output last year being 68,000,000 pounds, worth $2,720,000 to the growers. This is one of the special agricultural interests which impress the traveler through southern California, fields of beans in the district devoted to growing them stretching as far as the eye can reach. The fields are planted to permit of horse cultivation and are kept remarkably clean.

One of the many interesting exhibits in the forestry building at the Seattle exposition was a section of a pile taken from Galveston bay last year which had been doing service for thirty-three years. That it was able to withstand the attacks of the teredo, a mollusean borer, during this long period was owing to the fact that it was treated with creosote before being driven. Had it not been so treated it would have been riddled and worthless in a very few months.

The high prices which have prevailed for small grains for the past two years have caused a good many more farmers to stack their grain than for many years past, due to their desire to hold it and not market it with a rush as soon as thrashed. This will result in a brighter and better quality of grain which of itself will fetch a higher price than that badly discolored. More than this, the stacking of the grain has made possible good progress in the plowing of the stubble and the heading off of a scad of weeds in next year's fields.

With every year that goes by that easy way of harvesting corn, hogging it down, makes new friends, and this because it saves the job of husking and because hogs fed corn in this fashion do better and make more rapid gains than in the usual method of pen or lot feeding. Not only do the hogs get the corn, but at the same time a good deal of green forage, which keeps their systems in good condition, enabling them to consume a generous ration of corn with the largest possible advantage. This method requires good fencing, but the gain in one season will usually pay for this.

A bunch of lambs will find abundant feed in the average cornfield from the time the corn dents until December. One who has tried this plan states that the lambs will clean up the grass and weeds first and, while they will later browse some on the leaves of the corn, rarely disturb the ears or break down the stalks. Not only is such forage a waste that would count for nothing, but the devouring of it and the tramping of many seeds into the soil mean an infinitely cleaner field the next season. Sheep will do more for a weedy, unkept farm than almost any other single agency at the disposal of the tiller of the soil, and a flock of them should be kept on every well managed farm, when the above plan can be given a test.

It is usually the tabby cats that are most often found kicking around under one's feet which are the poorest mousers and of least account.

It requires from four and one-quarter to four and one-half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, while a barrel of flour will make about 280 one-pound loaves of bread.

A sick animal on the farm should be isolated at once. This not only makes it possible to give the special care needed, but will lessen the likelihood of a spread of the trouble provided it should prove catagious.

Several counties in Wyoming were lately placed under quarantine by the federal authorities for the purpose of preventing what is styled as the lip and leg disease among sheep, an ailment somewhat similar to the foot and mouth disease in cattle.

There is one present day fad which has a deal of common sense to back it, and that is the rapidly increasing tendency of people in cities and smaller towns and in some cases the country of sleeping in tents on their porches or in their back yards. It has healthfulness and solid enjoyment to commend it.

The State Poultry association of Connecticut has brought pressure to bear on the members of the state legislature and secured the passage of a bill which compels dealers to sell eggs for what they really are. A placard must be placed in each receptacle containing eggs stating whether they are fresh or cold storage.

A good, square look at a piece of meat reeking with tuberculosis germs, and the exhibit is being made frequently these days, is calculated to make the consumer of meat and milk products thankful that some one in the past decade had patriotic concern enough for the public health to assist in giving this dread plague its present publicity.

A Pennsylvania farmer we heard of the other day very effectively solved the problem of loosening up the clay hardpan soil of a long cropped field by sowing the field in the spring with seed of the long horn turnip and plowing the whole crop under in August. He found that the long taproots of the turnip had penetrated the hard soil to a foot or more, and when the roots decayed the field was very effectively perforated, making possible a ready circulation of air and moisture. Alfalfa performs a similar service in loosening the soil, but the turnips get action in a much shorter time.

With the long winter evenings approaching, plans for a systematic course of reading or study would be an excellent thing for the ambitious boy or girl who may not have all the advantages he or she desires. A bright young person could outline a very satisfactory course for himself, which, if followed out conscientiously, would be of great value to him, while to him who may have a trifle more spare time excellent courses of correspondence in special and even collegiate courses are offered by schools and universities of high standing. More than one earnest young student has acquired the major part of a college education in this way. The chief requirements are industry, patience and perseverance.

While it is true that a tract set apart as an orchard should not be turned into a hog lot, it is nevertheless worth remembering that it is a real benefit to the trees and results in fruit that is free from worms if a drove of hogs can be given the range of the orchard for three or four hours a day from the time when the windfall apples begin to litter the ground. These drops are usually wormy, and the worms are destroyed when the apples are consumed. When the drops reach a merchantable size the hogs may be kept out of the orchard until after harvest, when there will be considerable more stuff they will clean up. Besides cleaning up the apples and destroying a lot of worms, they will also devour a good many grubs and insects of one kind and another.

A plain spoken friend of the writer, in referring to the practice of those on a rural party telephone line in taking down their receivers and listening to conversations when their neighbors' ring sounded, dubbed it as "harkin' on the line." Not infrequently a telephone patron will not hear a call distinctly and will thus unwittingly overhear a conversation that does not concern him. There is excuse for this, but mighty little for the practice which prevails in some sections where from two to half a dozen receivers are taken down every time a ring is given for some other patron on the line. Those who have got the habit of "harkin' on the line" probably have given the practice little scrutiny, but in the last analysis it is akin to sidling up to two people engaged in private conversation on the street for the purpose of overhearing what they may have to say or secreting oneself behind a door or under a window to hear conversations not concerning him in the least. It makes matters no better that the offender cannot be detected, but rather the more disgusting and small. Where it develops into a habit it is an abject admission of insufficiency and poverty of both character and experience as well as prima facie evidence of morbid curiosity and poor breeding.

J. E. Trigg

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Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-

A MATTER OF FIGURES

Natalie's Mistake and the Explanation That Came Later.

By MATHILDA HENDERSON WHEELOCK.

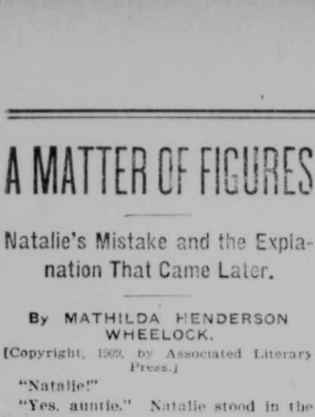
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"Natalie!"

"Yes, auntie." Natalie stood in the orway.

That letter to Anne Whitmore in regard to those purchases for Coralie's trousseau with which she is to be commissioned—can't you attend to it for me, please? Coralie ought to be here to attend to her shopping in person. You'll find the list with her letter there on your desk. Write in your own person so as not to disturb me for the signature. You know what I wish you to say. I went over it with you this morning. Don't forget the outside limit—$1,200. George would utterly spoil Coralie if I permitted it, and Anne Whitmore would abet him."

Natalie turned at once to her task. Coralie's letter with its dazzling list lay at hand. Such beautiful things! But Natalie felt no envy of this favored cousin, whose rich bachelor uncle made it his chief pleasure to indulge. Her own life as housekeeper for dear



NATALIE SAT WHITE FACED AND STUNNED.

Uncle Joshua, who was a widower, childless and far from rich, was as happy as it was busy.

Envy Coralie? Natalie envied no one, particularly now, when Ted Markham was coming to Forestville to end his vacation. She had met him it winter during a visit to Cousin Adaline. Ted was paying teller in the same bank where Cousin Adaline's husband was bookkeeper, and his calls at the pretty flat had been frequent during the three weeks of Natalie's visit. Then all the spring there had been his letters.

And only yesterday had come a box of roses. Her note of acknowledgment should go by this mail, but Aunt Esther's letter must be first. She wrote this conscientiously, then looked at the tiny clock as she signed her name. She had time for Ted's note yet if she hurried.

The postman's whistle broke into the signature as she finished, and, hastily thrusting the letters into their respective envelopes, already stamped and addressed, she sealed them and going to the open window, laughingly threw them on the gravel at the feet of the carrier, who was just turning away.

Four days later Ted's answer came. Natalie flew with it to her own room, while Aunt Esther seated herself on the piazza with the letter brought her by the same mail.

"Natalie!"

The call came sharply up to where Natalie sat, white faced and stunned with Ted Markham's letter before her.

"I have thought best to change my plans," she had read. "Some fellows are going camping and have asked me to go with them. We shall be somewhere in the Maine woods, not, I imagine, in very close proximity to a postoffice, so that you will probably not hear from me while I am away."

That was the gist of the letter. The rest didn't matter.

"Natalie!"

"Yes, auntie."

"I wish you'd hear this, please," whereupon Natalie descended.

When she had reseated herself Mrs. Eldred read:

"My Dear Esther—Your habit of delegating your letter writing to whosoever will relieve you of the duty has in this instance resulted in the inclosed jumble, from which I am unable to extract anything that will serve me as a working hypothesis.

"With much love and some pardonable curiosity, ANNE WHITMORE."

Natalie glanced at the inclosure which her aunt handed her, her face paling and flushing by turns—the first page of her letter to Mrs. Whitmore and her note of acknowledgment to Ted. For a moment she sat staring; then her overwrought nerves gave way, and she fled upstairs to her room. There, later, with head bowed on her crossed arms, her aunt found her.

"Why, don't take it like that, child! The mistake can be easily rectified."

"He isn't—isn't coming!" she managed at length to sob out.

"Isn't coming!" Mrs. Eldred adjusted her glasses. "Natalie, let me see that young man's letter, please."

Natalie obediently passed it over. Mrs. Eldred was puzzled.

"He should at least have your note of thanks for the roses. You will send him that, of course."

"He doesn't expect me to write him again. He—he doesn't want me to."

Mrs. Eldred reread the letter. It did seem as if the young man were slowing down the correspondence, and, with a sigh, she laid the missive down at Natalie's elbow and softly withdrew.

The matter troubled her for days, however. Meanwhile she did some thinking, the final result of which was that on the very day but one before his vacation ended Ted Markham was handed the following letter, forwarded from his bank to the little postoffice, seven miles from the camp where he had spent a restless and thoroughly unsettled twelve days:

My Dear Mr. Markham—I have reason to believe my niece, Natalie Dare, sent you, instead of the inclosed note, a list of materials my friend, Mrs. Whitmore, was to select for the trousseau of my daughter, who is to marry Mr. Harry Gaston, bookkeeper in the First National bank of our town. My brother, with whom Coralie and I live and who is very wealthy, spoils my daughter dreadfully, as the list will show. Will you kindly mail the letter to me at your earliest convenience? Yours very truly,

ESTHER ELDRED.

Mr. Markham had just time for the 10:18 for New York. It would land him in New York in time to catch a train for Forestville, which would give him just four hours of his precious vacation with Natalie.

Once settled on the train, he took a worn envelope from his pocket, extracted a letter—more properly speaking, part of a letter—and read:

Aunt Esther insists that the inclosed list must come within an expenditure of $1,200. She considers this quite sufficient for a girl who is to marry a bank clerk, even though a fond uncle is willing to indulge her extravagantly. Very sincerely, your NATALIE DARE.

It was Natalie herself who the next evening answered Ted's ring at the door and who listened to the explanation he lost no time in making.

"I've been a fool, Natalie," he wound up. "But those figures! Twelve hundred dollars—why, they simply floored me! That was almost the extent of my salary for a year, and if that was what you were accustomed to and what you considered a reasonable and even an economical outlay for clothes at one clip—well, girlie, there seemed but one thing for me to do, and that was to forget what I had hoped for."

"But the things were for a trousseau," began Natalie.

"There wasn't a word about a trousseau in my part of the letter! I'm glad there wasn't. That would have put a quietus on my hopes with a vengeance, Natalie."

"But I said the girl was to marry a bank clerk." Natalie hurried on indignantly. "How, then, could you suppose"—

Ted's arms shot out and took her into a swift embrace.

"How could I suppose anything else? To me there was only one girl in the world—and one bank clerk who loved her. It was unwarrantable presumption on my part, Natalie, but can't you see? And won't you forgive?"

And Natalie both saw and forgave.

Pussy on the Ocean.

The great stage scene of the piece was a shipwreck, and after the vessel had gone down only the comic man and the heroine were to be seen tossing on a frail raft on the boundless ocean.

The comedy merchant had expected that his woebegone appearance would raise a laugh, but even he was astonished at the roar which went up when they saw him.

At last he was able to get a hearing. "I wish," he said to the heroine, "that we could get out and walk home, but it's so jolly wet."

The audience was too exhausted to laugh any more, and the voice of the man in the gallery sounded painfully clear:

"If I was you," he said, "I should do it. There's a cat been hopping about on the waves for the last five minutes, and she don't seem to 'ave suffered much."—London Answers.

A Witty Comment.

None of Dickens' children inherited his genius, but Charles Dickens, Jr., had some of his father's humor. When in Boston a number of years ago he was the guest at a dinner given by a club whose membership included many admirers of his father. The presiding officer in an endeavor to emphasize this circumstance as particularly grateful to the guest by an unfortunate slip of the tongue declared that the hosts were delighted to welcome Charles Dickens the younger not only on his own account, but for his father's. Mr. Dickens in response said that he cordially concurred in the estimate of his father as his superior and always appreciated manly candor combined with critical acumen. The situation was saved by a wit calling out, "Long live Charles the second, who never lost his head!"—Boston Transcript.

Historical Divisions of Time.

For convenience time is by historians usually divided into three great eras—ancient, mediaeval (or middle) and modern. The ancient period is considered to extend from the earliest times down to the fall of the Roman empire in the west in A. D. 476, the mediaeval from that date to the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492 and the modern from that time to the present. Some historians prefer to put the end of the mediaeval period at the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, about forty years earlier than the Columbus event. The dark ages are often held to be coeval with the mediaeval era, but some authorities think that the term should be applied only to the part of the era extending from the downfall of the empire of Charlemagne, in the ninth century, onward.

BEAUTIFYING FACTORIES.

What May Be Done by Judicious Use of Grass and Vines.

While general exhortations to American towns to put on their beautiful garments and be something more than barracks for toiling thousands have a certain value, there is power in particular instances. Here is a little story of the beautifying of American factories:

Moline, Ill., is a town of shops. It has perhaps 23,000 people, yet its factory district is two miles long, the manufacturing interests being developed out of all proportion to everything else in the community.

The Moline Wagon company occupies a four story brick structure with a frontage on "the factory line"—Third avenue—of several hundred feet. The building stands almost flush with the right of way of the terminal tracks of the local railways. Some years ago Walter Rosenfield, the president of the company, started out to beautify after the German fashion, with climbing vines and window boxes, that portion of the facade where the offices of the company give on the street. A very small grass plot at the office door is made the most of. Virginia creepers embower the windows and climb forty feet up the walls, while window boxes with scarlet geraniums, brilliant foliage plants and hanging vines afford splendid masses of color the season through.

Good examples are contagious. The first to follow suit were the two great factories of the Deere syndicate—the Deere & Mansur corn planter works and the Deere Steel Plow works. The first named constructed a new office building beside the factory and allowed space for landscape treatment in front of it, employing a landscape architect trained at the Iowa State Agricultural college under the supervision of John Good, the vice president of the company, who is an amateur horticulturist of much experience.

Deere & Co. set apart a long strip of ground, perhaps fifteen wide, between the factory wall and the tracks which parallel the highway for special treatment, and masses of shrubbery have been employed there in a way which breaks the wearisome effect of long lines upon the eye and transforms a considerable stretch of street. The Velie Carriage company has adopted the same plan with like success.

The special significance of this is in the fact that Moline was not laid out with any idea of the recognition of the aesthetic in its manufacturing district. The success there in beautifying a long line of factories of standard construction simply shows what may be done under apparently untoward conditions with even the least foothold for grass, flowers, vines and shrubs when the problem is intelligently and enthusiastically attacked.

BRIGHTEN RURAL LIFE.

Indianian Believes Schools Might Be Improved.

Fassett A. Cotton, late state superintendent of instruction, Indiana, says: "The mothers and daughters who have borne their share of the burden of toil on the farm have been the larger sufferers. Life for them is too hard, and the social advantages are too few and far between. Under such circumstances it is not strange that farmers' children are attracted to city life and that they leave the farm.

"Now, with the school as the center of township (or rural) life, economic, social and educational interests can work out the solution together. The school center is better than the village center. It is doubtful if the latter is possible. In the nature of the case most farmers must live on their farms. The township school (a school centralized, to be patronized by all the residents of a township) should be conducted under the ideal conditions.

"Three things are fundamental in this problem of raising the social standard of rural life—first, the co-operation of economic, social and educational forces with the school as a center is absolutely essential; second, the community life with its dominant interest, agriculture, must determine the nature of the work of the school and the mode of procedure; third, the teachers must be capable of dealing with the problems of life, willing to make the community their permanent home and to take the solution of its economic, social and educational problems as their life work."

New Jersey Town's Waste Paper Plan.

Disposing of the city's waste paper at a profit is a plan adopted by the common council of Bayonne, N. J. Special carts are detailed by the street commissioner to collect the waste paper, which the city plans to sell by the hundred pounds and for which there is a steady market. For some time complaints have been made by residents that the garbage carts are overloaded, with the result that paper is blown from them about the streets. The matter was taken up by the Merchants' association, and the members have agreed to tie their waste paper neatly in bundles and place it on the curbstones on certain days each week, when the city will send collectors to gather up the bundles.

What England Wants.

A recent number of an English publication contains a plaintive cry for much needed help. English wants are thus specified:

"What England wants just now is a man or several of infinite ability and ample means who, purely for the sake of their art alone, will prepare imaginary schemes showing how and in what way our cities ought to grow if they are to be healthy dwelling places and beauty spots instead of blots upon our land."

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We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

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Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *2.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.30 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
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In Use For Over 30 Years.
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A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department

Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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C. H. Jennings, C. M. Stanton,
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You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
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Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION IN THE MASONIC WORLD.

Dedication of the new Masonic Temple, on Charles street, today brings to Baltimore a large and distinguished body of members of the ancient and famous order, who gather to help celebrate the occupation of a home which Baltimore Masons may well be proud of and at the same time congratulate the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, upon the completion of his twenty-fifth year in that post of honor and dignity. The pleasure of the occassion is shared by all the people of the city, whether or not they are members of the order. The spirit with which the erection of the new Temple was undertaken when the old one was destroyed aroused general admiration. The walls were hardly cold before the work of rebuilding began, and while the loss of many relics and decorations was a grievous one, the new building is an impressive monument to the courage and devotion of the Masons of this city and State, who, with Grand Master Shryock, are the recipients today of a multitude of good wishes.—Baltimore News, Nov. 16.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF ELECTION FRAUDS NEEDED.

There cannot be doubt as to what course Republican leaders should take in reference to the allegations of fraud in the Wilson ballot law counties. Before the election charges were repeatedly made that the laws were being violated, and after the election the charges were reiterated with emphasis. It is the business of the State's Attorneys and the Grand Juries of the various counties to see that proper investigation is made of such allegations and that prosecution is undertaken where it is justified, but experience has demonstrated that, no matter how much fraud may be committed in these counties, there is little likelihood that the authorities will attempt to bring anybody to book for it.

A complete showdown of how elections are conducted in these counties is well worth the trouble and expense required to make it. Even if there is not proof enough at hand to convict any person of crime, it will certainly help to prevent future frauds if the public is let into the secret of how grossly unfair election officials can act within the law.

Public opinion is essential to proper enforcement of all law. It is not sufficiently aroused as yet to the gravity of the offenses perpetrated in a number of the counties to make itself felt. The opportunity to bring its influence into operation by a disclosure of the trickery and unfairness employed at the recent election should not be overlooked.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The new Baptist church at Loch Lynn will be dedicated Sunday, services being held morning, afternoon and evening. At 10.00 a. m., after song service, the sermon will be preached by Rev. P. H. Payne, D. D. of Marietta, Ohio; at 2.00 p. m., sermon by Rev. E. J. Wooter, of Salem, Va., and at 7.00 p. m. sermon by Rev. E. B. Hatcher, D. D., of Baltimore, Md. The music will be furnished by the Loch Lynn, Mountain Lake Park, Deer Park and Ferndale choirs. Miss Mazie Prevost, of Mountain Lake Park, will be one of the soloists. Rev. C. W. Hudson, the pastor, may well feel proud of this elegant church edifice.

The social at the M. E. church this evening promises to be a very enjoyable affair. Let every one in the community come.

The Mountain Spring Bottling Company are putting in the foundation for their building, which is located between the planing mill and grist mill. The building is of concrete, 30x30 feet and will be fitted up with the most up-to-date appliances for shipping pure spring water for family use.

Mr. Jacob L. Echard has the contract for cutting the timber from the northeastern section of the park grounds. The mill was brought to the grounds this week and will be located near Crystal Spring. Mr. Scott Gilpin will be the head sawyer and have charge of the mill.

Mrs. C. V. Harvey was thrown from a carriage a few days ago, and while not seriously injured, she was under the care of a physician on account of the nervous shock she sustained. She has about fully recovered.

Tuesday evening the ladies of the Baptist church of Loch Lynn held a social and oyster supper from which a handsome sum was realized for the building fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchel, who had been visiting friends for several days returned to the Park Saturday evening.

Miss Jennie Murphy, who conducted the Fallen cottage the past two seasons, leaves today for Salisbury, N. C., where she will spend the winter with her sister.

The conference minutes were distributed here yesterday and we hear many expressions of commendation of the neatness of the work. The editor of THE REPLBLICAN is to be congratulated on the product of his fine printery.

Messrs. Cuppett, Leighton & Co. are remodeling the livery barn in the rear of their store building, to be used as a feed warehouse. This was rendered necessary on account of their large and increasing business.

Mr. Hanson Lewis has been engaged as lumber inspector by the American Car and Foundry Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Rev. W. D. Reed, our new District Superintendent, will preach and administer the Sacrament in our church at 10.30 a. m. There will be no services in the evening on account of the Baptist services in Loch Lynn.

BITTINGER.

Talk about tall stories, the season's fish yarns seem tame when we hear the stranger from Pine Ridge, tell about Uncle Si's tater crop. "Uncle Si planted a new variety of taters last spring and them taters grew so fast that them tater bugs couldn't crawl fast enough to get up to the leaves. Long about the first of July, when bees began to swarm, Uncle Si dug up a few of the smallest taters and hollowed them out for bee hives."

W. A. Althers and wife were calling in this village last Monday afternoon.

Rev. Lawrence Ries, of Cordova, Md., came to this village to spend a few days with his friend, Rev. Yugel, and it is rumored that he will take unto himself a wife while here.

A number of people from this place were present at the dedicatory services of the new Lutheran church at Jennings on last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wiley made a business trip to Oakland early this week.

We are glad to report a decided improvement in Rev. J. B. Shoup's health, and we are informed that he purposes starting for his southern home this week.

Mrs. Jonas Hetrick, of Savage, Pa., was visiting in this village last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Lizzie Orendorf took up her duties as primary teacher in our village school on last Monday morning.

MERRILL.

A pretty double wedding took place at the New Germany M. E. church last Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock, when Mr. Harry Caldflesh led Miss Cora Miller to the altar, and Mr. Alonza Warnick took Miss Jenne Wiland to be his wife. Rev. David Merrill performed the ceremony before a large congregation. Mr. Lloyd Robeson presided at the organ and played the wedding march. The happy couples left for Washington, D. C. After spending some time in eastern cities, they will make their homes at New Germany, where both grooms are employed, Mr. Caldflesh as bookkeeper at Mr. W. D. Broadwater's store and Mr. Warnick as manager of the steam laundry.

A masquerade ball will be held at Michael Northcraft's on Friday evening. The Billmyer string band of Jennings will furnish the music.

Rev. John Dishorn, of near Avilton, has purchased a piece of property from Mrs. J. H. Gregg and expects to erect a home for the poor and aged of this vicinity.

Burkhart Bros. will appear at Jenking Hall tonight and will present their latest play, "The Rejuvenating of Aunt Mary."

Revival services will begin at Fair view tonight and continue indefinitely.

A number of cases of typhoid fever are reported near Bond. There are four cases in the family of Mr. Thomas Wilt.

Mrs. Wesley Broadwater is seriously ill at her home here.

Mr. Ralph Wiland and Miss Lillian Ruby, of New Germany, are the guests of Mr. D. D. Broadwater.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. David Michaels, of this county, who recently purchased from Mr. John Gleason, of Piedmont, the Gov. Thomas farm near Frankville, Md., last week sold his home place on Dry Run to Mr. Stephen Wilt, of Bond, for $1400, possession to be given early in the spring.

Mr. N. U. Bond returned this week from a visit to Brockwayville, Pa., where he had been called on account of the illness of his father.

Postmaster Stump, of this place, was a business visitor to Cumberland a few days ago.

Mrs. James Hartley, of Kitzmiller, is visiting her son, Mr. James Rowe, who is ill and confined to his home on account of painful injuries received last week while at work in Brydon's mine.

Mrs. Frames, who has been a patient in the Hoffman Hospital at Keyser, for the past few weeks, returned home on Friday, very much improved in health.

Mr. Howard Bishoff, county commissioner for Mineral county and largely instrumental in his official character in having placed Keyser and Piedmont on the water wagon, where they say the two towns will have to ride for a couple of years, has sold to Dr. Z. T. Kalbaugh, of Piedmont, and Mr. W. C. Liller, of Keyser, all the coal underlying his farm at Cross, in all about 300 acres, for $30 an acre.

Mr. Andrew Paugh, a private in the U. S. Artillery, stationed at West Point, is home on a fifteen-day furlough, visiting his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Paugh, of Hampshire. Mr Paugh happened to be detailed for guard and police duty at the time of the match between West Point and Harvard football teams, when Cadet Eugene Bryne received fatal injuries, and saw him carried off the field.

Mr. Howard Dawson, of Terra Alta, has returned home after a pleasant visit to his brother, Mr. John Dawson, of this place.

Mrs. Edward Warnick was the guest of friends in Piedmont during the past week.

Mr. Andrew Mullen, the first stranger to arrive in town after the place had changed its name from Mount of Savage to Bloomington, its oldest resident and best known business man, now retired from active pursuits on account of advancing age, honored at one time by being elected a Democratic member of the board of county commissioners, a good neighbor and faithful Christian gentleman, after sixty years continuous residence in our midst (he came here in 1849), is packing up his household goods, preparatory to making his home in Piedmont and becoming a citizen of West Virginia.

Mr. Howard Poland, of Luke, was a guest of his father last Sunday.

Chas. Warnick, whose legs were so badly mangled by falling under the wheels while trying to jump on a westbound freight train on the B. & O., at Bond Junction, about four weeks ago, that amputation became necessary, the left leg being amputated near the hip, the right above and near the ankle, was brought to his father's home at Hitchcock's tunnel, from the Keyser Hospital, on Saturday morning. His wounds are about healed up and he is rapidly gaining in health.

STOYER.

Our Indian summer days were enjoyed by all, but the weather is not so favorable now. We are threatened with cooler weather.

Loading lumber is the order of the day with many of our town men.

Mrs. Geo. Price and son, Austin, of Chaffee, were visiting friends here last week.

Mrs. Chas. Hilleary, of Oak Grove, was visiting at J. T. Stoyer's last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stoyer and Mr. Abraham Moon were calling in town Sunday.

Mr. James Melvin, of Piedmont, is visiting his brother, Mr. Thos. Melvin, at this place.

Mrs. J. W. White and Mrs. Jack Wilson and children were visiting in Bayard Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. W. T. Stoyer made a business trip to Gorman one day last week.

Mrs. John McIntyre was a caller in town Monday.

Mrs. Elmer Tice and sister, Mrs. Dowden Boyles, were calling on friends in Bayard one day last week.

Mrs. Emily Wilson, of Cumberland, is visiting her brother, Mr. Elmer Tice.

Miss Grace Riley was visiting her sister, Mrs. Jim Bowers, of Dodson, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Henry Harper was seen on our streets last Sunday.

Mr. Waitman Stoyer and sister, Miss Nora, were visiting at J. W. Harvey's, near Wilson, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, of Dobbin, were in town last week on their way to attend the funeral of Mr. White's sister, Miss Lucinda White, who died at her home near Mt. Lake Park last Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, who has been visiting her son, Mr. Tom Wilson, for several months, has returned to her home at Scranton, Pa.

Those who attended the teachers' institute at Kitzmiller from this place were Messrs. Virgil Stover and Arthur Harvey and Misses Ida Harvey and Grace Riley. They report having had a very enjoyable time. IOLA.

CHERRY GROVE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stark and daughter, Ida, of New Germany, visited Mr. and Mrs. Louis Broadwater, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Coleman, of Sutton, spent Thursday with Mrs. Coleman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Broadwater.

Rev. and Mrs. D. M. Merrill spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Robinson this week.

Mr. O. S. Fike was in Oakland on business last week.

Mr. Edwin Connor, of Frostburg, is the guest of friends here.

Mr. Orval Garlitz, who is employed at Midland, visited his home at Avilton this week.

Mrs. D. M. Merrill, who has been the guest of friends at Scottdale, Pa., during the past week, has returned home.

District Stewards' Meeting.

A meeting of the stewards of the M. E. church of the Oakland district will be held in St. Paul's church in Oakland November 22nd and 23rd, when the following order of service will be observed:

Monday evening, the 22nd, at 7:30 o'clock, Dr. A. B. Riker will preach a sermon, to be followed by a social hour.

The service Tuesday will begin at 6:30 o'clock in the morning with a sunrise prayermeeting, followed at 9:00 by devotions led by Rev. A. Mick, a former pastor of Oakland, but now stationed at Terra Alta. At 9:30 an address will be delivered by Dr. Carl G. Doney, president of the West Virginia Wesleyan College. The sermon at 10.30, to be delivered by Rev. Eugene Weaver, will close the morning services. In the afternoon at 2:30 the District Stewards' meeting will be held followed by a Workers' Convention. In the evening at 7:30 Dr. Riker will again preach, thus bringing the conferenee to a close.

Hit in Head with Axe.

Last week a serious affair took place in Westernport. It seems as if W. F. Johnson, of Garrett county, Md., was trying to collect a bill for services rendered George Eagle. It is said Eagle refused to pay, and then Johnson took Eagle's team and started home with it. Eagle followed and attempted to recover his team, when Johnson, the driver, picked up an axe and struck Eagle in the head with the butt end of it. Dr. Fazenbaker dressed the injured man's wounds. The latter is said to be in a serious condition.—Piedmont Independent.

Eclipse To Be Visible Here.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible generally throughout the United States on the morning of Nov. 27th. The moon will enter the earth's shadow from the southwest at 2:11 a. m., and totality will begin at 2:14. The total eclipse will last till 4:36, with the middle of the eclipse at 3:55. The moon leaves the shadow at 5:88 and the eclipse is over. The above times are for localities which keep Eastern Standard time.

"Miss Petticoats" Coming.

With froufrou of furbelows and ripples of laughter "MISS PETTICOATS" is on her way to the Oakland opera house where she will be presented by a clever company on Saturday, Nov. 20, and the whole town is on the "qui vive" to see and hear the adventures of this wonderful girl, who, born of French and American parentage on the New England coast, had a most remarkable career. Her name was given her by her fond grandfather, with whom she lived on board of an old whaler, because the mother, when dying, had called her "mon petit coeur," and left her to old Capt. Stewart, a sturdy sea captain, who lived in the cabin of the "Harpoon" and here little Agatha Renier, daughter of a French nobleman, grew to womanhood. Her brilliant evolution from this quaint home, through the vicissitudes of the smart set of New Bedford, and her final graduation into aristocratic circles of Paris as a leader of society, furnished some very lively reading in the novel of "MISS PETTICOATS," and it was brought out as a play about five years ago at the great Boston Theatre, where it was greeted nightly by enthusiastic audiences, who pronounced it a powerful and thrilling play. From the shores of picturesque New England to the salon of the Countess Fornay is a long stretch, and makes a highly interesting contrast. The villainies and jealousy always awakened by a beautiful woman beset Agatha from the beginning when she saved the life of a rich old lady by "clinging like a scarlet vine" to the horses' heads, until she returned in triumph and with the same irresistible strength of will, inherited from her Puritan mother, doomed all her former enemies, and brings the remarkable drama to a climax by giving up her own strong will for "love's sweet sake." Some very funny incidents and a vein of happy wit runs through the play. The four-in-hand dance in the superb ball room of the Countess in Paris by the four sailors from the shores of New England forms one of the most laughable situations and brings down the house.

Masons Offer Reward of $100.

At a meeting of Moorefield Lodge No. 29, A. F. and A. M., Moorefield, W. Va., ordered that a reward of one hundred dollars be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who murdered the wife and son of Edward M. Reid at Medley, W. Va. Mr. Reid was a member of Moorefield Lodge. This increases the total reward offered to $1,600.

Musical Play.

"Little Red Riding-Hood" will be given by home talent in Laughlin's Hall, Deer Park, on Saturday evening, November 20, at 7:30 o'clock. After the play the Aid Society of the M. E. church will serve ice cream, cake and coffee. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Union Thanksgiving Service.

Next Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, the union service, as has been the custom heretofor, will be held in the Presbyterian church, when Rev. G. R. Williamson, of the M. E. church, will deliver the sermon.

22222 The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,600
Undivided Profits 6,000

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THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

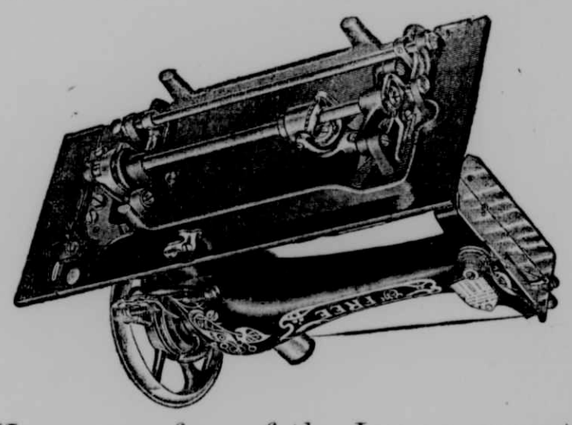
Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

COME and SEE THE FREE Sewing Machine

Spend a most delightful half hour in our store, examining this wonderful Sewing Machine. The Free is as different from every other sewing machine as your wash machine is different from your wash board, and simply because it is "superior."

MR. WILLIAM C. FREE, president of the Free Sewing Machine Co., spent the best years of his life laboring to produce in The FREE Sewing Machine, a machine which would possess all the good points of every other machine, which would eliminate all the bad points of every other machine, and which would possess some 15 special improvements. He succeeded!



Here are a few of the Improvements

Which will arouse your enthusiasm:

The "Rotoscillo" Movement, Mr. Free's Invention.
The Eight Sets of Ball-Bearings.
The Beautiful French Leg Design, which does not show dust.
The Automatic Shuttle Ejector.
The Automatic Locking Drawers.
The Rotary Spool Pin, which never breaks a thread.
The Automatic Tension Release, which never breaks a needle.
The Needle which can't be put in wrong.
The Improved Head Latch.

THE FREE Sewing Machine is Insured

For Five Years, against Breakage, Wear, Fire, Tornado, Lightning and Water.

This means that if from any such cause any part, (a needle, belt attachment, etc.,) or all the machine is destroyed it will be replaced free to you.

The Free Sewing Machine Company is the only company which has enough faith in their machine to dare "insure" it.

Attachments, which go with the Free are the best and do beautiful work.

We are Exclusive Agents for The FREE. Come and See It.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits.
Refuse all Substitutes.



LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

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is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
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G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

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John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Mr. S. A. Kendall was in Oakland Monday on his way to Crellin.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, spent a few days in Oakland this week.

Capt. Robert H. Gordon, of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday on professional business.

F. H. Whaley, of near Henry, this county, was in Oakland yesterday afternoon on business.

Three pounds fresh fish for 25 cents; quart fresh oysters, solid measure, 40 cents, at Creutzburg's.

Mr. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland, is in the city as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Offutt.

Mr. Clifton White, who travels out of Pittsburg for an electrical engineering house, spent Tuesday in Oakland.

Mr. James W. Mason, of near Red House, was in Oakland Tuesday and made this office a brief business visit.

Miss Nell Offutt, who was in Baltimore for a number of weeks, returned to her home in Oakland last Thursday.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

The Republican for Job Work.

Mr. W. R. Stull, who is spending the the winter in Philadelphia, arrived in Oakland this morning to remain a few days on business.

Dr. R. B. Ward of Cameron, was in the city yesterday on business, having arrived here from Terra Alta on the morning accommodation.

Judge U. S. Kendall returned to Crellin Monday morning from a business and professional visit to Los Angeles and Pasadena, Ca.

A physician's prescription over the telephone to prepare a drink of whiskey for a patient is held by Judge Mason as not complying with the laws of West Virginia. As a result Fenton Dent, a Morgantown druggist, who filled the verbal prescription, pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs.

Mr. Fred B. Hartman, of Barnum, W. Va., chief clerk and assistant to Mr. Geo. R. MacFarland, superintendent of the Monroe Coal Mining Co., of that place, leaves for Bethlehem, Pa., Thursday morning to accept a position as chief stenographer and head of the sales department in the home office of the Dodson Coal and Coke Co., of that city.—Cumberland News.

CAPITAL 50,000.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

President Brown, of the Society, Wants Garrett Well Represented.

Senator W. McCulloh Brown, who this year is President of the State Horticultural Society, was in Oakland last Saturday. Mr. Brown is very anxious to secure specimens of the various grains raised in Garrett county for exhibition in Baltimore on December 1st, and he has arranged that any samples sent to Mr. E. S. West, in Oakland, will be packed and forwarded by Mr. West.

Wheat, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley and corn should go; one gallon of the grains, all well selected and sorted, and twelve ears of corn, of uniform size and appearance. Allegany and Garrett counties will be classed alone on corn.

Garrett county has won first prizes for fruit and flowers, now let us show what we can do on grains.

All exhibits must be in place at the Fifth Regiment Armory on Tuesday, November 30th, 1909.

Mussel shells, which for years have littered the bed of the upper Ohio River and have not been looked upon as having a commercial value, are soon to be turned into buttons. Eastern capital will erect at St. Mary's, W. Va., a factory which will rival the big shell plant at Amsterdam, N. Y.

Road work by the contractor, Mr. J. E. Francis, on Hooppole, was brought to a standstill last week by the unfavorable weather and Mr. Francis has parked his wagons, engines, and other material for the winter. The laborers employed on the road left Oakland yesterday afternoon for Manheim, W. Va., where they will work in the cement mill until spring.

Mr. Jacob J. Bender, of Grantsville, and Messrs. J. Turner Lohr and C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday where they appeared as witnesses before the Court Examiner, Mr. W. R. Offutt, to give testimony concerning the proposed sale of the real estate of Mr. Bender's recently deceased sister, Mrs. Catharine Lohr, of near Bittinger.

The first real winter weather of the season struck Oakland yesterday morning when the thermometer took a drop of something like 15 degrees between the hours of seven and twelve o'clock. From that hour on the drop in temperature was steady until toward evening at which time it registered twenty-five degrees above zero. The entire day was stormy with the wind from the southeast blowing a pretty stiff gale. Snow was the accompaniment.

Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, pipe organist and directress of the Presbyterian choir, last night very pleasantly entertained the members of the choir, the pastor, Rev. J. A. McClelland, and the members of the music committee, at her home on Washington street, as a compliment to Mrs. G. A. Bolden, a member of the choir, who will leave for Charleston Friday. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all present, and Mrs. Schroeder proved herself a royal, good hostess.—Grafton Sentinel.

Rev. J. B. Workman, former pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland, but who was sent by the Conference from here to Wheeling, were he is pastor of Wesley Chapel, arrived here Monday morning and was engaged until yesterday in shipping the printed minutes of the Conference to the subscribers in all parts of the District. While in Oakland Mr. Workman was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Grover Stemple. He returned to Wheeling yesterday afternoon on train No. 55.

Lieut. E. S. West, the Oakland real estate man, has just had printed at this office ten thousand sixteen page and cover lists of the properties in Garrett county for sale. These lists are being mailed to every state in the Union and to a majority of the foreign countries including Mexico and the South American countries. The text of Lieut. West's list is reprinted in this paper today. The cover pages of the booklet contain much matter advertising Oakland and Garrett county generally and was prepared by the Oakland Board of Trade, which stands sponsor for the same.

The Maryland Cereal and Forage Crop Breeders Association has this year made a special class for Allegany and Garrett counties in the corn section of the 3d Annual Wheat, Corn and Hay Show to be held at the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, December 1st, 2d and 3d. This will allow exhibitors of corn from these two counties to compete with among themselves instead of against the whole western part of the State, which includes some of the best corn growing sections of the country. There are two set of prizes offered, one for yellow and one white corn. First prize is $7; 2nd $5, and 3d, $2.

The following gentlemen, members of Company No. 9, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Oakland, visited the K. of P. fair at Cumberland Monday night: Surgeon H. W. McComas, Capt. Robert Townshend, Lieut. W. Hinebaugh, Second Lieut. D. E. Bolden, Henry Lauer, Ernest Townshend, Wm. Lawton, Harper Bartlett, John Davis, E. A. Weimer, Jack Enlow, W. D. Dixon, Paul Mitchell, Sam Aronhalt, Erbie Lantz. The visitors were met at the station by Company No. 4, and escorted with a band to the hall. They remained in Cumberland Tuesday and took in the city in a sight-seeing auto.

ALLEGED CHICKEN THIEVES

Captured by Deputy Sheriff Brown Near Tunnelton Last Night.

Several weeks ago three men, named B. E. Conn, Frank Howard and Walter McBratney, arrived at Swanton and rented a small house near the farm of the late A. F. George, where they resided until Tuesday when they packed up and shipped their property to Tunnelton, West Va.

While these men were living at Swanton nearly every hen house and duck pond in the community of Swanton and well on down Hooppole from Oakland was visited and the farmers were relieved of their poultry by the wholesale.

Sunday three men came to Oakland where they hired a livery team and drove down Hooppole as far as McHenry, at which place they took supper at Mr. Dougald McLean's. Monday morning Mr. McLean missed quite a lot of poultry and upon investigation after information had been made to the State's officers it was ascertained that a box of chickens had been brought to Oakland and disposed of to one of the merchants here. This box had a tag on it bearing the name of B. E. Conn and upon this evidence warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties. They were located at Tunnelton and brought here last night where they will be accorded a hearing before Justice West as soon as the prosecuting witnesses can be summoned to appear.

R. L. Polk & Co.'s New Maryland State Gazetteer for 1909-1911 Just Out.

Those interested in the rapid growth of the State of Maryland during the last three years, should be most agreeably surprised after perusing the pages of the voluminous State Gazetteer just issued by R. L. Polk & Co., of Baltimore.

Maryland can well be proud of the imperishable record thus given of the State's rapid progress in three short years. It amply shows that the State is keeping well abreast in the general race for commercial supremacy among the larger States.

To the business man this Gazetteer should prove invaluable as will be seen after reading the following short description of the book, which has been produced at enormous expense and with the aid of numerous experienced representatives sent by the firm to every section of the State.

The first few pages contain general miscellaneous State information. This has been culled from official sources and includes the State Government, the State Judiciary, United States Courts in Maryland, State Institutions, State Boards, State Registers of Wills, State Attorneys, State Sheriffs, State Surveyors, County Commissioners of Maryland, and a list of the Banks and Bankers, giving the amount of their capital, also the names of the cashiers.

The second part of the book is devoted to Baltimore. This gives every business person or firm in Baltimore listed under their various classified headings.

Following the Baltimore section will be found a perfect encyclopaedia of information about every town, village and settlement through the entire State. Each place is arranged in alphabetical order after each name, a rough sketch, giving every item of general public and business interest with regard to such place, together with a complete list of the business people resident there, also a list of the farmers in the surrounding country receiving their letters from that particular post office.

Following the Gazetteer section is a Business Directory of the entire State, everyone in the State being classified in alphabetical order, both by town and trade.

Such a work as this merits the loyal support of every true business man in Maryland. We can confidently recommend the work and we certainly congratulate the firm of R. L. Polk & Co. for so thoroughly showing in detail, all through their book, practically "what the State of Maryland is made of," also the indefatigable enterprise of its citizens throughout the entire State.

The book is well bound, is printed in plain clean type, also indexed so that all information can be easily found.

Special new features in the work are the complete City Directories of the towns of Frederick and Westminster in the Gazetteer section, together with comprhensive Co-partnership Directories of the towns of Cambridge, Cumberland and Hagerstown.

Preparing For Census

Offices were opened this morning in the Federal building by J. J. Stump, supervisor of Census for the Fifth district of Maryland, comprising Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, and active work begun towards arranging for the taking of the census which will be begun in April next.

Miss Blanche Bradley has been appointed supervisor's clerk and is already at work. About 160 enumerators will be required to do the field work in the district and as soon as the applications are properly gone over the appointments will be made.

Mr. Stump is actively engaged in districting the counties and incorporated towns and cities preliminary to getting the work started.—Cumberland News.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

G. A. SHIRER & CO.

Gas Ranges,
Gas Heaters,
Gas Hot Plates,
Gas Burners,

In large variety, all equipped with everlasting cast-drilled burners which have proven to be the most durable and economical in gas consumption. Houses piped for gas guaranteed satisfactory. Give us a call.

SHIRERS.

PLUMBING — GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEHU PAUGH,

late of Garrett Co., Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 16th day of September, 1909.

CLARISSA R. PAUGH,
Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELIAS MERRILL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September, 1909.

JOHN A. MERRILL,
Administrator,
Merrill, Md.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Copyright, 1908, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co

"I never saw so many kids," Merrihew finally observed, "so many dirty ones," he added. "Herod would have had his work cut out for him here. Now where can we get some newspapers? I must know where she is."

At the bookshop in the piazza they found the Rome and Florence papers. Hillard went through them thoroughly, but nowhere did he see anything relative to the doings of the American Comic Opera company.

"Not a line, Dan."

"But there must be something in the Florence paper. They should be playing there yet."

"Nothing. These papers are two weeks old."

Merrihew stared blankly at the sheet. "I should like to know what it means."

"We will write to the consulate in Rome. If there has been any trouble he will certainly notify us. I'll write tonight. Now, here's Cook's next door. We'll ask if there is any mail for Kitty Killigrew."

But there wasn't, nor had there been, and the name was not on the forwarding books.

"Looks as if your Kitty were the needle in the haystack."

"Cut it!" savagely. Pictures and churches and museums were all well enough, but Merrihew wanted Kitty Killigrew above all the treasures of earth.

When they turned down to the Via Caracciolo, with the full sweep of the magnificent bay at their feet, Merrihew's disappointment softened somewhat. It was the fashionable hour. The band was playing near by in the Villa Nazionale. Americans were everywhere. Occasionally a stray princess or countess flashed by inert and listless against the cushions and invariably overdressed. And when men accompanied them the men (if they were husbands) lolled back, even more listless. And beggars of all sorts and descriptions besieged the "very great grand rich Americans."

They were nearly a week in Naples. They saw the galleries, the museums and churches; they saw underground Naples; they made the weary and useful ascent of Vesuvius, and Merrihew added a new smell to his collection every hour. Pompeii by moonlight, however, was worth a thosand ordinary dreams, and Merrihew, who had abundant imagination, but no art with which to express it, happily or unhappily, saw Lytton's story unfold in all its romantic splendor.

They lingered at Amalfi three days and dreamed away the hours under the white pergola. Merrihew was loath to leave, but Hillard was for going on to Sorrento, for which his heart was always longing.

A spring rain fell as they took the incline, and it followed them over the mountains and down into Sorrento. They finally drew up in the courtyard of the Hotel de la Sirena, and the long ride was at an end. The little garden was white and pink with roses and camellias, and the tubbed mandarins were heavy with fruit.

"And this is March," said Merrihew, his thought traveling back to his own bleak country, where winter is so long and summer is so short.

Their rooms were on the northeast corner, on the first floor, and from the windows they could look down upon the marina piccola and the tideless sea, a sheer 150 feet below. Everybody welcomed the Signor Hillard. The hotel was his and everything and everybody in it.

Later, when they were alone, Hillard began to explain.

"They remember my father. He used to live like a prince in Sorrento. Every time I come here I do the best I can to keep the luster to his name. Tomorrow I shall point out to you the villa in which I was born. A Russian princess owns it now."

"A real live princess!" said Merrihew. "Is she beautiful?"

"Once upon a time," returned Hillard, laughing.

Giovanni did not return till late that night, and on the morrow Hillard questioned him.

"I have been to see a cousin," said Giovanni, "who lives on the way to El Deserta."

"Ah! So you have a cousin here?"

"Yes, signor."

How old he looked, poor devil! Hillard had not taken particular notice of him during the past week's excursions. Giovanni had aged ten years since they landed.

"And was this cousin glad to see you? And is he to be trusted?"

"Both, signor. He had some news. She—the girl—is a dancer in a Paris cafe."

"Would you like me to give you the necessary money to go to Paris and bring her back to the Sabine hills?" Hillard asked softly.

"I shall go to Paris, signor—after."

"What is his name?" Hillard had never till this moment asked this question.

"I know it. That is sufficient. He is high, signor, very high, yet I shall reach him. If I told you his name"—

"There would be the possibility of my warning him."

"That is why I hesitate."

"You are a Catholic, Giovanni."

Giovanni signified that he was.

"Does not the God of all Catholics of all Christians, in fact—does he not say that vengeance is his and that he will repay?"

"But there are so many of us, signor, so many of us small and of slight importance, that, likely enough, God, with all his larger cares, has not the time to remember us. What may happen to him in the hereafter does not concern me, for he will certainly be in the purgatory of the rich and I in the purgatory of the poor. It must be now, now!"

"Go your own way," said Hillard, dismissing him. "I shall never urge you again."

Giovanni gone, Hillard leaned against the casement. The sun was bright this morning, and the air was clear. He could see Naples distinctly. Below, the fishermen and their wives, their bare feet plowing in the wet sands, were drawing in the nets, swaying their bodies gracefully.

And then Merrihew burst in upon him wildly excited and flourished the hotel register.

Hillard came forward, and this is what he saw:

Thomas O'Mally
James Smith,
Arthur Worth
La Signorina Caprieciosa
Kitty Killigrew
Am. Comic Opera Co., N. Y.

"Kitty has been here!"

"Perfectly true. But I wonder"—

"Wonder about what?" asked Merrihew.

"Who La Signorina Caprieciosa is Whimsical, indeed. She must be the mysterious prima donna."

Hillard studied the easy flowing hand and ran his fingers through his hair thoughtfully.

"What is it?" asked Merrihew curiously.

"I am wondering where I have seen that handwriting before."

Another fortnight found the pair back in Naples after spending a week on Capri. At the hotel they found a batch of mail. There was a letter which held particular interest to Merrihew. It was from the consul at Rome, a reply to Hillard's inquiries regarding the American Comic Opera company.

"We'll now find out where your charming Kitty is," Hillard said, breaking the seal.

But they didn't. On the contrary, the writer hadn't the slightest idea where the play actors were or had gone. They had opened a two weeks' engagement at the Teatro Quirino. There had been a good house on the opening night. The remainder of the week did not show the sale of a hundred tickets. The American manager had shown neither foresight nor common sense, and his backer withdrew his support. The percentage demanded by the managers in Florence, Genoa, Milan and Venice was so exorbitant (although they had agreed to a moderate term in the beginning) that it would have been nothing short of foolhardiness to try to fill the bookings. The singing of the prima donna, however, had created a highly favorable impression among the critics, but she was unknown. The writer also advised Mr. Hillard not to put his money in any like adventure.

"That's hard luck," growled Merrihew, who saw his hopes go down the horizon.

"But it makes me out a pretty good prophet," was Hillard's rejoinder. "The angel's money gave out. Too many obstacles. To conquer a people and a government by light opera—I can't be done here. And so the American Comic Opera company at the present moment is vegetating in some little boarding house waiting for mone from home."

Merrihew gnawed the end of his cane. All his pleasant dreams had burst like soap bubbles. Had they not always done so? There would be no jaunts with Kitty, no pleasant little excursions, no little suppers after the performance. And what's a Michelangelo or a Titian when a man's in love?

"Brace up, Dan. Who knows? Kitty may be on the high seas—that is, if she has taken my advice and got a return ticket. I'll give you a dinner at the Bertolini tonight, and you may have the magnum of any vintage you like. We'll have Tomass drive us down the Via Caracciolo. It will take some of the disappointment out of your system."



"Look at this!" he cried.

They had ridden up and down the Via Caracciolo twice when they espied a huge automobile, ultramarine blue. It passed with a cloud of dust and a rumble which was thunderous. Hillard half rose from his seat.

"Somebody you know?" asked Merrihew.

"The man at the wheel looked a bit like Sandford."

"Sandford? By George, that would be jolly!"

"Perhaps they will come this way again. Tomass, follow that motor."

Sure enough, when the car reached the Largo Vittoria it wheeled and came rumbling back. This time Hillard had no doubts. He stood up and waved his arms. The automobile barked and groaned and came to a stand.

"Hello, Sandford!"

"Jack Hillard, as I live, and Dan Merrihew! Nell," turning to one of the three pretty women in the tonneau, "what did I tell you? I felt it in my bones that we would run across some one we knew."

"Or over them," his wife laughed.

When we meet an old friend in a foreign land, one who has accepted our dinners and with whom we have often dined, what is left but to fall on his neck and weep? There was, then, over this meeting much ado with handshaking and compliments, handshaking and questions, and, as in all cases like this, every one talked at once—how was old New York, how was the winter in Cairo, and so forth and so on—till a policeman politely told them that this was not a private thoroughfare and that they were blocking the way. So they parted, the two young men having promised to dine with the Sandford party that evening.

"What luck, Dan!" Hillard was exuberant.

"Saves you the price of a dinner."

"I wasn't thinking of that. But I shall find out all about her tonight."

"Who?"

"The lady in the fog, the masquerading lady!"

CHAPTER IX.

A TANGLED SKEIN.

SANFORD knew how to order a dinner, and so by the time that Merrihew had emptied his second glass of Burgundy and his first of champagne he was in the haze of golden confidence. He would find Kitty, and when he found her he would find her heart as well.

"Say, Jack," said Sandford, "what did you mean by that fool cable anyhow?"

Hillard had been patiently waiting for an opening of this sort. "And what did you mean by hoaxing me?"

"Hoaxing you?"

"That's the word. I was in your house that night. I was there as surely as I am here tonight."

"Nell, am I crazy or is it Jack?"

"Sometimes," said Mrs. Sanford, "when you put the chauffeur in the tonneau I'm inclined to think that it is you."

Hillard looked straight into the placid gray eyes of his hostess. Very slowly one of the white lids drooped. His heart bounded.

"But really," continued Sandford seriously, "unless you bribed the caretaker you could not possibly have entered the house. You have been dreaming."

"Very, well, then. It begins to look as if I had." It was apparent to Hillard that Sandford was not in his wife's confidence in all things. He also saw the wisdom of dropping the subject while at the table.

They took coffee and liqueur in the glass inclosed balcony. Hillard found a quiet nook not far from the lift. He saw that Mrs. Sandford's chair was placed so that she could get a good view of the superb night. He sat down himself, sipped his liqueur meditatively, drank his coffee and as she nodded lighted a cigarette.

"Well?" she said, smiling into his brown eyes. She was rather fond of Hillard, a gentleman always and one of excellent taste. There was never any wearisome innuendo in his wit nor suggestion in his stories.

"You deliberately winked at me," he began.

"I deliberately did."

"Sandford is in the dark. I suspected as much."

"Regarding the wink?"

"Regarding the mysterious woman who occupied your house by your express authority and who rode the hunter in the park."

"Was there ever a more beautiful picture?" sweeping her hands toward the city.

"The beauty of it will last several hours yet. Who and what was she?"

"I wish I could find you a wife. You would make a good husband."

"Thank you. I am even willing, with your assistance, to prove it. Who was she, and how came she in your house?"

"She wished that favor and that her presence in New York should not be known. Now describe to me exactly what happened. I am worrying about the plate and the silver."

He laughed. "And you will meet me halfway?"

"I promise to tell you all I dare."

"There is a mystery?"

"Yes. So begin with your side of it."

He was a capital story teller. He recounted the adventure in all its color—the voice under his window, the personals in the paper, the interchange of letters, the extraordinary dinner, the mask in the envelope. She followed him with breathless interest.

"Charming, charming!" She clapped her hands. "And how well you tell it. You have told it just as it happened."

"Just as it happened!" confounded for a moment.

"Exactly. I have had a letter—two in fact. You did not see her face?"

"Only the chin and mouth. But if I ever meet her again I shall know her by her teeth."

"Heavens! And how?"

"Two lower ones are gone. Otherwise they would be beautiful."

"Poor man! You have builded your house upon the sands. Her teeth are perfect. She has fooled you."

"But I saw with these two eyes!"

"There is a preparation which theatrical people use—a kind of gum. She mentioned the trick. Isn't she clever?"

"Yet I shall know her hair," doggedly.

She put her hands swiftly to her head. "Now, you have known me for



He recounted the adventure in all its color.

years. What is the color of my hair?"

"Why, it is blond."

"Nothing of the kind. It is auburn. If you cannot tell mine, how will you tell hers?"

"I shall probably run after every red headed woman in Europe till I find her," humorously.

"Our ears never deceive half so often as our eyes."

"Her face is not scarred, is it?"

"Scarred!" indignantly. "She is as beautiful as a Raphael, as lovely as a Bouguereau. If I were a man I should gladly journey round the world for the sight of her."

"I am willing, even anxious."

"I should fall in love with her."

"I believe I have."

"Come, Mr. Hillard. I am just fooling. You are too sensible a man to fall in love with a shadow—a mask. One does not fall in love that way."

"She is married?"

"Certainly I have not said so."

He flicked the ash from his cigarette.

"Have you those letters?"

"One of them I'll show you."

"Why not the other?"

"It would be wasting time. It merely relates to your adventure. She sailed the day after you dined with her."

"That accounts for the shutters. The police and the caretaker were bribed."

"I suspect they were."

"If I were a vain man, and you know I am not, I might ask you if she spoke well of me in this letter. Understand I am not inquiring."

"But you put the question as adroitly as a woman. We are sure of vanity always. Yes, she spoke of you. She found you to be an agreeable gentleman. But," with gentle malice, "she did not say that she wished she had met you years ago under more favorable circumstances."

"Come, give me the death stroke and have done with it. Tell me what you dare, and I'll be content with it."

She opened her handkerchief purse and delved among the various articles therein.

"I expected that you would be asking questions, so I am prepared. I did not tell my husband for that very reason. He would have insisted upon knowing everything. Here, read this. It is only a glimpse."

He searched eagerly for the signature.

"Don't bother," she said. "The name is only a nickname we gave her at school."

"School? Do you mean to tell me that you went to school with her? Where?"

"In Pennsylvania first, then in Milan. Read."

O Cara Mia—If only you knew how sorry I am to miss you! Why must you sail at once? Why not come to my beautiful Venice? I have so much to say that cannot be written. You ask about the adventure. Pouf goes my little dream of greatness. It was a blank failure. The officials put unheard of obstacles in our path. The contracts were utterly disregarded. In the first place, we had not purchased our costumes and scenery in Italy.

"Costumes and scenery?" Hillard sought the signature again.

The base of all the trouble was a clerk in the consulate at Naples. He wrote us that there would be no duties on costumes and scenery. Alas, the manager and his backer are on the way to America, sadder and wiser men! We surrendered our return tickets to the chorus and sent them home. The rest of us are stranded—is not that the word?—here in Venice, waiting for money from home. If I were alone, it would be highly amusing, but these poor people with me! There is only one way I can help them, but that—never! You recollect that my personal income is quarterly, and it will be two months before I shall have funds. There are persons moving heaven and earth to find me. My companions haven't the least idea who I am. So here we all are, wandering about the Piazza San Marco, calling at Cook's every day in hopes of money. I am staying with my maid in the Campo Santa Maria Formosa, near our beloved Santa Barbara. I have guaranteed the credit of my companions, and they believe that Venetians are generous people. Generous! Perhaps you will wonder how I dared appear on the stage in Italy. A black wig and a theatrical makeup—these were sufficient. A duke sent me an invitation to take supper with him, as if I were a ballerina! I sent one of the American chorus girls, a little minx for mischief. She ate his supper and then ran away. I understand that he was furious. Only a few months more, Nell, and then I may come and go as I please. Come to Venice. CAPRICCIOSA.

Hillard did not stir. Another labyrinth to this mystery! Caprieciosa—Kitty Killigrew's unknown prima donna, and all he had to do was to take the morning train for Venice, and twenty-four hours later he would be prowling through the Campo Santa Maria Formosa.

Mrs. Sandford observed him curiously, even sadly. Why couldn't his fancy have been charmed by an everyday, sensible girl and not by this whimsical, extraordinary woman who fooled diplomats, flaunted dukes and kept a king at arm's length as a pastime? And yet—

"Caprieciosa," he mused aloud. "That is not her name."

"And I shall not tell it you."

"But her given name? Just a straw, something to hold on. I'm a drowning man."

"It is Hilda."

"That is German."

"She prefers it to Sonia."

"Sonia Hilda. It begins well. May I keep this letter?"

"Certainly not. With that cara mia? Give it to me."

He did so. "Shall I seek her?"

"This is my advice—don't think of her after tonight. If you ever see or recognize her, avoid her. It may sound theatrical, but she is the innocent cause of two deaths. These men sought her openly too."

"What has she done?"

"She made a great though common mistake."

"Political?"

"Don't be foolish. I am sorry I let you see the letter. I forgot that she told me her hiding place."

"Her hiding place?"

"Mr. Hillard, she is as far removed from your orbit as Mars' is from Jupiter's. Forget her."

"My orbit is not limited. I shall seek her. When I find her I shall marry her."

"I like you too much, Mr. Hillard, to stand by and see you break your heart against a stone wall."

"Don't you see, the deeper the mystery is the more powerful the attraction becomes?"

The door to the lift opened and closed noisily, and Hillard turned negligently. A man sauntered through the room. The moment he came into the light Hillard's interest became lively enough. It was the handsome Italian with the scar.

"Who is that man?" he whispered. "Only a few weeks ago I bumped into him on coming out of the club."

"Do not attract his attention," she answered.

"Who is he?" he repeated.

"A Venetian officer and a profligate. I entertained him once, but I learned from him that I had been ill advised."

Hillard saw that this subject would admit of no further questions. The man with the scar had committed some inexcusable offense, and Mrs. Sandford had crossed him off the list.

It was after 10 when Hillard and his friend took their leave.

"We shall leave in the morning for Venice," said Hillard.

"Venice? How about Rome and Florence?"

"Which would you prefer, Rome and the antiquities or Venice and—Kitty Killigrew?"

"Kitty in Venice? Are you sure?"

"She is there with La Signorina Caprieciosa. Oh, this is a fine world, after all, and I was wrong to speak ill of it this morning."

"If Kitty's in Venice I'm an ungrateful beggar too. But I do not see why Kitty's being in Venice excites you."

"No? Well, fate writes that Kitty's mysterious prima donna and my lady of the mask are one and the same person."

"No!"

The two without further words marched along the middle of the Corso to the hotel. The concierge started toward them, but suddenly reconsidered and retreated to his bandbox of an office. The strangeness of his movements passed unnoticed by the two men, who continued on through the lobby into the first corridor. Hillard inserted his key in the door of his room and swung it inward. He paused on the threshold with good cause.

Two dignified carabinieri rose quickly and approached Hillard. There was something in the flashing eyes and set jaws that made him realize that the safest thing for him to do at that moment was to stand perfectly still.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

TAKE care of what common sense you may possess, for the world's stock of that commodity is low.

School children are in accord on one subject. If they were to make the history they would scatter fewer big words through it.

Any one who thinks that too much can't be said on some subjects hasn't had the privilege of listening to the feminine contingent.

We often hear a man say that he is doing the best to do his worst.

Often after we have toiled all day for our daily bread we have to toil half of the night for occasional butter.

Twins create a great deal of admiration, but somehow seem to cause very little envy.

It is most exasperating not to find anybody to blame for your ill temper.

We really are practicing self denial when we are so carefully withholding our most excellent advice.

Lots of people get busy too often. What they most need is to keep busy.

Putting up a good imitation of liking work is also a good long stride toward success.

Finished.

Isn't it discouraging?
Nothing left to do!
How can anybody shine?
Chances are so few!
Not a thing but what is old
Underneath the sun.
Who could be original?
Everything's been done!

Telegraph and telephone,
Riding on a rail.
Steamships that can cross the main,
Leaving home their sail.
And inventions such as that
Standing in a row—
Say, a fellow born today
Hasn't any show!

Nor is that the only field
That is strangled thus.
C. Columbus sailed the seas
And discovered us.
Cannot be discovered twice;
That's as sure as sin.
Nothing doing for the man
Who success would win.

Great orations that have moved
Men to war or tears
Were delivered in the past,
Many, many years.
Subjects poems might inspire,
Used is every one.
There is nothing left to do—
Everything's been done!

So Poetical.



"Kindness does not seem to make any impression on him."

"About the only way you can educate some people is by hitting them with a brick."

"Is that what you would call sermons in stones?"

Necessities.

"I think I should enjoy going on an arctic expedition."

"It would be interesting."

"Now, what kind of an outfit do you think a man ought to have for that climate?"

"Well, I think he ought to have an overcoat and socks anyway."

Her Limitation.

"You know a man may smile and be a villain still."

"But can a woman?"

"I don't know as to that. She might smile and smile and be a villain, but she could hardly be still."

A Test.

"Can that young man of yours take a hint?"

"I don't know, papa."

"Find out, will you, tonight?"

"How shall I go about it?"

"You might set the dog on him."

He Looked It.

"You must strike when the iron is hot."

"I am a ball player, not a blacksmith."

"Funny I should make that mistake after watching you play."

Expert.

"He spends a lot of money."

"Yes, I notice. I wonder where he gets it."

"Oh, lots of people don't have to have money in order to spend."

His Peculiarity.

"See that man there?"

"Yes."

"He is a believer in lotteries."

"Ever win?"

"Married three times."

OFFICE OF

E. S. WEST,

Real Estate Agent. OAKLAND, MD

DEAR FRIEND:

In preparing this partial list of valuable real estate for sale in this vicinity, I deem it advisable to state in the first place that I am not a real estate agent in the ordinary acceptation of the term. This is no wildcat scheme to swindle innocent and unsuspecting people. I positively will not misrepresent conditions or property in this locality under any consideration, and I offer my services simply as an agent to show you the farms and properties listed with me for sale. I am in a position to look after the interests of both purchaser and buyer at one and the same time, and I will arrange for mortgage loans on property purchased through this agency, insurance, taxes, etc. My motto is: "my customers must be pleased," and if you are looking for a farm, city property, a summer home, coal or timber lands, I can fix you out to your entire satisfaction. I will gladly answer all inquiries, and you are invited to call on me for full particulars, terms, etc., on any and all properties listed with me. I make it a practice to attend promptly to my correspondence, answering all letters if possible on the day received.

I have traveled extensively throughout the world, and am familiar with most of the nooks and corners of the United States, and will state frankly that while there are some exceptions and drawbacks to a permanent residence in every locality that I have visited, I am convinced that this mountain top offers greater advantages, and to my mind, is the least objectionable of all.

Come to Western Maryland young man and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands, or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite your attention to the fact that this locality offers as great advantages in dairying and truck farming as any in the country. Thousands of acres of rich glade land with a deep black soil, until recently thought to be worthless, and much of which is still covered with hazel brush and alders, can be purchased at a very low figure. A considerable portion of this glade land requires more or less drainage to get the best results. But "there is no excellence without great labor," and the following will prove to you that under proper conditions this soil is the most productive in the land. These are some of the best yields reported in the county: Wheat 32 bushels; Oats 104 bushels; Corn 55 bushels, Barley 36 bushels; Buckwheat 45 bushels, and Potatoes 450 bushels per acre; Timothy and Clover 5 tons, Alfalfa 7 tons, Turnips 500 bushels, Cauliflower, Celery and Cabbage $500 to $1000 gross per acre, and cabbages weighing 25 pounds each.

In addition to the above I wish to state that people here are beginning to realize that this is an ideal apple country. Hundreds of acres on this mountain top are being set to apple trees yearly. Last year apples from this county won first prizes in the National Horticultural Congress and Exposition at Council Bluffs, Iowa; the State Horticultural Exposition in Baltimore and New York City. A great many varieties of fruits and berries are profitably grown with little attention.

Oakland has a population of nearly 2000 people, is the county seat of Garrett county, and on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad within six hours of the Nation's Capital, and is situated in the center of a magnificent farming country with almost unbounded resources. Right in our midst are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, iron ore, fire and potters clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, an abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, and the purest water on earth.

Our accessibility to Eastern cities and the numerous summer resorts in this immediate vicinity give us a market and prices for farm products second to none in the country.

We are in the center of a plateau 20 by 60 miles in extent; 2800 feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for inconvenience. America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort—where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long. While you who reside in the low lands, or large centers of population swelter with the heat in summer and are breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned atmosphere. Here the draves are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. We have excellent highways, and the state is now spending $238,000 on roads radiating from Oakland.

The little city of Oakland has a modern system of water works, sewerage and natural gas. A healty climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, are entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water; a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems; where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy of an equal start in life.

The Creator is still making people, but no more land. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame." Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." This is a new country, until recently covered with great forests of oak, poplar, maple and hemlock and is now awaiting the tiller of the soil. There is no doubt in my mind that this is a far more desirable country than Texas, Oklahoma, Dakota, Canada or any other western country which is being boomed at the present time.

In this age of advertising you may have come in contact with those who had for sale the proverbial "gold brick," if this is true, you are no doubt "from Missouri" and "have to be shown." Therefore I thought it advisable in this connection to publish a few of the many letters received, as evidence of our standing and method of transacting business:

Every Man to His Own Business.

No business goes without effort. A long felt want has been a suitable man to act as foragent in the sale of real estate in this county. The matter has been taken up by Lieutenant E. S. West. He has purchased a fine home in this locality and opened up an office as a real estate agent. He is an active, energetic and reliable young man. Although comparatively a stranger he is already doing business, finding customers and making sales.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Worthington, W. Va., Oct. 5th, 1909.

E. S. WEST, Oakland, Md.,

Dear Sir:—I desire to thank you for your courteous treatment and efficient manner in which you represented me in the purchase of the property in Oakland. I will be glad to recommend your agency to any and all of my friends who may be looking for a location in your vicinity.

Yours very truly,

R. M. FORTNEY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

This is to certify that I have recently purchased a farm through the agency of Mr. E. S. West of Oakland, Md., and am entirely pleased with his courteous treatment, interest and ability manifested in transacting my business, and can cheerfully recommend this agency to any one looking for a location.

WM. D. WHITEHILL.

Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, U. S., J. A. T. Hull, Chairman.

Washington, D. C., June 21st, 1909.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

I take great pleasure in cordially endorsing Lieutenant E. S. West, late of the Regular Army, now on the retired list, as a gentleman of very high character and excellent ability. I am very sure that he will always be found a gentleman of integrity, and any courtesies extended him will be highly appreciated by me.

J. A. T. HULL.

No. 1 — 341 Acres — $18,000

341 acres, 12-room house, barn 40x80 ft., all other necessary out buildings, buildings all practically new, excellent young orchard; this farm is level and in high state of cultivation, about $3000 worth of hay and grain harvested on this farm this year, fine cold spring at the house. This farm lies just across the railroad southwest of Mt. Lake Park, and only one mile from Oakland; it is all cleared but 50 acres. There is no better farm or location in the country. It is positively worth twice what is asked for it. Come and see this farm that I am offering for $18,000.00.

No. 2 — 700 Acres — $7,500

200 acres cleared, two good orchards, fine big farm house and necessary out buildings, place is well watered and has an excellent spring of cold water at the house. Coal opened on the place, as fine veins of fire clay and white rocks as can be found in the country; fire clay alone was optioned at $35 per acre at time of late money panic; railroad is projected through this farm, and is expected to be built soon. This farm is six miles from Oakland, and will be sold as a whole or divided. 250 acres known as the "Home Farm," which has all the improvements, can be bought for $5,250, and the balance 450 acres, which is covered with a fine young growth of timber suitable for mine props, etc., can be purchased for $2,250.

No. 3 — Town Property — $3,000

8-room house and one acre of ground in city of Oakland; plenty of excellent fruit; two barns, good well of water, good stone cellar, natural gas at the door. This is a great bargain for any one desiring town property; conveniently located, only four blocks from postoffice.

No. 4 — 53 Acres — $3,000

An excellent little farm, level and free from stones; four and one-half miles from Oakland; one-half mile from railroad station; 40 acres cleared and fenced; fine new bank barn, 36x42 feet; this land is underlaid with coal, and is a bargain at $3,000.

No. 5 — 2044 Acres — $28 per Acre

This is one of the most valuable tracts of timber land in this part of the country, 352 acres in fee and balance in timber rights only, with 20 years to remove the timber. A large portion of this tract is underlaid with valuable limestone. This is one of the best logging propositions to be found anywhere, the timber will all come down hill, and can be manufactured and loaded on cars for about $7.50 per thousand; a lumber charter and 24 mile railroad charter will go with the property. This timber fronts on the Western Maryland railroad for three miles, and will cut in the neighborhood of Nineteen Million feet of valuable lumber. There are several thousand acres of good timber directly behind this tract, which will have to come through it. This could be purchased as needed.

No. 6 — 50 Acres Timber Only — $1000

50 acres valuable Oak Timber, one and one-half miles south of Oakland.

No. 7 — 15 Room House — $6,500

7 acres of valuable land with this valuable home, barn, orchard, etc., located in desirable portion of Oakland.

No. 8 — 121 Acres — $3,000

Hill farm; good orchard, 50 acres cleared; no buildings, good coal range on the farm. Will sell the coal for $2,000, or the farm including all mineral rights for $3,000.

No. 9 — 209 Acres — $6,000

This is an excellent farm near the town of Accident, 100 acres cleared; good buildings, fine stone spring house; excellent trout fishing; sugar camp that will set 1200 vessels. The cleared portion of this farm lies practically level, and is a bargain at $6,000.

No. 10 — 12½ Acres — $900

This place is only one-half mile from business portion of Oakland; is all cleared, has a very good house, good well of water, excellent fruit stone cellar, and could with very little labor be made a very desirable home. The soil is productive, and well adapted for truck growing, fruit, etc. This is the greatest bargain for anyone wanting a cheap home convenient to Oakland. This place must be sold soon, and the price, $900, is the lowest figure that will buy it.

No. 11 — 20 Acres — $7,500

This valuable piece of land is improved with a fine two-story brick house, tenant house, barn, etc., and lies in the suburbs of Deer Park. The house alone would cost more to build than we are asking for this property. This little farm would make a great many desirable building lots that would have a ready sale. This would make an ideal summer home for anyone desiring a location on this mountain top. The land is all fertile and in a high state of cultivation; plenty of fruit and shade; natural gas at the door.

No. 12 — 47 Acres — $1,700

This tract lies in the suburbs of Deer Park, is only partly cleared, and would make a number of desirable building lots, or could be made an attractive and convenient farm; it is a bargain at $1,700.

No. 13 — Town Property — $1,300

Two good dwelling houses on a single lot in town of Deer Park; a snap at $1,300.

No. 14 — 47 Acres — $1,600

This tract is near Dobbin, W. Va., located on Mason road leading to Oakland. 5 room house, fair out buildings, 75 bearing apple trees, choice fruit; 25 acres cleared. Good limestone quarry, coalopen; one mile from school. Mineral rights reserved. Will sell for $1,600.

No. 15 — 100 Acres — $3,500

Situated near Loch Lynn, adjoining farm of Sampson Bittinger; 50 acres cleared; fair buildings; good orchard; land smooth and productive. $500 worth of timber on the place.

No. 16 — 25 Acres — $1500

This farm is four miles from Oakland on Broad Ford Run; 12 acres cleared; good 8 room house; some fruit and berries. Good barn and excellent water. For sale at $1,500.

No. 17 — 100 Acres — $4,500

Situated on the B. & O. Railroad, near the town of Hutton, in a high state of cultivation; 80 acres cleared; 8 room house; 125 bearing fruit trees. Uncleared portion has approximately 100,000 feet of saw timber. Farm is well watered and free from debt. 80 tons of hay cut on the farm this year. Can be bought if taken this Fall for $4,500.

No. 18 — 214 Acres — $1500

This tract is on Backbone mountain, about one mile from Altamont, and near the railroad. About 50 acres clear and under fence. Small house and out buildings. Best spring in the country. Analyzed and found to be purer than the water shipped from Truesdale Heights. Excellent location for sanitarium. Water from this spring alone would be worth thousands of dollars to anyone who would ship it to the city. Tract has 75,000 of saw timber and will cut 2000 ties. County road runs near the tract and private road through the place. Would make an ideal sheep or grazing farm and can be bought for $1,500.

No. 19 — 152½ Acres — $2,700

Situated on the Cranesville public road, 4 miles west of Oakland. Good buildings, good fences, 50 fruit trees in bearing; about 50 acres cleared. School one-fourth mile from the house. Farm is well watered; lays practically level. Soil of wooded portion very rich and easily cleared. This farm is worth $4,500, can be bought if taken this Fall, for $2,700.

No. 20 — 51 Acres — $4,000

Valuable farm of 51 acres known as "Morning Side," one mile south of Mt. Lake Park. Improved by good new 8 room house, finished in hardwood; has direct connection with the water works of Mt. Lake Park with a heavy pressure. Splendid bath, hot and cold water; cement cellar; 400 bearing fruit trees. Farm practically all cleared; lays smooth. 250 foot poultry house, stable, grainary, etc. This property if taken soon can be had for $4,000—house alone cost that money. Perpetual water rights go with the farm.

No. 21 — ½ Acres — $2,500

Good 8-room house; acre and one-half ground, Halfway between Oakland and Mt. Lake Park. Very desirable location. For sale at $2,500. House alone would cost $3,000 to build.

No. 22 — Bottling Works and Residence — $6,000

Steam Bottling Works. Good house and barn on a lot 225x200 feet. Excellent spring. For sale at $6,000.

No 23. — Town Lots

Corner lot on Sixth and Green street. Quarter acre ground; nice oak trees. One of the best building lots in town. For sale at $700. Corner lot on Seventh and Oak street at $550. Two lots on Oak street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, at $425 each, or $800 for the two.

No. 24 — City Property — $4,000

One of the most desirable homes in Oakland, located on Alder Street, known as the "Episcopal Rectory." This property is worth much more than I am asking, and is a decided bargain at $4,000.

No. 25 — City Property — $1,400

The large house and lot on Center street; convenient and desirable location. This property must be sold as soon as possible, and to close it out quick I will offer it for the next sixty days for $1,400.

No. 26 — City Property — $10,000

One of the best locations in the city for business block; is improved with a good property. Ideal location for fine hotel. Can be bought for $10,000. Owner is anxious to sell.



Exhibit of Farm Products in Front of Office of E. S. West, Oakland Md., Saturday, Oct. 2, 1909.

No. 27 — City Property — $3,000

Desirable location; 10 room house, hot water heat, bath, electric light, natural gas at the door; convenient to business portion of city; a bargain at $3,000.

No. 28 — Building Lot — $3,800

One of the most desirable building lots in business portion of Oakland; ideal location for hotel or apartment house, both of which are badly needed in this place. I am offering this property for $3,800.

No. 29 — 30 Acres — $900

This little farm is located on Northwestern Pike about nine miles south of Oakland. This little farm lays smooth, has an abundance of pure water; good soil, good portion of it cleared, and is improved with a very good farm house, stable, young orchard. Owner desires to buy a larger place and will sell for $900; $200 down and balance in yearly payments of $100.

No. 30 — 175 Acres — $4,000

This farm is located near Bittinger, and is one of the best in that locality. Farm is improved and lays well. Four tons of maple sugar was manufactured on the place last Spring. Owner is anxious to sell and is offering this property for $4,000.

No. 31 — 158 Acres — $3,000

An excellent farm, 80 acres cleared and well fenced. New farm, excellent soil; two orchards; farm is smooth; good improvements. Less than one-half mile from school and church; four and one-half miles from railroad station. If you are looking for a good farm of this kind, you cannot beat it for $3,000.

No. 32 — 65 Acres — $6,500

Beautiful tract of land, one-half mile out of Oakland; 40 acres cleared and under cultivation; beautiful building site by a never failing spring of pure water, which could be piped all through the home. Abundant water for all farm purposes. Ideal location for Summer home or sanitarium, and is cheap at $100 per acre.

No. 33 — 32 Acres — $2,200

This little farm is one mile from Oakland; ideal place for truck farm, fruit or poultry. Very good house, excellent spring; gas line passes by the house. Owner does not reside here, and will sell if taken soon for $2,200.

No. 34 — 33 Acres — $1,100

A very desirable little farm, good house and stable; about one-half the farm cleared and fenced; good soil; 30 bushels of buckwheat was grown per acre on this farm this year. I will sell this place for $1,100.

No. 35 — 118 Acres — $3,500

One-half mile from Deer Park; excellent soil; 50 acres cleared; 200 young apple trees; small farm house, and other out buildings; good springs; price $3,500.

No. 36 — 100 Acres — $1,100

100 acres of nice smooth land, unimproved, one mile north of Deer Park. Would make an excellent farm. Can be bought this Fall for $1,100.

No. 37 — Park Property — $2,000

Excellent 13 room house, conveniently located in Mt. Lake Park. This property is worth twice what I am asking for it, and is a great bargain at $2,000.

No. 38 — Suburban Property — $9,000

Fine large home, with eight acres of good land in north suburb of Oakland; a very desirable location; natural gas, bath, hot and cold water; price $9,000.

No. 39 — Suburban Property — $5,200

Good house, 11 rooms, nice shade, good water, a number of young fruit trees, plenty of ground, excellent view; will sell for $5,200.

No. 40 — Suburban Property — $3,700

Ten acres of ground, good six-room house, barn grainary, wagon shed, poultry houses, two wells, fine young orchard; worth $5,000 of any man's money; will sell for $3,700.

No. 41 — Suburban Property — $2,500

Good eight-room house, one and one-half acres of ground; house could not be built for $3,000; will sell for $2,500.

No. 42 — City Property — $1,600

Good new house of six rooms, and a nice lot in desirable part of Oakland. This house is equipped for burning natural gas. For sale at $1,600.

No. 43 — Suburban Property — $5,000

15 acres in suburbs of Oakland, improved with good seven-room house, barn, orchard, etc. For sale at $5,000, or for rent at $30 per month, furnished.

No. 44 — City Property — $1,750

Desirable eight-room house and good lot on Fifth street, between Alder and Center. A bargain at $1,750. Owner resides in another state and is very anxious to dispose of this property.

No. 45 — 1021 Acres — $20,500

This is a valuable tract of coal land and could be cut up into a number of good farms. This tract is known as "Chestnut Flat" or the "Schoolfield Tract," and lies near Crellin in the state of West Va. The coal alone on this tract would be worth more than the $20,500 asked for the property in fee.

No. 46 — 113 Acres — $5,800

This farm lies in Garrett county, four miles from Frostburg; one-half mile from school; 32 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation. It has been estimated that the uncleared portion will cut 30,000 mine props, 100,000 feet of Hemlock, 300,000 feet of White Oak, 150,000 feet of Red Oak, and 50,000 feet of Chestnut timber. There are 50 apple trees, sugar orchard of 1000 trees, good buildings, good spring water and a running stream through the farm. On fine road. Owner is in poor health and is very anxious to sell. Who will be the first to take advantage of this bargain at $5,800.

No. 47 — 63 Acres — $4,200

58 acres cleared; some timber on wooded portion. Six-room farm house, good barn 48x56 feet; good bearing orchard, excellent spring and spring house. Place is well watered; farm lies well, just rolling enough for a good drainage. Well worth the price asked $4,200.

No. 48 — Suburban Property — $1,800

A beautiful 50-acre lot in east suburbs of Oakland, very productive and almost level; a number of young fruit trees. This lot would make an ideal building site for a suburban home, and can be purchased for $1,800.

No. 49 — 105 Acres — $1,600

This farm is near Swanton, this county; has 75 acres cleared and fenced; five room farm house, stable, spring house and other necessary out buildings; excellent water, two good orchards, one in full bearing and others coming in bearing, choice apples, plums, grapes, etc. Most of this farm lies smooth and can all be cultivated; is a snap at $1,600.

No. 50 — City Property — $1,200

2½ acres nice level ground in city of Oakland, would make good building lots and would be ideal for trucking. This property lies two blocks from business portion of town, and I consider very cheap at $1,200.

No. 51 — 50 Acres — $650

This tract of land lies 3½ miles north of Deer Park; about 8 acres cleared. Two cheap farm houses on the property, a good garden, plenty of good water. This land is smooth and fertile. Would make a nice farm for some young man who would clear it out, and owing to its location would be very valuable. This farm is cheap at $650.

No. 52 — City Property — $1,500

Excellent 8-room house with basement, pantry, bath, and a good barn; is equipped with natural gas, has pure spring water piped through the house, sewer connections; is on a lot 70x160 feet. This property is nicely located near the head of Second street, and is cheap at $1,500. This property if not sold in the meantime, can be rented next summer season, furnished, at $50 per month.

No. 53 — Suburban Property — $1,000

5-Acre lot in east suburbs of Oakland, in high state of cultivation. Would make a beautiful building site; can be had for $1,000.

No. 54 — 50 Acres — $850

This little farm lies near McHenry, this county, on the proposed state road. Only a small portion of this farm is cleared, and is improved with a good 8-room house, stable, a few young fruit trees. Farm is well watered, has a good spring at the house. There is no marketable timber except ties and props. Will sell this farm if taken soon at $850.

No. 55 — 4½ Acres — $350

Will sell a half interest in 5½ acres, lying on the south side of the B. & O. railroad tracks, at junction of Wonderly county road at Mt. Lake Park, for $350.

No. 56 — 8 Acres — $4,000

8-Acre lot in east end of Oakland, improved with house, stable, etc. A valuable property for $4,000.

No. 57 — 11½ Acres — $1,200

This property is situated on the Crellin Road, one-half mile from Oakland; is improved with a small house, stable, orchard, etc. Would make a good truck or poultry farm, and is well worth what I am asking, $1,200.

No. 58 — City Property — $2,000

A splendid house and lot on Liberty street in Oakland, a bargain at $2,000.

No. 59 — City Property — $2,850

A good 14 room house and lot on Liberty street, in city of Oakland; conveniently located, $2,850.

No. 60 — City Property — $1,600

A good eight-room house, excellent location on Liberty street, in city of Oakland for sale at $1,600.

No. 61 — 90 Acres — $2,200

A splendid farm or 90 acres, eight-room house, stable, 40 fruit trees; 40 acres cleared; estimated 100,000 feet of Oak and White Pine saw timber on the place. This farm is located on the B. & O. railroad, three miles west of Oakland. A bargain at $2,200.

No. 62 — City Property — $300

A good building lot on High street in city of Oakland for sale at $300.

No. 63 — City Property — $3,000

An excellent 8-room house, 1½ acres of ground, good stone cellar, good out buildings; a lot of fine fruit trees in full bearing, excellent grapes. This property is a decided bargain at $3,000.

No. 64 — City Property — $1,250

A good small house and lot on north end of Third street; city water, sewer, and natural gas at the door. Will sell for $1,250.

No. 65 — City Property — $1,650

Good 6-room house and lot on Third street; city water, sewer, and natural gas at the house. This property can be purchased for $1,600.

No. 66 — 85 Acres — $1,300

A farm of 85 acres, located on Sang Run, this county; excellent soil, 4-room house, log stable; plenty of timber for farm purposes; young orchard just coming in to bearing. One mile from school. This farm is a bargain at $1,300.

No. 67 — City Property — $8,500

A good boarding house or summer hotel with 36 rooms, conveniently located. This house has an excellent reputation as a summer hotel or boarding house, and is filled with guests from the city every summer. Plenty of grounds and shade. This valuable property can be purchased for $8,500.

No. 68 — City Property — $1,500

8-room house and lot on Third street; nearly an acre of ground. For sale at $1,500.

No. 69 — City Property — $3,000

Modern 8-room house, good location, large lot, barn; located on Third street. This is an excellent property, cheap at $3,000.

No. 70 — 290 Acres — $1,200

A hill farm of 290 acres, 7 miles east of Swanton on north side B. & O. tracks; 25 acres cleared. An orchard, a number of excellent springs; 100,000 feet of saw timber. This farm is adapted to fruit raising and would make an excellent sheep farm. Just think of it, $1,200—only $4.00 an acre.

No. 71 — Town Property — $1,600

Good 11-room house, barn, etc., with one acre of ground, in center of the town of Deer Park, can be had for $1,600, on easy terms.

No. 72 — 57 Acres — $1,200

57 acres of good farming land near Sunnyside; about 4 acres of orchard. Will be sold on easy terms for $1,200.

No. 73 — City Property — $1,800

New 8-room house on Center street, desirable location, fine view, city water in the house, sewer and gas at the door. One of the best bargains in Oakland at $1,800. Owner is a young man who desires to "go West and grow up with the country."

No. 74 — 50 Acres — $2,800

Fine level farm, nearly all cleared and under cultivation; fine new bank barn. 4 miles west of Oakland; 10 minutes walk from Hutton station. Coal on the place. This farm is cheap at $2,800.

No. 75 — Suburban Property — $1,700

Excellent 5-acre lot, improved with good house, etc., one-half mile east of Oakland. A bargain at $1,700.

No. 76 — Town Property — $1,500

Two lots and good modern 7-room house with bath, hot and cold water, natural gas, good stable, garden, etc. Desirable location in Loch Lynn. This property is worth twice what I am asking for it. For sale at $1,500.

No. 77 — 100 Acres — $2,500

A good farm of 100 acres of smooth land, 3 miles south of Mt. Lake Park; 70 acres cleared and under fence, fair state of cultivation; 7-room house and other out buildings; fine spring at the house. Good orchard of 40 bearing apple trees. I am offering this farm for sale at $2,500.

No. 78 — 100 Acres — $3,500

Cleared and under fence; smooth land and free from stone; good 7-room house, very good barn and stable, orchard of 100 bearing apple trees, good spring at the house, farm is well watered. Harvested this year on the place 40 tons of hay, 200 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of buckwheat, limestone on the place. This farm is located one mile from good market and railroad town. A "snap" at $3,500.

No. 79 — 54½ Acres — $3,000

A splendid farm of 54½ acres, two and one-half miles southeast of McHenry, Md., on state road now being built. About 30 acres clear and in a good state of cultivation, balance young timber; good young bearing orchard, three springs, one extra good spring about 40 feet from the house, hydraulic ram forces the water into the kitchen. House 26x30, with cellar, 8 rooms, 3 wardrobes, porch and pantry. Barn 34x54, with basement for stock. House and barn have been built only a few years. Ice house, corn crib, chicken house and coal house; a nice grove; school house across the road from barn. Farm is nearly level, slopes gently toward the south with deep creek, one of the best trout streams in Western Maryland, flowing about 110 rods across south side of the farm; good location for trout lake. Mail passes the farm twice daily. Lime kilns and quarry one and one-half miles; 2 coal banks within one-half mile of the farm. Will sell for $3,000.

No. 80 — 26 Acres — $1,000

26 acres of good land in this county, three miles west of Frostburg, Md., on the National Pike; 8 acres in cultivation; good 4-room house and cellar, necessary out buildings; young orchard of 60 trees, plenty of good water; near church and school, and in a good community. Suitable location for a country store. Owner wishes to go to Colorado is very anxious to sell and will take $1,000 cash for this valuable property.

No. 81 — 2 Acres — $2,500

A good 6-room house, 2 acres of land in good state of cultivation, on west side of Mt. Lake Park; good out buildings and fine well of water. Will sell this property for $2,500.

No. 82 — Park Property — $2,600

A fine 10-room house with summer kitchen, laundry, etc., on a large lot in most desirable location of Mt. Lake Park. This property is worth $3,500, but the owner is very anxious to sell, and will take $2,600.

No. 83 — 320 Acres — $7,000

320 acres of land at Superior, Wisconsin; Superior and Duluth, the twin cities 'in the eye of the Northwest,' where the 'finger points of destiny' unerringly marks their incomparable situation, may one day eclipse in commerce any other point in the United States—bar none." There is going to be the biggest kind of a boom up there. Five new railroads building to Superior; second water power in America opened; the U. S. Steel Corporation is building a fifteen million dollar plant, etc. There is a fortune in this 320 acres. The man who can buy and hold this property for a few years will see East Superior extend clear out beyond these two quarter sections, which are now only four miles from the heart of Greater Superior. Write us and arrange to see it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII. — Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 21, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Cor. xi, 21, to xii, 10—Memory Verses, 24, 25—Golden Text, II Cor. xii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The topic of this lesson is "Paul's Story of His Life," and yet that seems to be more fully told in his testimony before Agrippa in chapter xxvi, or even in his address from the castle stairs in chapter xxii, or more concisely in Phil. iii, or more fully by putting these three records together. The verses assigned us for today's study are rather a resume of his sufferings, with special reference to his being stoned to death at Lystra and his marvelous experience at that time. With such a record as that in chapter xi, 23-28, who is there today who has anything that can begin to compare with it in the matter of suffering for Christ's sake? At the time of his conversion the Lord said to Ananias, "I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my sake" (Acts ix, 16), and this seems in our eyes as if He had filled the bill quite fully. Let us understand a little more fully the service of suffering as set forth in Rom. v, 3; Phil. i, 29; Col. i, 24; Rev. ii, 10, and elsewhere. It is made unmistakably plain that by the suffering of Christ in our stead, as our sin bearer, all who receive Him are made meet to be partakers of the inheritance, having in Him redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins (Col. i, 12-14).

There is, however, another phase of the suffering question in Heb. ii, 10, where it speaks of bringing us to His glory and of Him as the captain of our salvation being made perfect through sufferings. He is our high priest, who can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, for He was in all points tempted like as we are (Heb. iv, 15). Now, since by His atonement He has made us kings and priests unto God, having washed us from our sins in His own blood, and we are to reign with Him on the earth (Rev. i, 5, 6; v, 10), we must remember that to be fitted to reign with Him we must suffer with Him (II Tim. ii, 12), by His atonement made fit for his presence, but by our suffering with Him here as His redeemed ones made fit to fill the place in His kingdom which He is preparing for us while He prepares us for it; hence we have a little light on the great mystery of the believer's sufferings as seen everywhere in greater or less degree.

If by His grace we are patient under all our trials we are winning for ourselves a special crown—the crown of life (Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 20), which we shall have to cast at His feet in that day. And not only so, but the power of Christ is seen upon us to His glory, the patience under trial as it could not otherwise be seen. Paul therefore says, "Most gladly will I glory in my infirmities that the power of Christ may rest upon me" (xii, 9). This is something like Phil. i, 20, where he says, "Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death."

While Paul had unusual fellowship in suffering, he had also some unusual revelations. Not only was his conversion unique, but the various manifestations of the Lord to him afterward were very remarkable, as was also the revelation of "the mystery" of which he so often speaks. He tells us that, lest the abundance of the revelations should unduly exalt him, there was given him a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan, to buffet him. He tells us that he asked the Lord three times to deliver him from it, but the answer was, "My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness" (verse 9). I do not know how we can be quite sure as to what this thorn in the flesh was till Paul himself shall some day tell us if it is best for us to know. Some one has said that we are not told what it was in order that if any one has a thorn in the flesh he may find a bit of comfort in supposing that that was just what Paul had. This certainly is true—that if any believer has a physical infirmity and cannot get it removed by prayer or by the physician's skill then the answer to Paul must be accepted and the Lord trusted for grace to bear it meekly for His glory, for, while these words were said to Paul, they were written for us.

As to the special vision and revelation of our lesson, it seems to have been about the time that Paul was stoned to death at Lystra, and it is quite probable that while Paul's dead body was being dragged out of Lystra (Acts xiv, 19) he was in the third heaven, or paradise, which he here describes, and saw and heard things that he could not put into earthly language. We have no record of anything that Lazarus of Bethany said when he came back from the dead, probably because words could not utter it. The best thing I have ever read on these heavenly realities is "The Trance of Rev. William Tennent," once a minister at Freehold, N. J., who was dead for three days and afterward preached the gospel for many years. It is a little tract published by Miss M. E. Munson, 77 Bible House, New York. The foundation of all that is beautiful in this lesson is to be able to say, "I know a man in Christ" (xii, 2), for unless we are in Christ we are certainly lost, but being in Him all is well for time and eternity. Then to be able to say truly "Christ liveth in me" (Gal. ii, 20), as is the privilege of every true believer, insures the manifestation of His life in us.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

CO-OPERATION GROWS

Practical Work of the Grange Along This Line.

Some Facts and Figures Taken From Reports of Co-operative Enterprises In Several New England States. Money Saved to Members.

The New England Homestead remarks that the strong vehicle of co-operation is the grange. Maine and Vermont have many local granges with grange stores. There is a large amount of co-operative buying of grains, fertilizers, etc., in carload lots apart from these grange stores. The famous grange co-operative enterprise at Houlton, Me., has been before commented upon in these columns.

The last report available from this store covers the period of Dec. 10, 1908, to June 10, 1909, and figures are as follows: Flour sold, $10,023; sugar, $1,365; grass seed, $11,300. A summary of the work thus far this year shows a business of $164,974. The running expense for the same period has been $3,989.

Speaking about Connecticut conditions, State Master Hadley says that much is being done in the way of associated effort. About a year ago a Patrons' co-operative association was formed, and many dollars have been saved members.

Concerning the situation in Maine, State Master Stetson says: "In co-operative stores there are six that I know of which will do a business of $250,000 this year. It is probable that the stores of which I am not informed and the granges which buy in carload lots will amount to as much more."

Last year Massachusetts state grange formed a strong Patrons' co-operative association, which is a society incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with a capital stock of $25,000. Since Jan. 1 the association has made sales of 100 cars of grain, 15 cars of flour and 795 tons of fertilizing material, has paid for grain $58,000, for flour $18,000, for fertilizer $25,000, for various other products a total of several thousand dollars more. On this basis it is figured that $3,000 to $4,000 was saved members on fertilizers, $3,000 on flour and $4,000 on grain. Still further, it has been a saving to the farmers in general, inasmuch as the regular trade has cut profits and prices somewhat to meet the prices of the co-operative association.

Nowhere in the country is grange fire insurance developed more strongly or satisfactorily than in New England. The state granges of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut all have fire insurance companies. Aug. 1 of this year the Massachusetts state grange had outstanding insurance of more than $3,058,371. Commenting on this, E. D. Howe, secretary of the company, says, "Fully 95 per cent of this amount is on property of Patrons."

The surprising total of $20,000,000 in risks is what State Master Stetson reports from Maine. He says: "We have three fire insurance companies carrying risks approximating $20,000,000. The present year's assessment of the company doing the largest business in the state will be $1.50 per $1,000 of insurance. In addition to this work the Maine state grange built and takes care of a cottage at Goodwill Farm, which provides a home for fifteen homeless girls. At this time we are collecting money from the granges to establish a permanent scholarship fund for one pupil."

Of New Hampshire State Master Hadley writes: "Our state grange has not done a great deal in late years by way of co-operation only in fire and life insurance. Our fire insurance company has succeeded for eighteen years or more and is now carrying about $6,000,000 worth of fire risks. The rate is 1 per cent for three years."

The grange in Rhode Island is turning the co-operative wheel. State Master Marchant has the following to say: "While we have never attempted any co-operative stores in Rhode Island, our members have saved many dollars from the familiar trade card system. Co-operation in the purchase of fertilizers has not been as general as could be wished, but the granges located on the island of Rhode Island have for years had their fertilizers (approximated several hundred tons annually) mixed at the factory under direction of the granges. Thus came a saving of several dollars a ton as compared with the commercial price. Probably the greatest financial co-operative benefit has been derived from insurance. Our fire relief association started business in 1901, and the rate of premium charged has been about one-half that charged by stock companies on farm property. Our company is carrying more than $100,000 in risks, has paid all losses promptly and has a balance of $5,000 in the treasury."

The constitution of the national grange distinctly says that no grange can confer more than two degrees on the same candidate at the same meeting. It is not within any state master's power to set aside or modify the constitution. It is, however, perfectly proper for a grange to call as pecial session for the purpose of conferring degrees.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

The Union Pacific's New Head.

Judge Robert Scott Lovett, the new chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific railroad, has for several years been the right hand man of the late E. H. Harriman, whom he succeeds. In the Union Pacific this office is superior to that of president of the company. As vice president and general counsel of the road Judge Lovett, it is said, shared the confidence of his predecessor to a greater extent than any other man.

Judge Lovett's close connection with Mr. Harriman's policies really dates from 1906. He had been the head of the legal department of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for some time previously. Born on a



ROBERT S. LOVETT.

farm near Shepard, Tex., in the first year of the civil war, he became a railroad man before he was a lawyer. He began his railroad career as station agent of the Houston East and West Texas railroad in his native town, and it was while he was a forty dollar a month freight clerk for the road at Houston that he studied law.

When he was admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with former Representative Charles Stewart, but soon returned to the railroad field as local counsel of the road which had first employed him. He eventually became general counsel of the road and was soon afterward appointed assistant general counsel and then general counsel of the Texas and Pacific, remaining with the Gould road until he became a member of the firm representing the Southern Pacific.

One of the first results of his association with E. H. Harriman was his election to the presidency of the Houston, East and West Texas. He then became counsel for the Southern Pacific, with offices in Houston, and it was from there that E. H. Harriman brought him to New York.

Dr. Cook's Backer.

John R. Bradley, the man who financed Dr. Cook's polar expedition, is a wealthy New Yorker who devotes much of his time to the pursuit of big game in various quarters of the globe. In fact, it was a desire on his part to bag a few polar bears that resulted in the now famous expedition. In 1906 he suggested to Dr. Cook that the latter become his guest on an arctic trip to hunt big game. It was finally agreed that they start the following year, and in the spring of 1907 the



JOHN R. BRADLEY.

party was outfitted. While storing equipment it was suggested that the supply was ample for a dash to the pole. "Let's do it," said Cook. Mr. Bradley declined to take part in the venture, but told Dr. Cook that he would take him to the arctic in his vessel and turn over the equipment for a try for the pole.

Mr. Bradley is highly elated over the success of Dr. Cook. He is a native of Pennsylvania, stands six feet high and weighs about 200 pounds. His life in the open has kept him in athletic trim. With his strong constitution and store of energy he could doubtless have made the northward march with Dr. Cook without falling by the wayside. Mr. Bradley has written big game stories for the magazines and, it is said, is preparing a book on that subject.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, barries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Her Unbiased Opinion.

Caller—"Is the lady of the house in?" Waitress (who has been given notice)—"She's in, but she's no lady!"

Oakland Opera House
E. L. BECKWITH, Manager

Saturday, Nov. 20

A BIG PRODUCTION OF GREAT DRAMATIC WORTH

Miss Petticoats

Dramatized from the Popular Book of the same name.

Will be presented by a

STERLING COMPANY

Giving the BREATH of LIFE and REALITY to all the PATHOS and HUMOR of this MASTERLY PLAY.

Don't Miss
This Powerful Play
This Grand Production
This Carefully Selected Company
This Clever Mingling of Heart Throbs and Comedy Hits.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

BARGAIN SALE
— OF —
Pure Bred Hereford Cattle
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1st, 1909.

I will offer at public sale at my farm on New Creek Pike, five miles from Keyser, W. Va., and one-half mile from Reese's Tannery, W. Va., on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1st, 1909:

15 Head of Cattle; and unless previously sold, I will sell at the same time, 1 Bay Work Mare, five years old, and some Fat Sheep. These Cattle include all my pure bred Hereford Cows, Heifers, Calves and 2 Bulls. There is no finer cattle offered for sale in America than these. A half-sister of one of my cows sold for $3,700 when a heifer. This sale includes my Bull, five years old for which I paid $150 when a calf of seven months. All Hereford cattle are registered. There are no finer beef cattle in the world.

A credit of four months will be given on all sales. Purchaser will give note with good personal security. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for cash. Sale will begin promptly at 12:30 p. m. In case of storm sale will be held in barn.

HUNTLEY HOFFMAN, KEYSER, W. VA



MARKETING by TELEPHONE

YOUR FAITHFUL BELL TELEPHONE, always at your elbow, steadily increases in usefulness. It does a score of errands while a messenger is doing one. You come to accept telephone service as a matter of course, like the air you breathe or the water you drink.

Your Bell Telephone performs these daily services of neighborhood communication, and it does more—it is a unit in the universal system and enables you to reach any one any time within the range of the Long Distance Service.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

EVERY BELL TELEPHONE IS THE CENTRE OF THE SYSTEM

HOUSES
AND
Barn Lumber
FOR SALE

On the State Forest Reserve.

Sealed bids will be received by the State Forester, Baltimore, Maryland, up to November 20th, for the lumber in any or all of the following described buildings on the Skipnish Reserve, Toliver run, near the Oakland and Cranesville Road, 5 miles from Oakland and 1½ miles west of Swallow Falls. The buildings are all plainly numbered for inspection, on the front of each so that the bidder can designate by numbers. Lumber in good condition.

House No. 1—23x24 feet, two stories high; practically all white pine lumber; some wide clear boards, 4500 feet B. M. of 1-inch stuff, and 660 feet of ½-inch stuff.

House No. 2—19x12x10, white pine and hemlock, containing approximately 920 feet.

House No. 3—18x12 feet; 1260 feet of hemlock, chestnut, white pine.

House No. 4—30x30 feet; 1550 feet of white pine.

Barn No. 5—19x35 and 8 feet high; containing 2300 feet of hemlock, white pine and oak. Mostly wany-edged but sound.

Shed No. 6—10x13x7, containing 450 feet of hemlock, oak and white pine.

Terms cash on acceptance of bid and before property is removed. The State Forester reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address STATE FORESTER, Baltimore, Maryland.

J. M. Falkenstein, Forest Warden in charge, living one mile south of the buildings.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Order of Publication.

In the Matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, a Corporation.

No. 1624 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The aforegoing petition, affidavit and exhibits having been read and considered, it is thereupon this 20th day of October, A. D., 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting as a Court of Equity, ordered that all persons interested in the Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, be and they are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, on or before the 29th day of November, A. D., 1909, why said corporation should not be dissolved on the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1909, provided this order be published in THE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of November, A. D., 1909.

M. L. KEEDY.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., November 18, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, December 6, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1909. NUMBER 39

HURCH DISTRICT STEWARDS' MEETING.

Was Largely Attended By Representative Churchmen of Oakland District

The meeting of the stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church of the Oakland District, West Virginia Conference, was held in St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland Monday evening and Tuesday of this week, when every moment of the several services was interesting and brought out some new theme for thought and meditation and polished some rusting ideas into renewed action.

The services were opened Monday night by a sermon by Dr. A. B. Riker, pastor of First church, Moundsville, W. Va., who spoke eloquently and convincingly along evangelization lines, pointing out to the large number of ministers present their duty to themselves and to their churches, urging them to renewed efforts and higher aims. This service was followed by a social hour when old acquaintanceships were renewed and new ones made.

Tuesday morning the day's services opened with a sunrise prayer meeting at 6:30 o'clock, when quite a number were in attendance, followed at 9:30 by a devotional hour led by Rev. A. Mick, of Terra Alta.

Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, president of the West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, spoke on the college aims and what it has accomplished for the young men and young women of the Conference. At 10:30 Dr. Doney, in the absence of Rev. E. Weaver, delivered a sermon to an appreciative and highly interested audience.

In the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock the district stewards' conference was held when the salary of the District Superintendent was increased from $2021 to $2100.

Dr. Riker preached again Tuesday night. A polished man and brilliant scholar his address will leave a lasting impression upon those who were so fortunate to be present and those who failed to hear him missed a rare treat. Rev. Dr. Reed, the District Superintendent, deserves much credit for having secured Dr. Riker at these services which throughout were highly profitable and profitable.

Printing for India.

In The Republican Job Printing Department tomorrow the work of printing and binding five thousand copies of a memorial calendar for the Lee Bengali Mission of Calcutta, India, will be commenced. The calendar will be in the form of a sixteen page and cover booklet, 7½x10 inches and will contain seven full page half tone engravings of the Mission buildings and portraits of Indian women and men who are connected with the mission school. More than a half ton of the choicest book paper will enter into the composition of the book.

Subscribe for The Republican.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS DISTRICT MEETING

Fourth Gathering of Pythian Knights Will Be Held in Oakland.

The District Meetings of the Knights of Pythias of Allegany and Garrett counties has come to be an event in local Pythianism fondly looked forward to by the members of the fraternity and all others who have that spirit of fraternalism and good fellowship which is an essential in making such gatherings successful socially. This has been the history ever since the first meeting was held some years ago and the indications are that the gathering of Knights in Oakland tomorrow will eclipse all former efforts and will remain a bright page in the history of Pythianism for years to come.

The arrangements for the meeting are in the hands of a select committee of members of the Oakland and Friendsville lodges who have promulgated the program, neatly arranged on folding bristol cards containing the list of speakers to be heard at the banquet tomorrow evening at six o'clock when two hundred Knights and their ladies are expected. The toastmaster will be Mr. B. Frank Williams, of Frostburg, and the speakers have been selected from the Oakland, Cumberland, Frostburg, Lonaconing, Friendsville and Rowlesburg lodges.

An afternoon meeting will be held at one o'clock with Mr. A. T. Matthews as chairman, at which officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present and deliver addresses. At night a class of new members will be admitted to the Oakland lodge and the Knight Rank work will be conferred by Cumberland City Lodge No. 60.

THE DEATH RECORD.

BENJ. F. FRIEND.

Mr. Benjamin F. Friend, of Mountain Lake Park, died very suddenly last Thursday afternoon after a brief illness of appoplexy with which he was stricken about ten o'clock that morning while engaged in working near the residence of Capt. James A. Hayden. Mr. Friend was aged nearly sixty-five years and was a soldier of the Union during the war of the sixties. He was a member of the Baptist church and his funeral took place from that edifice at Loch Lynn Heights Saturday morning with the interment at the White cemetery. He leaves several children, among them being Mrs. W. O. Cleveland and Mrs. Morrel Jamison, of Oakland, and Mr. Willie Friend of Mountain Lake, besides his widow who was a daughter of the late Jonathan White, of Loch Lynn Heights.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO as usual will be in the market for large quantities of

Fat, Dry Picked Undrawn Turkeys

to be delivered not later than Monday, Nov. 22. Can also use some Full Dressed CHICKENS and DUCKS to be delivered not earlier than Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Buckwheat Mill Completed.

We will have our Buckwheat Mill ready for operation by Monday and solicit a trial from our former friends. This mill will be the best equiped in the county and will have a miller of 12 years experience to operate it.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

THE FIRE AT JENNINGS

Home of Mr Daniel Yommer Burned To the Ground.

Mr. Joseph Harris, the Jackson street merchant, returned last Thursday from Jennings, Garrett county, where he visited the members of the Yommer family, whose home was burned to the ground on Sunday night, November 7. A daughter of Mr. Harris' is married to Mr. William Yommer, a member of the family. From Mr. Harris the Star received the first authentic report of the fire.

The Yommer family had an early supper on the night of the fire and retired about 8 o'clock. Shortly after 9 o'clock the hired man, Clarence Beechy, was awakened by the sound of a fire crackling in the kitchen beneath the room where he was sleeping. He jumped from his bed and rushed to the door of the room, where he was met by a cloud of smoke. Going to the window he threw it open and jumped to the ground and proceeded to awaken the occupants of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Yommer, their son, Clarence, and three daughters, who occupied rooms on the second floor, rushed down stairs clad only in their night clothes. By this time the flames had made such progress that it was impossible for any of them to procure clothing before running from their rooms.

Upon reaching the lower floor, Clarence Yommer, aged about twenty years, closely followed by his mother, ran to the kitchen where the fire started, and threw open the door. As he did so, he was enveloped in a cloud of smoke and flame. Both mother and son were frightfully burned before they could find their way from the blazing building. Mrs. Yommer was burned about the face and head, while her son was frightfully burned all over his body. For several days after the fire, it was thought that Clarence would lose his eye sight, but at this wring he is making favorable progress.

Mr. Daniel Yommer, the only other member of the family to receive injuries, was painfully though not seriously burned about the head.

As soon as the family had made their escape from the building, they proceeded to walk to the home of Mr. Yommer's married son, Mr. William Yommer, about half-a-mile away. Clarence Yommer reached the home of his brother completely exhausted and with his under clothes burned to a crisp, hanging from him in shreds.

The Yommer home was burned to the ground and not an article of any description was saved. A small amount of insurance was carried on the property, but the amount in no way covers the loss.

Mr. Daniel Yommer is a well known and prosperous farmer of Jennings, where he has lived for over fifty years. He owns two farms and a saw-mill.—Lonaconing Stsr.

STOYER.

We have had the worst forest fires in the past few days that we have had for several years.

Mr. P. J. Melvin, the store manager, has been very busy the last week restocking his store.

Mr. Alva Paugh, of Deer Park, was visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. T. Steyer, last week.

Mrs. Jack Wilson spent Saturday in Oakland.

Messrs. W. H. Steyer and Charles Kidd were calling on friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Harvey, of Ryan's Glade, were calling on relatives here last Sunday.

Misses Nora, Nina, and Ruby Steyer and Mr. Leon Steyer were calling on Mrs. C. E. Hilleary Sunday.

Mrs. Emily Wilson has returned to her home in Cumberland.

Misses Jessie Thompson, Ethel Neville and Opal Shillingburg spent Sunday at W. T. Steyer's. That seems to be the leading place for the young people to have a good sociable time.

Some of our youug people have the western fever.

We are sorry to know that Misses Grace Riley and Ida Harvey will leave soon for New Mexico where they expect to take up a homestead. They will be missed by their many friends. We wish them much success.

The mines at this place will soon be ready to ship coal.

The hunters made good use of the snow by chasing rabbits.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, who has been sick for some time, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Maggie Sollars, of this place, is visiting friends at Mt. Storm, W. Va.

We hope the many readers of this paper will spend a happy Thanksgiving, thanking God for the many blessings they have received during the year.

NEW LUMBER OPERATIONS

Of The Croft Lumber Company, A Garrett County Corporation.

Alexander is a little town beautifully located on the left fork of the Buchanan river, about 25 miles south of Buckhannon, W. Va.

The Croft Lumber Company have recently erected a new band saw mill of about 75,000 feet capacity per day, and have built 20 new six-room houses

F. O. Glotfelty, of Oakland, and L. M. Shircliff, of Gorman, two of Garrett county's most successful contractors, have the contract of stocking the mill with logs. They have ten teams and forty men at work and are doing excellent work.

Under the skilled and able management of Jas. A. Dowler, the superintendent and manager, the mill is running at full blast every day and making an average cut of sixty thousand feet every day. They are shipping from six to eight car loads of excellent quality and well manufactured spruce and hemlock lumber each day. Mr. Dowler, who was a resident of Garrett county for a number of years, being manager of the Meadow Mountain Lumber Co. at Friendsville, where he met with much success and made a host of staunch friends among Garrett county woodsmen, who have followed him to his new location at Alexander.

The mill is located seventeen miles down the river from where the timber is located and the log train makes two trips a day and hauls from ten to twelve truck loads of logs.

Garfield Glotfelty, of McHenry, has the job of scaling the logs and managing the train. He is one of Garrett's bachelor boys.

The Croft Lumber Co. is composed of some of Maryland and Pennsylvania's richest lumbermen, who have met with much success in that business, and with such an able and practical man as Mr. Dowler to manage, success is sure to follow.

REPUBLICANS SPENT $50,000

National Committeeman W. P. Jackson Alone Contributed $13,000.

The reports of Chairman John B. Hanna, of the Republican State Central Committee, and Secretary and Treasurer James E. Godwin, of the Republican City Committee, both of which were placed on record Monday show that the Republicans, through these two committees, spent $50,429.47 in the recent campaign. Of course, this does not include the sums spent individually by candidates, committees and political agents. Mr. Hanna filed his report in the Circuit Court at Belair, while Mr. Godwin's report was filed in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

The report of Mr. Hanna shows that the Republicans in the State closed their campaign with a balance on hand of $708.41, while in the city the Republicans have a shortage of $6,096.20.

The largest individual contribution to the Republican campaign was made by Mr. William P. Jackson, of Wicomico county, the national committeeman from Maryland, who gave $7,000 to the State and $6,000 to the city, making a total of $13,000. This is regarded as the largest individual contribution received by the Republicans for a number of years and, the party leaders say, shows the wisdom of Collector William F. Stone in confering the honor of national committeeman upon Mr. Jackson. The father of Mr. Jackson, former Congressman William H. Jackson, who for a number of years was one of the most liberal contributors to the Republicans and who generally financed the campaign on the Eastern Shore especially when he was a candidate for Congress, gave $1,000 to Mr. Hanna.

Collector Stone gave $3,000 toward the State fight and $1,000 to the city committee. In addition Mr. Stone has also taken $2,388.35 of the indebtedness of the city committee, which makes his total contribution, if this indebtedness is not made good from other sources, $6,388.35.

Former United States Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte and Mr. Robert Garrett each gave $1,500 to Mr. Hanna.

From the State fund Chairman C. Edward Keller, of Allegany county, received $300, while Treasurer A. J. Oester, of Garrett, received $100.

Can Enjoy the Services.

A few days ago a telephone connecting Col. A. G. Sturgiss' home with the pulpit of St. Paul's M. E. church was installed by the official board of that congregation whereby Col. Sturgiss is permitted to enjoy the music, sermons and other services conducted therein while he is confined to his room with a stubborn attack of rheumatism with which he has been afflicted for a long time.

THEY STOLE OTHER THINGS THAN CHICKENS

House Full of Furniture Recovered at Tunnelton by Maryland Officer.

The three men, B. E. Conn, Walter McBratney and Frank Howard, whose arrest in connection with the wholesale thievery of poultry in Garrett county was mentioned in this paper last week, and who have since been guests of Sheriff Brown at the county's expense, will have something more serious to answer before the Circuit Court than that of robbing the hen and poultry houses of farmers all over the northern end of the county, provided there is no break in the chain of evidence now in possession of the State's officers, and there is likely not to be, as the State has a strong case against all three of the men and there is every probability that they will remain guests of the State for some time to come.

As soon as the news of the arrest of the three men became known through medium of THE REPUBLICAN owners and others took a look around their properties with the result that at Sang Run the summer home of John Boyle, a native of Pittsburg, whose property is under the care of Mr. J. Alvin Friend, was found to have been broken into and upon investigation it was ascertained that the contents of the building had been removed surreptitiously and by parties unknown. Mr. Friend, upon discovering this state of affairs investigated and connecting the dis appearance of the goods and chattels of Mr. Boyle with the appearance at Sang Run of Conn, McBratney and Howard, he was not long in coming to the conclusion that the whereabouts of the goods could be ascertained by getting into communicatisn with Sheriff Brown at Oakland. The Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Friend, went to Tunnelton Tuesday and securing a search warrant there the house rented by the trio and occupied by two women and a little girl of eight years, presumably the families of two of the men, was entered and the following goods, identified by Mr. and Mrs. Friend as the property of Mr. Boyle, was recovered and brought to Oakland by the Sheriff:

Ten pairs men's shoes, one large trunk, one telescope, five double blankets, one dozen sheets, one dozen pillow cases, six dozen towels, two iron beds, two pairs bed springs, three mattresses, a lot of dishes, one dozen silver napkin rings, a lot of silver spoons, knives and forks, one cracker jar, seventy-five phonograph records and one phonograph horn, two baskets, a quantity of men's and women's wearing apparel, several hats, comfort, one dozen bed spreads, twelve napkins, a lot of cooking utensils, preserves, meat saw, two brooms, one table oilcloth, three rugs, eight pillows, twelve chair cushions, three pictures, one umbrella, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The men were being accorded a preliminary hearing by Justice West on the charge of having stolen chickens, turkeys, etc., when the information charging them with having robbed the Boyle property was lodged against them by Mr. Friend. In the face of the latter information and no doubt appreciating the fact that they were in for it, the men waived a further hearing and the cases against them were sent to the grand jury for investigation and the suspects returned to jail.

Fine New Postal Cards.

Designs for the new postal cards to be issued by the Government have been approved by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The cards will be furnished by the Government Printing Office, in accordance with a contract effective on January 1.

On the ordinary card the head of the late President McKinley will appear, as now, but a much better likeness of him has been selected. On the new small card, intended for index purposes and for social correspondence, a likeness of President Lincoln will appear. The two-cent international card will bear a portrait of General Grant.

A novel and pleasing innovation has been made for the double or reply, postal card. On the first half will appear a portrait of George Washington, while the stamp on the second, or reply half will be a likeness of Martha Washington.

The borders of the stamps will be diversified in design, On all the cards the words "Postal Card," required by the Universal Postal Union Convention, will appear on the borders of the stamp and not, as now, a separate inscripton. The paper to be used is the best for the purpose yet manufactured.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

WEST VIRGINIAN WILL START A RANCH OF MILK TREES

Has Remarkable Plant on Exhibition Now in Huntington.

According to the Huntington Advertiser, a Cabell county man intends to revolutionize the dairy industry of that county. He proposes to furnish his patrons with cowless milk, and there will not be a single cow in his herd, if it can be called a herd. His product will be purely vegetable, but he will probably have to consult the pure food law before he sells it as milk, that is, as milk as it is commonly understood. Instead of herds of cattle, the gentle bossie will be absent. In her place, his dairy will consist of an orchard of trees, and milking will be the simple process of making an incision in the bark of the tree and catching the precious fluid in pails. The product is pure vegetable milk, rich and nutritious and a valuable food product, but there is some question as to its butter-making capabilities. At any rate, there is no danger of the existing dairies going out of business all at once, or even soon. The Advertiser says:

"There stands in the lobby of the Huntington theatre one of the most remarkable specimens of the world's flora ever discovered. The scientific name of this plant would be understood by so few that it is omitted here, and the less technical term of milk or cow tree is substitued. The tree has an abundance of milky juice, and is allied to the fig tree. When the trunk is incised a rich, milky, nutritious fluid, in appearance and quality like cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food product to the natives where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about one foot long and three or four inches broad. The milk of which resembles cream in consistency, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. The specimen now on exhibition is about eight feet in height and the main bole is two inches in diameter. Beginning at a height of one foot from the root, a myriad of sponge-like branches strike out in every direction. In spite of the number and size of these offshoots, the tree maintains its size until near the top, where an umbrella-like canopy of branches spreads above.

"The specimen now on exhibition is potted, but the tree is quite capable of surviving in the open The milk tree is aptly named. By making an incision in one of the branches a steady flow of rich, thick milk breaks forth, the sack-like bark seeming to be stuffed almost to the bursting point with the milky fluid.

"This much for description of the plant itself.

"Mr. Gainer, manager of the theater, is the owner of the plant. It has been demonstrated that the main branches, if clipped close to the body of the tree, will live, if planted in moist earth, take root and grow with remarkable rapidity. It is said that a full grown tree, if properly cared for, will produce four quarts of rich milk a day. This product is palatable, and a chemical analysis shows it to be entirely wholesome.

"Mr. Gainer recently purchased a number of lots and it is said by some of his closest friends that he intends to establish a milk ranch, upon which he will grow the milk tree and market its product. Mr. Gainer owns two lots 30x200 feet. It is estimated that this space will accommodate 2,000 milk trees of average size. With this number of trees showing a production of four quarts daily the total output of the ranch would approximate 2,000 gallons per day.

"The butter making qualities of the fluid have not yet been tested. One milk tree requires as much water as the average cow, but one of the peculiar qualities of its product is that it absolutely refuses to coalesce with water. The instant water is poured into the fluid a sort of rubber shield forms on the surface, leaving the water standing clear above."

Fire Destroyed Hay.

Fire on last Saturday destroyed three large stacks of hay on the farm of Mrs. Jennie Kimmell, near Deep Creek bridge, and also a number of fence posts. The building on the farm was also broken into and other depredations committed. Mrs. Kimmell offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty party or parties.

Mr. Roy H. Hamill, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Hamill, of Oakland, until the close down of the mines was superintendent of the Upper Potomac Mining Company at Upper Potomac, has secured a position as traveling representative with the Hutchinson Bros. Company at Fairmont, where he will make his future home.

THE COMING OUT OF MAGGIE.

How a Whilom Wallflower Blossomed Into a Belle.

By O. HENRY.

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Every Saturday night the Clover Leaf Social club gave a hop in the hall of the Give and Take Athletic association on the east side. In order to attend one of these dances you must be a member of the Give and Take, or if you belong to the division that starts off with the right foot in waltzing you must work in Rhinegold's paper box factory. Still, any Clover Leaf was privileged to escort or be escorted by an outsider to a single dance. But mostly each Give and Take brought the paper box girl that he affected, and few strangers could boast of having shaken a foot at the regular hops.

Maggie Toole on account of her dull eyes, broad mouth and left handed style of foot work in the twostep went to the dances with Anna McCarty and her fellow. Anna and Maggie worked side by side in the factory and were the greatest chums ever. So Anna always made Jimmy Burns take her by Maggie's house every Saturday night so that her friend could go to the dance with them.



ACROSS THE FLOOR MAGGIE SAILED.

The Give and Take Athletic association lived up to its name. The hall of the association in Orchard street was fitted out with muscle making inventions. With the fibers thus builded up, the members were wont to engage the police and rival social and athletic organizations in joyous combat. Between these more serious occupations the Saturday night hops with the paper box factory girls came as a refining influence and as an efficient screen, for sometimes the tip went around, and if you were among the elect that tiptoed up the dark back stairway you might see as neat and satisfying a little welterweight affair to a finish as ever happened inside the ropes.

On Saturdays Rhinegold's paper box factory closed at 3 p. m. On one such afternoon Anna and Maggie walked homeward together. At Maggie's door Anna said, as usual, "Be ready at 7 sharp, Mag, and Jimmy and me 'll come by for you."

But what was this? Instead of the customary humble and grateful thanks from the nonescorted one there were to be perceived a high poised head, a prideful dimpling at the corners of a broad mouth and almost a sparkle in the dull brown eye.

"Thanks, Anna," said Maggie, "but you and Jimmy needn't bother tonight. I've a gentleman friend that's comin' around to escort me to the hop."

The comely Anna pounced upon her friend, shook her, chided and besought her. Maggie Toole catch a fellow—plain, dear, loyal, unattractive Maggie, so sweet as a chum, so unsought for a twostep or a moonlit bench in the little park! How was it? When did it happen? Who was it?

"You'll see tonight," said Maggie, flushed with the wine of the first grapes she had gathered in Cupid's vineyard. "He's swell all right. He's two inches taller than Jimmy and an up to date dresser."

Anna and Jimmy were among the first Clover Leafs to arrive that evening. Anna's eyes were brightly fixed upon the door of the hall to catch the first glimpse of her friend's "catch."

At 8:30 Miss Toole swept into the hall with her escort. Quickly her triumphant eye discovered her chum under the wing of her faithful Jimmy.

"Oh, gee," cried Anna. "Mag ain't made a hit—oh, no! Swell fellow? Well, I guess! Style? Look at 'um."

"Go as far as you like," said Jimmy, with sandpaper in his voice. "Cop him out if you want him. These new guys always win out with the push. Don't mind me. He don't squeeze all the lines, I guess. Huh."

"Shut up, Jimmy. You know what I mean. I'm glad for Mag. First fellow she ever had. Oh, here they come."

Across the floor Maggie sailed like a coquettish yacht convoyed by a stately cruiser. And truly her companion justified the encomiums of the faithful chum. He stood two inches taller than the average Give and Take athlete; his dark hair curled; his eyes and his teeth flashed whenever he bestowed his frequent smiles. The young men of the Clover Leaf club pinned not their faith to the graces of person as much as they did to its prowess, its achievements in hand to hand conflicts and its preservation from the legal duress that constantly menaced it. They viewed, then, the genuflexions and alluring poses of this visitor with their chins at a new angle.

"A friend of mine, Mr. Terry O'Sullivan," was Maggie's formula of introduction. She led him around the room, presenting him to each new arriving Clover Leaf. Almost was she pretty now, with the unique luminosity in her eyes that comes to a girl with her first suitor and a kitten with its first mouse.

"Maggie Toole's got a fellow at last," was the word that went around among the paper box girls. "Pipe Mag's floorwalker!" Thus the Give and Takes expressed their indifferent contempt.

Usually at the weekly hops Maggie kept a spot on the wall warm with her back. She felt and showed so much gratitude whenever a self sacrificing partner invited her to a dance that his pleasure was cheapened and diminished.

But tonight the pumpkin had turned to a coach and six. Terry O'Sullivan was a victorious Prince Charming, and Maggie Toole winged her first butterfly flight.

The girls besieged her for introductions to her fellow. The Clover Leaf young men, after two years of blindness, suddenly perceived charms in Miss Toole. They flexed their compelling muscles before her and bespoke her for a dance.

Thus she scored, but to Terry O'Sullivan the honors of the evening fell thick and fast. He shook his curls, he smiled and went easily through the seven motions for acquiring grace in your own room before an open window ten minutes each day. He danced like a faun, he introduced manner and style and atmosphere, his words came trippingly upon his tongue, and—he waltzed twice in succession with the paper box girl that Dempsey Donovan brought.

Dempsey was the leader of the association. He wore a dress suit and could chin the bar twice with one hand. He was one of "Big Mike" O'Sullivan's lieutenants and was never troubled by trouble. No cop dared to arrest him. Whenever he broke a pusheart man's head or shot a member of the Heinrich B. Sweeney Outing and Literary association in the kneecap an officer would drop around and say:

"The cap'n 'd like to see ye a few minutes round to the office whin ye have time, Dempsey, me boy."

But there would be snudry gentlemen there with large gold fob chains and black cigars, and somebody would tell a funny story, and then Dempsey would go back and work half an hour with the six pound dumbbells. So doing a tight rope act on a wire stretched across Niagara was a safe terpsichorean performance compared with waltzing twice with Dempsey Donovan's paper box girl. At 10 o'clock the jolly round face of "Big Mike" O'Sullivan shone at the door for five minutes upon the scene. He always looked in for five minutes, smiled at the girls and handed out perfectos to the boys.

Dempsey Donovan was at his elbow instantly, talking rapidly. "Big Mike" looked carefully at the dancers, smiled, shook his head and departed.

The music stopped. The dancers scattered to the chairs along the walls. Terry O'Sullivan, with his entrancing bow, relinquished a pretty girl in blue to her partner and started back to find Maggie. Dempsey intercepted him in the middle of the floor.

Some fine instinct that Rome must have bequeathed to us caused nearly every one to turn and look at them. There was a subtle feeling that two gladiators had met in the arena. Two or three Give and Takes with tight coat sleeves drew nearer.

"One moment, Mr. O'Sullivan," said Dempsey. "I hope you're enjoying yourself. Where did you say you lived?"

The two gladiators were well matched. Dempsey had perhaps ten pounds of weight to give away. The O'Sullivan had breadth with quickness. Dempsey had a glacial eye, a dominating slit of a mouth, an indestructible jaw, a complexion like a belle's and the coolness of a champion. The visitor showed more fire in his contempt and less control over his conspicuous sneer. They were enemies by the law written when the rocks were molten. They were each too splendid, too mighty, too incomparable, to divide pre-eminence. One only must survive.

"I live on Grand," said O'Sullivan insolently, "and no trouble to find me at home. Where do you live?"

Dempsey ignored the question.

"You say your name's O'Sullivan," he went on. "Well, 'Big Mike' says he never saw you before."

"Lots of things he never saw," said the favorite of the hop.

"As a rule," went on Dempsey, huskily sweet, "O'Sullivans in this district know one another. You escorted one of our lady members here, and we want a chance to make good. If you've got a family tree let's see a few historical O'Sullivan buds come out on it. Or do you want us to dig it out of you by the roots?"

"Suppose you mind your own business," suggested O'Sullivan blandly.

Dempsey's eye brightened. He held up an inspired forefinger as though a brilliant idea had struck him.

"I've got it now," he said cordially. "It was just a little mistake. You ain't no O'Sullivan. You are a ring tailed monkey. Excuse us for not recognizing you at first."

O'Sullivan's eye flashed. He made a quick movement, but Andy Geoghan was ready and caught his arm.

Dempsey nodded at Andy and William McMahan, the secretary of the club, and walked rapidly toward a door at the rear of the hall. Two other members of the Give and Take association swiftly joined the little group. Terry O'Sullivan was now in the hands of the board of rules and social referees. They spoke to him briefly and softly and conducted him out through the same door at the rear.

This movement on the part of the Clover Leaf members requires a word of elucidation. Back of the association hall was a smaller room rented by the club. In this room personal difficulties that arose on the ballroom floor were settled, man to man, with the weapons of nature, under the supervision of the board. No lady could say that she had witnessed a fight at a Clover Leaf hop in several years. Its gentlemen members guaranteed that.

So easily and smoothly had Dempsey and the board done their preliminary work that many in the hall had not noticed the checking of the fascinating O'Sullivan's social triumph. Among these was Maggie. She looked about for her escort.

"Smoke up?" said Rose Cassidy. "Wasn't you on? Demps Donovan picked a scrap with your Lizzie boy, and they've waltzed out to the slaughter room with him. How's my hair look done up this way, Mag?"

Maggie laid a hand on the bosom of her cheesecloth waist.

"Gone to fight with Dempsey?" she said breathlessly. "They've got to be stopped. Dempsey Donovan can't fight him. Why, he'll—he'll kill him!"

"Ah, what do you care?" said Rosa. "Don't some of 'em fight every hop?"

But Maggie was off, darting her zigzag way through the maze of dancers. She burst through the rear door into the dark hall and then threw her solid shoulder against the door of the room of single combat. It gave way, and in the instant that she entered her eye caught the scene—the board standing about with open watches; Dempsey Donovan in his shirt sleeves dancing, light footed, with the wary grace of the modern pugilist within easy reach of his adversary; Terry O'Sullivan standing with arms folded and a murderous look in his dark eyes. And without slacking the speed of her entrance she leaped forward with a scream—leaped in time to catch and hang upon the arm of O'Sullivan that was suddenly uplifted and to whisk from it the long, bright stiletto that he had drawn from his bosom.

The knife fell and rang upon the floor. Cold steel drawn in the rooms of the Give and Take association! Such a thing had never happened before. Every one stood motionless for a minute. Andy Geoghan kicked the stiletto with the toe of his shoe curiously, like an antiquarian who has come upon some ancient weapon unknown to his learning.

And then O'Sullivan hissed something unintelligible between his teeth. Dempsey and the board exchanged looks. And then Dempsey looked at O'Sullivan without anger, as one looks at a stray dog, and nodded his head in the direction of the door.

"The back stairs, Giuseppi," he said briefly. "Somebody 'll pitch your hat down after you."

Maggie walked up to Dempsey Donovan. There was a brilliant spot of red in her cheeks, down which slow tears were running. But she looked him bravely in the eye.

"I knew it, Dempsey," she said as her eyes grew dull even in their tears.



THE KNIFE FELL AND RANG UPON THE FLOOR.

"I knew he was a guinea. His name's Tony Spinelli. I hurried in when they told me you and him was scrappin'. Them guineas always carries knives. But you don't understand, Dempsey. I never had a fellow in my life. I got tired of comin' with Anna and Jimmy every night, so I fixed it with him to call himself O'Sullivan and brought him along. I knew there'd be nothin doin' for him if he came as a dago. I guess I'll resign from the club now."

Dempsey turned to Andy Geoghan.

"Chuck that cheese slicer out of the window," he said, "and tell 'em inside that Mr. O'Sullivan has had a telephone message to go down to Tammany Hall."

And then he turned back to Maggie.

"Say, Mag," he said, "I'll see you home. And how about next Saturday night? Will you come to the hop with me if I call around for you?"

It was remarkable how quickly Maggie's eyes could change from dull to a shining brown.

"With you, Dempsey?" she stammered. "Say, will a duck swim?"

DISFIGURING SCARS.

How to Prevent Them After Being Burned or Wounded.

Scars are mainly the result of careless treatment, and once formed there are no instructions to be given to the amateur for their removal. A good surgeon will be able at least to restore a moderate amount of sightliness, even though he cannot wholly eradicate the scar. But when a wound has been received, if it is likely to leave a scar and one cannot strictly adhere to all given rules and advice, it should at once be put under the care of a skillful surgeon. If he is all that is desired, there will be scarcely a mark to tell of the accident unless the wound is unusually deep. Care must be taken not to draw the edges of the surrounding tissues out of shape. When the wound is dressed it positively must be bathed and the raw and bleeding edges should be cleansed from all particles of dust and dirt or any foreign matter, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

The reason that oily and creamy remedies are used is that any application that is of a greasy nature soothes the surrounding tender cuticle. Masks and bandages exclude the air and protect the wound from drying too quickly. If this should happen, it may be noticed that the skin becomes dry and shriveled, surely resulting in a scar, however small. If the skin is kept soft and elastic it stands to reason that these disfiguring contractions will to a certain extent lose something of their tension and in that way become less noticeable. Even after the wound has apparently healed and all bandages may be removed a soothing lotion should be used quite frequently, about three or four times daily, and plentifully at night, especially if the unfortunate one has received burns upon the face, arms or hands, because upon the exposed parts of the body the scar would be more noticeable and unsightly.

A lotion which is very soothing and may be used for such purpose is composed of four ounces of filtered rainwater or rosewater and one dram of rectified spirits, one dram of tannin and two drams of glycerin. Agitate thoroughly and apply. One will be thoroughly rewarded for patience and persistence in using these applications, especially after a severe burn, as then the tissues will have been deprived of their fatty substance by the extreme heat and will need nourishment.

How to Slip Rubber Plants.

When a rubber plant has grown too large to be convenient it can be slipped and the slips planted, and they should then grow into fine, healthy plants. Some persons use earth for the slipping process, but a famous florist says that for those who live in a city or town the sponge method is better. A large sponge of the very cheapest quality can be bought and cut into small pieces, or the bits of sponge one can get as cheap as 5 and 10 cents will do equally well. Next one must get young, healthy shoots and up near the tip of the tree make an incision in the stalk, not cutting it the whole way through. The rind or skin should be intact. Then the sponge should be wet and tied over the incision. This must be kept moist constantly. In a short time little hairlike roots will be thrown out of the sponge, and when these look fairly strong the branch should be severed below the sponge and the new plant potted, sponge and all. A shady place at first and afterward a sunny one will best suit the young plants.

How to Keep Silverware Bright.

Here is a good homemade liquid for keeping silver clean. It is a great help to every one who has tried it:

Make a strong alum water and skim off all the particles that will not dissolve. To this add shavings of pure white soap. Let them dissolve and bottle it. After the silver has been cleaned with whitening or any other soap or liquid that comes for that purpose rub each piece with a clean bit of cheesecloth soaked with this alum water. It adds luster and keeps the silver clean for quite some time. If it is found that any silver spoon or cup has been stained by medicine or egg, dip a cloth in sulphuric acid, rub the stained part until it disappears, then wash the piece in soap and water.

How to Soothe Tired Feet.

People who must stand at their work all day should wear very comfortable shoes with broad soles, well fitting arches, and proper heels. This is the only possible way of being comfortable under the circumstances. It is well also to wear high shoes, buttoned or laced closely around the ankles, which are apt to swell from the long strain of standing. The feet should be given a hot bath every night, as well as a morning bath, when they should be scrubbed with a stiff brush. A soothing bath for tired feet is warm water with a little baking soda or borax dissolved in it. A vigorous rub with alcohol is also good. Another soothing application is to rub the feet with a piece of lemon.

How to Fasten Hair Bows.

Little girls often have their hair "bobbed," and the mothers or nurses who must tie on the large bows are often perplexed as to how to fasten these large ribbons to the small wisp of hair. Here is a very good arrangement which overcomes the difficulty and at the same time preserves the ornamental bow without necessitating retying it each day. Make the large bow and sew a strip of stout baby ribbon of the same color underneath. Wind the narrow ribbon around the hair several times, tie in a tight bowknot and it will hold nicely.

CHICAGO'S FIREBOATS.

Water Guns That Discharge Nine Thousand Gallons a Minute.

The two new Chicago fireboats are 120 feet long and of thirty-six foot beam, and their fire fighting battery as well as the means resorted to by which they can anchor solidly anywhere in the river instead of having to light a fire alongside a dock is as revolutionary and interesting as the power plant. The main water battery consists of two great "water guns" that can be swung in any direction or at any angle upon their standards. These standards are mounted on a platform just over the positions of the pumps, each great nozzle taking the entire force of 4,500 gallons of water per minute from the pump under it when desired, or should the necessity require it one nozzle, by inserting a slightly larger head, can take the combined 9,000 gallons per minute of both pumps and throw it in one huge, shattering stream.

Each nozzle, with a two inch opening and each receiving the full force of the pump under it, can throw a powerful stream fully 500 feet, while one of them, with a three and one-half inch opening and receiving the water from both pumps, can throw a stream nearly twice the size about the same distance, perhaps a little farther. In addition to these justly named water guns, the fire fighting battery consists of sixteen connections for hose; but, of course, the larger the number of lines of hose used the less is the force of the streams from the water guns. It would, however, be impossible to use the water guns on many fires, as their force would soon batter down the walls of an ordinary brick building if the fighting were at close range; also should the necessity require lines of hose could be run from those connections to supply fire engines at a fire several blocks away from the river. In fact, the boats could be used from several points in the river or from the lake front to fight any fire in Chicago's business district.—Popular Mechanics.

Telephone and Phonograph.

Some time ago a magnetic phonograph was invented which its designer hoped to use in connection with the telephone to receive and record messages in the absence of the owner of the phone. The objection to this system was that a person calling up a number and receiving no response was not inclined to deliver his message to something so intangible as an unresponsive and apparently inanimate machine at the other end of the wire. A new improvement is reported along this line, in which a phonograph is provided to answer calls of telephones when the person called is out. The person before leaving will deliver a message to the phonograph stating when he will return, where he is going or where he may be called, and this the phonograph will automatically repeat twice to each call. This it will do, no matter how many calls there may be.—London Standard.

Street Noises.

When the first international congress for the suppression of street noises is called to order in Berlin in June, 1910, there will be representatives, according to a statement made by Mr. Bordengreen of the Society For the Betterment of London, from the United States, England, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark. "By that time," says one of the New York society, "the objects of the organization will have become better known and we will have outlived the ridicule with which the noise fighters are now looked upon." At the London conference, where the question as to where to hold the first congress was determined, it was also agreed that the second meeting of the kind be held in New York in 1912 under the direction of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice.—New York Tribune.

Her Telephone Nurse.

"I wasn't sick enough to need a nurse," said the woman who lives alone, "yet I was in something of a predicament. The doctor had prescribed a medicine which he wanted me to take four times in the night. I said I was afraid I should not wake up at the proper time.

"'Oh, I'll fix that for you all right,' said he. 'I will instruct the telephone company to call you at 10, 12, 2 and 4 o'clock and to keep on ringing till you answer. It is very simple.'

"Apparently it was. He gave his instructions. The girl called me at the specified hours. I took my medicine, and so a new use for the telephone was born."—New York Sun.

Makas' Idea of Hospitality.

The commander of a punitive force in the Kameruns sent to chastise some recalcitrant natives has just made his report to the German government. The tribe giving trouble is known as the Makas, and they delight in cannibalism. The chiefs, according to the report, fatten slaves to eat them. Captain Dominik says that it is the custom of the country, should visitors arrive unexpectedly, to bring in one of the slaves and kill him as we should a fowl for the entertainment and welcome of the guest.—London Globe.

G. A. R. In Foreign Lands.

The first Grand Army post in Europe has lately been organized at Oldham, in Lancashire, England, where twenty former Union soldiers reside. Although it is the first European post, it is not the first outside the limits of the United States, as there are already four in Canada, one in Peru and one in Honolulu. There are, according to the United States pension commissioner, about 5,000 pensioners residing in foreign countries.—St. John (N. B.) Globe.

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Fall Clothing

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Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of bottom and five acres of this in mead Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Perciva Lantz, Alaska, W. Va. 7-

CAN PHONE FROM THE TRAIN

New Device Successfully Tested On The Erie.

If, when on a railroad trip it should dawn upon you, after the train had started, that you had forgotten something or neglected to receive an important commission, instead of fuming until the train stopped at a station, whence you could telegraph and then remain fuming until you received an answer, you could telephone from the train and have all the annoyance over in a jiffy, you would probably be grateful, wouldn't you?

Yet this will be made possible with the perfection and installation on the railroads of a device invented by Frederick Larcoix, an electrical engineer, which was tested in the presence of a large number of railway officials and engineering experts on the Erie railroad yesterday. By the use of Mr. Lacroic's invention telephoning from a moving train is already a fact.

James Harriman, one of the passengers on the special train on which the tests were made, telephoned to a broker's office and asked for the market quotations on Erie Copper and other securities, and they were given to him. Others tested the device calling their homes or offices, distant 10 to 15 miles. The words of the persons at each end of the line were audible to each other, the rumbling of the train making little difference.

Mr. Lacroic's invention not only permits telephoning, but also acts as a safety device to prevent head-on or rear-end collisions, or the running of a train into an open switch or broken rail, and it was this feature of the invention in which Mr. Lacroix and the railway officials were most interested.

Office Femininity.

"Women may flaunt their independence as much as they like," said the observant man, "but they seldom lose their femininity. If you take a look at those stenographers and typewriters who nestle about in every downtown office, you will find them between business hours at work on some little thing they would have done if they had been at home, a piece of embroidery, a doily, hemstitching a handkercheif, or embroidering a centerpiece or something. The top drawer of their desk is always full of feminine things, needles, thread and scissors. In fact, there are very few of them that I have seen who don't make their part of the office, in spite of their work, as much like home as as possible. —New York Times.

How He Saved the Circus.

Willis Cobb, the circus man, told this story:

Years ago he was traveling through the south with a wagon tent show and the press agent among other glowing accounts of "what's coming," announced a "herd of 20 camels from the sandy desert of Arabia."

When the show reached town, instead of 20, there was but one sickly camel. Some of the country newspapers paid no attention to this slight discrepancy, but when Cobb entered the office of a Georgia country editor he was mad enough to fight.

"I saw your parade, sah," he said, "and you have lied to our people. I've a good mind to roast you. Where are your 20 camels you made my paper say you've got in your show?"

"I'll tell you now it was," explained Cobb. "When we passed the swamp on the way here it was full of alligators, and without the slightest warning they leaped upon the bank and devoured all but one of the camels. We put put up a brave fight, but it was no use."

The editor gazed at Willis a couple of minutes and then said: "You're a good one. You ought to be a Georgia editor. Come out to my house to dinner today. I want to introduce my wife to the biggest liar on earth. She will be glad to meet you."

MR. ROOT GAVE HIS WIFE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Mrs. Root Tried To Obey Them But He Was Derelict.

When Mrs. Minnie Root, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was married she promised to "love, honor and obey" her husband, Frank. But that was not enough for him. He laid down ten commandments for her government as a wife. She vows she has tried to obey them. But she declares, too, that he has broken all the commandments that should rule the conduct of a truly good husband. Four of his ten commandments were read during the trial of her suit in the Circuit Court the other day:

"First—Thou shalt wed none but thine own true love, neither for money or social position, nor because thou art lazy.

"Second—Thou shalt look with one hundred eyes upon a man before thou marriest him, but thou shalt wear blinders after marriage.

"Third—Thou shalt accept thy husband as he is, and add not to him nor take away from him thine vain imaginings, for behold, the man thou did marry is a good fellow and the one thou dreamest of does not exist.

"Fourth—Thou shalt beat upon the cymbals and proclaim thy husband 'Master.'"

It is whispered that the other injunctions in this marital decalogue are:

"Fifth—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's costly gowns, nor her diamond ear-rings, nor her sable coat, nor her silk stockings, nor her complexion, nor her husband, nor anything which is thy neighbor's.

"Sixth—Thou shalt not run up bills.

"Seventh—Thou shalt not waste kisses and affection upon a cat nor take to thy bosom a ki-yi.

"Eighth—Thou shalt not commit thyself to such follies as the festive cocktail and the insidious cigarette.

"Ninth—Remember wash day—but send the clothes to a laundry.

"Tenth—Honor thy husband so that thou shalt not dishonor thyself."

Mr. and Mrs. Root are accomplished musicians. Besides living inharmoniously, they have been running rival music stores recently. He loves her, or has loved her, for in one of the letters offered in evidence, written to his wife's father, the husband says:

"Minnie has never given me the soul satisfaction I craved, but I have always adored the girl. I am not guilty of the things she sets forth in her bill."

At another time Mr. Root wrote: "My wife possessss traits both beautiful and noble that led me to choose her from all womankind for my wife. It is her mother who has caused the trouble between us."

EMPTY ACRES

Vast Unimproved Area Given as Reasons for High Cost of Living.

Government statistics show that of West Virginia's 15,374,080 acres only 5,498,981 are improved. In other words, West Virginians are using a little more than one-third of the land of the state for agricultural purposes. A considerable portion of the neglected land is, of course, unfit for farming, but it is probably not an exaggeration to say that at least 5,000,000 acres could be added to the productive lands of that state. Of the lands actually under cultivation, only a small portion is farmed to the best advantage.

These figures, in a measure explain the high cost of living about which there is so much just complaint. There is a great work in the state for those who are endeavoring to arouse interest and stimulate intelligent effort in agricultural pursuits.

The distribution of rainfall, the steady temperature, the long growing seasons, the variety of soil, promise pre-eminence in agriculture when science and brawn unite to produce the result. Iowa has 86 per cent of its farm area improved, according to the census of 1909.

WORK OF THE GENEALOGIST

His Compensation Depends On His Ability To Get Up a Handsome Family Tree.

The principal workers from the outside in the library of congress are those who are hunting up genealogies. They begin early and work late at this task, and they are paid variously, according to the genealogies they work out, declares the Washington Herald.

"To trace down an ordinary genealogy," said one of these researchers the other day, "I receive $20, but if I am able to procure a real handsome genealogy with a duke or a baron or a touch of royalty in it, then I get almost any price my conscience allows me to charge. One American family—now don't be curious, because the family happens to live outside of Washington—gave me $500 for getting up a lovely family tree for them, which included the privilege of using a coat of arms with royal quarterings. I believe they were called down for using this coat of arms in England, and so they lay it aside when they are in Europe; but in America it appears in great splendor on their stationery, carriage doors and table linen, and it is said that the women of the family have it embroidered on their lingerie, being unaware of the fact that the distaff side of the family are not entitled to the coat of arms, but only the quarterings of their father's and mother's arms on a lozenge. Don't pity the poor genealogist, for we are probably as well paid for our work as any of those who must work for a living."

Why Turkeys Are Scarce.

Science has at last discovered why the turkey is so scarce that its price has become prohibitive for many a Thanksgiving table—the big bird has been literally wiped out in New England by appendicitis. More than this, the disease has spread as far south as Virginia, and is already invading Michigan, which, up to the present time, has for years been the chief breeding place for turkeys.

So serious is the danger of a virtual extinction of the national bird that a thorough investigation of the causes of the disease and its possible prevention is being made by such well-known scientists as Dr. Theobald Smith and Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, of the Harvard Medical School, and by Dr. Philip B. Hadley, of the State experiment station of Rhode Island.

The same disease which has decimated turkeys has of late spread to game birds, such as partridge and quail, and the investigation in this special line is being prosecuted by Dr. George W. Field, of the Massachusetts fish and game commission. The findings of all these men have agreed that the old-fashioned "turkeyail" or "backhead," which thousands of farmers have bewailed as the bane of the valuable flock of Thanksgiving birds, is the only outward sign of a disease, which starts from a small living organism, and which produces in the intestines of the turkey or partridge an inflamation similar to that of appendicitis in man.

The organism which infects the doomed birds has been variously identified simply as an amoeba and more especially termed the "coccidium avium," but under either name it has done its work and the experts unite in saying that once the disease has attacked a partridge or a game bird there is no hope. Although the disease is almost exactly the same, and in the same location as appendicitis in man, nobody thought it worth while to perform an operation for appendictomy on birds.

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For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *2.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

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2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1909.

CONVICT LABOR ON PUBLIC ROADS

As was announced in The Sun yesterday, the Governor has appointed a commission to draft a law for the employment of convict labor on the public roads. The policy which will be embodied in this law has long been urged upon the State Government by labor organizations and those citizens who are more especially concerned in the improvement of the highways of the State. Upon the part of some of the officials there has been from time to time discouragement as to the use of convict labor on public works. At the session of 1906 an act was passed conferring upon the County Commissioners of the various counties authority to employ jail prisoners undergoing punishment in working on the roads or in preparation of road material in yards or quarries. This was regarded as an excellent measure, because in the counties jail prisoners are kept in idleness at the expense of the taxpayers, and confinement in the jails in the winter especially, is not regarded by the tramp or the worthless vagabond as any kind of punishment. This kind regards work as the severest hardship, and if going to jail meant going to work they would be far more careful to keep out of the hands of the law. Nevertheless, for some reason which is not apparent, this law of 1906 does not seem to have produced any noticeable results.

A law also gives authority for the employment of inmates of the House of Correction upon the road from Baltimore to Washington, and this has been done to some extent. In the regular work of the State penal institutions it has been found difficult to properly employ short-term prisoners. Only a few of those who are committed to the penitentiary or House of Correction are competent mechanics, and it has been the policy in both those institutions to utilize the time a prisoner serves in training him in some occupation by which he can make an honest living when he is discharged. But the short-term prisoners cannot be trained effectively, and road work is what they should be engaged in. Having only a short term to serve, they will not risk a longer imprisonment by an attempt to escape, and, therefore, strict guarding will not be required. The outdoor work is far more healthy than work in shops, and while working on the roads convicts will not come in competition with honest labor.

The employment of convict labor on the public roads in certain of the Southern States has been found to be altogether advantageous, and in some of them, more especially in the Carolinas, great results have been achieved and a splendid system of highways built at small cost. Georgia has also embarked in road improvement by convict labor on a large scale, and it is expected that farm values will be greatly enhanced and the prosperity of the State advanced.—Baltimore Sun.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ESSENTIAL

Oakland has now reached a point in the history of its progress when in the course of a few days it will have a complete water and sewerage system; a bountiful supply of potable water, and also a means of protecting the property of the town from fire, which has been a menace and a dread for so many years.

There is one thing, however, that we must not forget, and that is that while we have plenty of water and fire apparatus, it is absolutely necessary to have an organized body of men to use them properly. Until we have a fire department to take charge of the apparatus, and to become drilled in the rapid and efficient use of the same, a company of men invested with authority to take complete charge of fighting a fire, we cannot get proper results from the water system. Sometimes a delay of a few minutes means the loss of a building that might have been saved, and men who know just where to put their hands on the hose, and have practiced making connections with the nearest fire plug, can gain these few minutes over the uniniated.

There is no reason why Oakland should not have a volunteer fire department equal to any of our neighboring towns, or to any in the state, and there should be no delay in its organization.

The fire at the residence of G. S. Hamill, Jr., on Saturday, did very little damage, and was promptly extinguished by the bucket brigade that reached there shortly after the alarm was given. Is this fire had at night, or on some day when few people were on the streets, the result might have been quite different.

There should be a fire alarm that could be quickly sounded either day or night, and the hose and reels should be kept in a convenient place, where they can be promptly reached, and all placed in charge of the fire department.

We may have our department organized and in good working order before the next fire occurs, and we may not, but if we start now we have done all we could.

We would suggest that the town council send a committee to some nearby town, Piedmont or Lonaconing, both of which have excellent fire companies, and get the benefit of their experience, and then call for volunteers at a public meeting called for this purpose and organize the Oakland Fire Department at once. We cannot get proper reduction in our insurance rates until this is done, and while every citizen will turn out and do his duty at the next fire, it is so much better to have this matter in the hands of a few who know what to do, and how and when to do it.

A BABY IN THE HOUSE.

Let the world shed a tear for that college professor out in Illinois who killed himself because, it is suggested in the dispatches, there was a baby in his house. When it made its advent squalling as babies will, he packed his valise, clapped on his hat and sought a refuge in a nearby boarding house. Venturing, once or twice, to return home, he was driven away again by its cries. Finally he sought complete and permanent deafness by swallowing potassium cyanide, and was found dead on the college campus, his blind eyes staring at the dawn.

The world will soon forget him, but it would be better for the world, perhaps, if it could remember him forever, says the Baltimore Sun. A monolith to his memory, erected in some public place, would do its share toward making mankind kindlier, happier and better. Just as our shafts to great soldiers stir within us the fever of patriotism, and as our monuments to great martyrs make us resolve to be brave and good—just so would this memorial serve to foster and keep alive the noble sentiment of pity. Every citizen who stopped before it, or gave it a glance in passing, would go away a bit sorry for the man, and a bit determined to steer clear of his wretched folly.

Babies squall, true enough, and their squalling is not music, but the man who sees them only as makers of disagreeable noises is a man so lacking in imagination, so devoid of the elemental feeling of human kinship, so steeped in shallow, sophmoric pessimism, that his room is obviously of more value to his fellow men than his presence. To the rest of us a baby is the greatest of all the world's delights, and never more so than when it makes noises—of laughter, of hunger or of mere sound and fury. We see the light of the future in its eyes; we know that its chubby fists may one day strike valiant blows for freedom and human progress; that the germs of epochmaking ideas may lie dormant in its mind; that its life may be worth a million of such as ours; we understand its look of wonder, its loud demand that its appetite be satisfied, its hearty laugh and wholesouled protestations, its grossness, innocence and gusto, for to us, too, the world is full of lures and mysteries, all compact, and life is a great adventure. If babies were noiseless and perfect we might lay them away in conservatories to grow up like lilies. But they have all the human faults and frailties, virtues and vices, joys and sorrows; and so we take them to our hearts and cherish them as of our kind, knowing them for editions de luxe of our own imperfect selves.

Pity the poor man who hated babies! What a dull thing life must have been to him! What a hollow sound he heard in laughter! What a vanity he saw in tears!

MR. RAYNER'S HEAVY EXPENSE.

Despite the effort to make the Senatorial primary less expensive for Senator Rayner, who was the only candidate, by persuading good Democrats to act as judges and clerks of election without pay, the Senator's declaration of money expended show that making even a lone race for the Sanate is an expensive luxury. The faithful did not respond and it cost the Senator, in round numbers, $12,000 to go over the course alone.

Of course, there is a defect in a law which compels a man to go to any such expense when there is nobody running against him. It is all wrong to make a candidate stand the expense of an election, anyhow, and we should protest against any law that made him pay so heavily to become a candidate for the United States Senate if the primary were of special importance one way or the other. But the fact is, nobody cares anything about the Senatorial primary. It is a farce, a traversity on the sort of "direct primary" the Democratic party promised the State. It gives the Democratic leaders complete control of the situation and robs the city of any real share in determining the question of who shall represent the State in the Senate. The only good thing about it is that when the primary is held the choice of a Senator—where there is but one candidate—is settled and got out of the way of the Legislature, thus taking away from the politicians excuse for letting the matter block the work of that body.

This is something, to be sure, but so long as a primary of this kind is held its chief claim to distinction will be that it is a standing proof of the Democratic party's betrayal of a deliberate promise.

Circumstances.

Circumstances: The man of genius creates them, the man of talent uses them, the fool looks at them without seeing them.—Charles Narrey.

BARGAIN SALE

— OF —

Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1st, 1909.

I will offer at public sale at my farm on New Creek Pike, five miles from Keyser, W. Va., and one-half mile from Reese's Tannery, W. Va., on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1st, 1909:

15 Head of Cattle; and unless previously sold, I will sell at the same time, 1 Bay Work Mare, five years old, and some Fat Sheep. These Cattle include all my pure bred Hereford Cows, Heifers, Calves and 2 Bulls. There is no finer cattle offered for sale in America than these. A half-sister of one of my cows sold for $3,700 when a heifer. This sale includes my Bull, five years old for which I paid $150 when a calf of seven months. All Hereford cattle are registered. There are no finer beef cattle in the world.

A credit of four months will be given on all sales. Purchaser will give note with good personal security. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for cash. Sale will begin promptly at 12:30 p. m. In case of storm sale will be held in barn.

HUNTLEY HOFFMAN, KEYSER, W. VA

SCHOOL MATTERS

A Reply to James D. Hamill of the Journal.

To the Editor of The Republican:

May I have space in your columns to reply to James D. Hamill's attack on the School Board in his paper of last week?

I want to say to Mr. Hamill, first of all, that the best description of him I've ever heard was that from the eloquent tongue of Col. Geo. A. Pearre in his address at Friendsville, when he said the people of Garrett county ought to tar and feather him for publishing such a paper as he does. It is a well known fact that the Garrett Journal rarely has anything good to say of any one, but devotes its pages to criticism and abuse, using the most incorrect and unchaste language. Incorrect because he knows no better, unchaste because his own morals are not his boast of manhood.

A newspaper is a medium through which truth, morality and information is disseminated. Can the Journal claim credit for any of these commendable characteristics? I am sorry to say it's doubtful. I've often heard it said that what you see in the Journal cannot be relied upon and it has been my observation. In his attack on the School Board last week, he said Mr. Stewart Rodamer resigned at Jennings because he was not paid the salary he had been promised. This is not true. Mr. Rodamer was paid every cent he was promised. It is true that Mr. Rodamer left the school without saying a word to the School Board and without complying with the law by giving thirty days notice. The School Board don't know yet why Mr. Rodamer left the school, and have not heard one word from Mr. Rodamer concerning his leaving.

Mr. Hamill refers to the small salaries paid teachers. What an unwise thing it is for him to refer to the salaries paid teachers now when there is a chance to compare them with the salaries paid when he was president of the Board. Mr. Hamill you had better keep quiet. Your record as a school man has not been forgotten by the teachers or the people of this county. Seven and one-half months now, compared with thirty-five days when you were president of the Board.

For the year ending July 31, 1908, the present Board paid to the teachers of the county $39,537.80. For the year ending July 31, 1909, there was paid to the teachers for salaries the sum of $42,111.09. Compare this with $6,343.00, in 1895, when James D. Hamill was president of the Board.

These are only two items of comparison, but all the other matters in the conduct of school affairs under James D. Hamill as president compares in about the same way with the present management. What a simpleton he is to attempt to delude the people by publishing such things as he does, when the sad remembrance of his administration of school affairs are so fresh in the minds of the people. An intelligent man would not throw himself liable to such humiliation, but one who is incapable of appreciation in liable to do just that kind of a thing.

The fixing of salaries is the business of the School Board, and is not in the hands of the editor of the Journal.

Very respectfully,
MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

A Rumor Not Verified.

A report was started here yesterday that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the Maryland-West Virginia boundary case. The report could not be confirmed and it is most likely not true as the case was only recently submitted to that tribunal. The dispute involves a narrow strip of land, now a part of Preston county, W. Va., and not the section of West Virginia between the North Branch and the South Branch of the Potomac.—Tuesday's Cumberland News.

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$109,593 67
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		305 85
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,374 95
Due from State Banks and Bankers		224 36
Due from approved reserve agents		9,446 71
Checks and other cash items		28 04
Notes of other National Bn'ks		765 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		110 25
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 1,755 00	
Legal-tender notes	8,270 00	10,025 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$232,975 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	6,491 87
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	396 52
Individual deposits subject to check	48,980 19
Time certificates of deposit	101,106 67
Total	$232,975 25

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, Orval A. Welch, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of Nov., 1909.
R. M. HOLMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
W. H. H. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Situate in Grantsville, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed in a cause wherein Nellie M. Broadwater, et al., are plaintiffs, and Russell Broadwater et al., are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell by public auction on the premises, on the

18th Day of December,

1909, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m.,

All that valuable fee simple lot of ground situated in the town of Grantsville, on the North side of the National Road, and being Lot No. 22 on the plat of said town of Grantsville, and contains about one fourth of an acre, more or less;

Said Property is improved by a good substantial Store House, Ware House and Blacksmith Shop,

and is the same property that was occupied by the late Noah Broadwater as a general store. Also all that other fee simple lot of ground situated in said town and on the South side of said National Road, and is known and designated as Lot No. 1 on the Plat of said town. Said Lot is unimproved, but is nicely located, and would make a very desirable building lot lot for anyone contemplating the erection of a building in said place.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one third in six months and one-third in twelve months (or all cash at the option of the purchaser); the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the note o notes of the purchaser or purchasers, endorsed to the satisfaction of the Trusteee.

NELLIE M BROADWATER,
Trustee.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., November 18, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, December 6, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. BOSS, Clerk.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

Tne New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital Stock - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

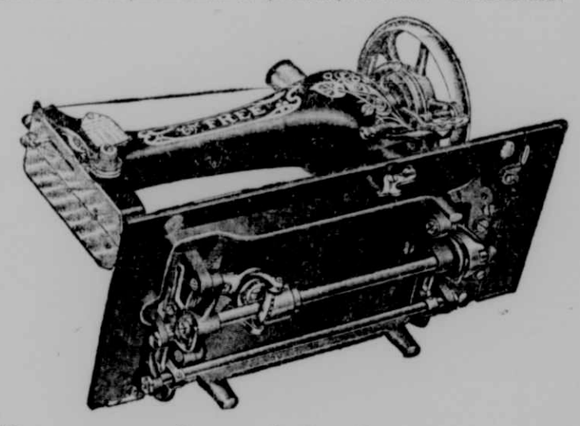
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

COME and SEE THE **FREE** Sewing Machine

Spend a most delightful half hour in our store, examining this wonderful Sewing Machine.

The Free is as different from every other sewing machine as your wash machine is different from your wash board, and simply because it is "superior."

MR. WILLIAM C. FREE, president of the Free Sewing Machine Co., spent the best years of his life laboring to produce in The FREE Sewing Machine, a machine which would possess all the good points of every other machine, which would eliminate all the bad points of every other machine and which would possess some 15 special improvements. He succeeded!



Here are a few of the Improvements

Which will arouse your enthusiasm:

The "Rotoscillo" Movement, Mr. Free's Invention.
The Eight Sets of Ball-Bearings.
The Beautiful French Leg Design, which does not show dust.
The Automatic Shuttle Ejector.
The Automatic Locking Drawers.
The Rotary Spool Pin, which never breaks a thread.
The Automatic Tension Release, which never breaks a needle.
The Needle which can't be put in wrong.
The Improved Head Latch.

THE **FREE** Sewing Machine is Insured

For Five Years, against Breakage, Wear, Fire, Tornado, Lightning and Water.

This means that if from any such cause any part, (a needle, belt attachment, etc.,) or all the machine is destroyed it will be replaced free to you.

The Free Sewing Machine Company is the only company which has enough faith in their machine to **dare** "insure" it.

Attachments, which go with the **Free** are the best and do beautiful work.

We are Exclusive Agents for The FREE. Come and See It.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

$25 Reward.

The undersigned offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set out fire on my farm at Deep Creek bridge and also broke into the house on said farm.

39-3t MRS. JENNIE KIMMELL.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ...	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Mr. N. U. Bond spent Monday in Oakland on business, later going to Bond.

Mrs. S. T. Jones spent Monday afternoon with Terra Alta friends and relatives.

Mr. George Warnick, of Bloomington, spent Tuesday morning in Oakland on business.

Mr. Uriah M. Stanton, of Grantsville, was in Oakland Tuesday as a business visitor.

Three pounds fresh fish for 25 cents; quart fresh oysters, solid measure, 40 cents, at Creutzburg's.

Mrs. E. J. Frantz and daughter, Miss Cora, went to Cumberland Tuesday morning, where they spent the day with friends.

Mr. and Mrs Horace R. DeWitt, of Hoyes, after spending a few days in Oakland, returned to their home Monday afternoon.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

Dr. W. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Park, came up to Oakland from Baltimore Monday night and spent Tuesday in Oakland as the guest of the editor and family.

Miss Mollie Porter, of Oakland, returned home on Monday after a week's visit to Mrs. J. Will Davis on Jones street.—Piedmont Herald.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Lee, of Mountain Lake Park, who is spending the present week with his family at that place, was in Oakland Tuesday when he made this office a brief visit.

Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh, accompanied by their daughter and son, left Oakland Tuesday morning for Baltimore where they will be guests for ten days of relatives and friends.

Mr. J. Barry Fenton, of Baltimore, spent the past week at Deer Park as the guest of Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek at "Uplands." He went back to his duties in the B. & O. building Sunday night on train No. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Mason returned to Oakland last Thursday from their wedding trip through Western Pennsylvania and will reside for the present at the home of Mrs. Mason's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bolden.

State Senator-elect Harvey J. Speicher, accompanied by Mr. Fred Burkhardt, of Accident, drove up to Oakland Monday afternoon where they remained until Tuesday afternoon looking after some business matters, when they returned to their homes.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

A SERIOUS FIRE AVERTED

Residence of Mr. G. Semmes Hamill Saved From Destruction Saturday.

Last Saturday morning about eleven o'clock the roof of the residence of Mr. G. Semmes Hamill, Jr., located on Alder street in the extreme east end of Oakland, caught fire from a spark emitted from the chimney and was blazing rapidly before it was discovered by members of the family who telephoned the alarm down town and which was responded to in a hurry by quite a large crowd of men who succeeded in getting the fire apparatus to the scene a few moments after the flames were extinguished by the application of a few bucketsful of water.

A space some ten or twelve feet square was burned in the roof but no other damage was done.

Mr. J. M. Stanton left Oakland yesterday afternoon for Parkersburg, W. Va., where he will spend Thanksgiving Day with relatives and friends and later in the week accompany his family home from Parkersburg where they have been on a visit for some time.

Among those who attended the District Stewards meeting held in St. Paul's M. E. church Monday evening and Tuesday of this week were Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Rider, of Tunnelton, Rev. Asbury Mick, of Terra Alta, and Rev. E. P. Idleman, of Gormania.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen have moved from Bloomington to our town and will occupy one of Dr. Shuey's houses adjoining St. John's M. E. church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Pattison will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Mullen at Bloomington.—Piedmont Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Alvin Friend, of Sang Run, were in Oakland Tuesday, going from here to Tunnelton, W. Va., where they identified a large quantity of goods stolen from the summer home of John Boyle at Sang Run. Mr Boyle is a Pittsburger and spends his summers at Sang Run.

Maroney Bros., who have occupied the Helbig stables near the Second street crossing for the past year or two, disposed of some of their stock Tuesday to Mr. George Welling, and removed the remainder to their stables on the hill, where they will continue in the business. Mr. Welling will operate the Helbig stables.

Mrs. A. R. Sperry and daughter, of Mountain Lake Park, left that point Friday morning for Baltimore where Thanksgiving Day will be spent with the sons and daughters of Mrs. Sperry, all of whom are residing in that city with an aunt. Mrs. Sperry will return to her home at the Park in a few days.

For the purpose of giving the faithful employees of THE REPUBLICAN a well earned and well deserved holiday this Thanksgiving Day, the current issue of the paper is issued this week on Wednesday evening, instead of Thursday afternoon. We trust that every individual reader may have just cause for Thanksgiving this year of our Lord 1909.

Mr. Daniel M. Beeghley, of Brandonville, W. Va., was in Oakland Tuesday when he was appointed by the Orphans' Court admistrator of the estate of his sister, Mrs. Catharine Oester, who died recently at her home on the National Road in Grantsville District. Mr. Beeghley qualified as administrator and gives the usual notice to creditors in this paper today.

Dr. B. Frank Selby, of Oakland, accompanied Mrs. Selby to Baltimore Tuesday morning where the latter will become a patient in Maryland University Hospital. Mrs. Selby has been quite ill since early in the summer and by direction of her physicians she was taken to the institution above named followed by the well wishes of numberless friends for her speedy recovery.

Mr. H. E. Jones, employed at the Deer Park hotel as private secretary to its manager, Mr. W. E. Burwell, spent last Sunday at Deer Park with his bride, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Garrett. Mr. and Mrs. Jones passed the day very pleasantly driving about, enjoying, among other drives, a trip to Eagle Rock. Mrs. Jones, who has never before visited Garrett county, expressed great delight over the beautiful scenery afforded by driving to the various points of interest.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned, of Oakland, whose reputation as a botanist has extended to other parts of Maryland aside from Garrett county, has received and accepted an invitation from the State Horticultural Society to exhibit specimens of the local flora at the State Society meeting to be held in Baltimore beginning on December 1st. Mr. Harned has several hundred distinct specimens of wild flowers, ferns and grasses, habitants of the local country, which he has with considerable care and much taste mounted. Two hundred of these specimens will be exhibited in Baltimore, the management of the meeting having assured Mr. Harned that a prominent place will be given him in the armory where the exhibition tables will be arranged. Mr. Harned will take his collection to Baltimore Monday night and on Tuesday they will be placed on exhibition and will be in charge of one of the Agricultural College instructors.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Miss Mabel Shank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Shank, who was a patient in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where she underwent a surgical operation, returned to her home in Oakland Sunday afternoon, very much improved and with excellent hopes for her speedy restoration to health.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, on his return to Oakland from a meeting of the Knights of Pythias and Red Men held in Cumberland last week, was taken ill with congestion of the kidneys and fearing something of a serious nature would ensue, left for Baltimore Monday night where he is receiving treatment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Dr. Frank Weber, son of the late Henry Weber, of Oakland, arrived home last Saturday from Baltimore where he was a patient for several weeks in Maryland University Hospital suffering from an attack of illness. While Dr. Weber has not fully recovered, he is somewhat better and to complete the cure he was advised by the physicians at the hospital to enter one of the Western sanatoriums for further treatment which he will probably do this week. We hope for his speedy restoration to health.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Bittinger, accompanied by his little seven year old grandson, John Henry Keller, arrived in Oakland last Saturday morning and after spending the few intervening days here as the guest of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, Mr. Shoup left Tuesday morning for a point in North Carolina, where he will remain a few days with his daughter, and later go further South to his new home at Veteran, Florida, where he expects to spend the winter. The little grandson went from Oakland the same morning to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he will make his future home with an aunt, who adopted him.

Mr. John E. Gleason, of Piedmont, sold his farm, which was formerly owned by the late Governor Frank Thomas, near Frankville, in Garrett county, to Mr. David Michaels. Gov. Thomas was accidentally killed many years ago by a helper, near the tunnel just opposite to the farm. It was while entertaining the well known artist, Sontag, during the construction of the B. & O., that the Governor was his host and dispensed genuine Maryland hospitality, but made a request that Mr. Sontag would not sketch him or mention his name in the papers. This request was abused, and Governor Thomas was much incensed by the publication in Harper's Weekly of sketches both of himself and his home, as he was leading the life of a hermit. It also recalls to mind the famous duel fought by Governor Thomas, near Berkely Springs, in which Mr. Lucas, of near Hailtown, was the second for Governor Thomas and Lawyer Price, of Hagerstown, was the principal. After Mr. Price fired, Governor Thomas fired in the air, as he was opposed to duels, but was a brave man. His life was ruined by his unhappy marriage to Miss McDowell, of Virginia, a daughter of the then Governor McDowell, of Virginia, at which time Mr. Thomas was Governor of Maryland. Mrs. Thomas, after her divorce, married a Presbyterian minister. She was a lovely lady and it was only a question of mismating in her marriage to Governor Thomas.

Call for Your Letters.

Oden Boyde, Lista Lee, Geo. A. Upperman (2), Natalie J. Whipps, Mrs. Mary White, Edw. H. Wolfe, Leonard Eisentrout (2), C. H. Freeland, Lucy Carrico, Frank Heck, Joseph C. Robinson, Tasker Smith (2), Mr. A Treacy, Char. U. Edwards (2), Worthy C. Isaac K. Parker, W. S. Bonnie, Chas. Lundgreen, C. B. Green (2), C. B. Spiker, Jacob F. Martin, F. W. Moon, J. W. Miller, Geo. C. Welch, H. A. McCardell, M. A. Mulvey, W. F. Graham, Walter Spiker, Ernest R. Lee, Geo. F. Smith.

Fell And Was Painfully Hurt.

Mr. James O. Cleveland, of Oakland, while walking along the boardwalk fronting the Episcopal Rectory, last Wednesday, in company with another gentleman, was tripped up by a loose board in the walk and was thrown to the ground, his right side being badly bruised by coming in contact with the edge of the walk. For several days following the accident Mr. Cleveland was kept within doors and suffered greatly. He is somewhat better now, but still unable to work.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Orphans' Court held in Oakland Tuesday of this week with all the members present, the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were granted David M. Beeghley, of Brandonville, W. Va., on the personal estate of his recently deceased sister, Mrs. Catharine Oester.

Edward F. Weimer was appointed administrator with the will annexed of Horace R. Chaney, late of Avilton.

The Northern Natural Gas Company

OF MARYLAND

IS prepared to serve the people of Oakland with its product.

At the low rate charged for Gas it is more economical than either oil or coal for heating, and for lighting Gas has no superior.

If interested call at the Gas Office and receive information that will be of benefit to consumers.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

BITTINGER.

Last week's weather might be reported in rural phraseology by saying: on Monday it blew, of Tuesday it snew, on Wednesday it thew and on Thursday it friz, and after that we had a heap of sunshine.

Mrs. Fannie Weitzell, of Avilton, was calling on friends and relatives here last Sunday and Monday.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, who has been staying with his daughter, Mrs. O. C. Buckle, in this village, for some months past and who has been in extremely ill health during all of his stay here, started from this place last Friday afternoon for the purpose of returning to his southern home. He was accompanied by his grandson, Master Johnny Keller.

Amos H. Reckner, of North Glade, was shaking hands with his old neighbors at this place last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa J. Orendorf were visiting friends at Jennings last Sunday.

Rev. Lauritz Ries, of Cordova, Md., and Miss Gretchen Munich, of Chicago, were quietly married at the Lutheran parsonage in this village, by Rev. Alvin Yugel, on Wednesday, November 17, at 5:45 p. m.

Miss Estella Reckner, of North Glade, is spending this week with her old friends in this neighborhood.

Irvin Custer, of Beckman, was seen in this village one day last week.

A protracted Bible conference is now in progress at the Glades Mennonite church near this village.

Defraud Veterans

Charles Wesley Currence is again in the clutches of the law for the alleged defrauding of an old soldier under the guise of being a special pension agent and is in jail at Beverly, W. Va. Currence was arrested some years ago on such a charge and later released as being insane, and again arrested and sent to the home of incurables at Huntington, from which place he escaped and was arrested a third time, but was released for lack of evidence. Once while under arrest at Parkersburg he tried to burn himself to death in the county jail.



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Order of Publication.

In the Matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, a Corporation.
No. 1624 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The aforegoing petition, affidavit and exhibits having been read and considered, it is thereupon this 30th day of October, A. D., 1909, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting as a Court of Equity, ordered that all persons interested in the Maryland Lumber Company of Garrett County, be and they are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D., 1909 why said corporation should not be dissolved on the 23rd day of November, A. D., 1909; provided this order be published in THE REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in Garrett County, once a week for three successive weeks before the 19th day of November, A. D., 1909.

M. L. KELDY.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston County, in West Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHERINE OESTER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the day 23rd of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of November, 1909.

DAVID M. BEEGHLY,
Administrator,
Brandonville, W. Va.

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The Republican for Job Work.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CHAPTER X.

CARABINIERI.

"SIGNORI," began Hillard calmly, "before you act will you not do me the honor to explain this visit?"

"It is not he!" said one of the carabinieri. "It is the master, and not the servant. This is Signor Hillar, is it not?" he continued, addressing himself to Hillard. "The signor has a servant by the name of Giovanni?"

"Yes. And what has he done to warrant this visit?"

"It is a matter of seven years," answered the spokesman. "Your servant attempted to kill an officer in Rome. Luigi here, who was then interested in the case in Rome, thought he recognized Giovanni in the street today. Inquiries led us here."

"At any rate, it looks as though Giovanni had been forewarned of your visit," answered Hillard. "And may I ask what is the name of the officer Giovanni attempted to kill?"

"It is not necessary that you should know."

Hillard accepted the rebuke with becoming grace.

"And now, signor," with the utmost courtesy, "permit us to apologize for this intrusion. We shall wait in the hall, and if we find Giovanni we shall gladly notify you of the event."

"Hello! What's this?" exclaimed Hillard, going to the table when the officers had gone. It was a note addressed to him:

My Kind Master—The carabinieri are after me. But rest easy. I was not born to rot in a dungeon. I am going north. As for my clothes, send them to Giacamo the baker, who lives on the road to El Deserta. He will understand. May the Holy Mother guard you should we never meet—in!

[illegible] heir in less [illegible] passed the note to Merrihew. unknown; a [illegible]'s too bad. I've taken a great water, a la[illegible] to him. It seems that the peas- without [illegible]has no chance on this side of the probler[illegible]ater. His child a painted dancer in alor[illegible] Paris and a price on his own head! c[illegible] It's hard luck. And the fellow who caused all this trouble goes free."

"He always goes free, Dan, here or elsewhere."

"Why, we'd have lynched him in America."

"That's possible. We are such an impulsive race," ironically. "Yes, no doubt we'd have lynched him, and these foreigners would have added another ounce of fact to their belief that we are still barbarians."

"I hadn't thought of that," Merrihew admitted.

Merrihew became impatient.

"Now out with it. Where and how did you learn that Kitty is in Venice?"

Hillard told him briefly.

"And so they are all in Venice, broke? By George, here's our chance—everlasting gratitude and all that! We'll bail 'em out and ship 'em home! How is that for a bright idea?"

"Let me see," said Hillard practically. "There are five of them—five hundred for tickets and doubtless five hundred more for unpaid hotel bills. It would never do, Dan, unless we wish to go home with them."

"But I haven't touched my letter of credit yet. I could get along on two thousand."

"Not with the brand of cigars you are smoking, 30 cents each."

"No; we can't bail them out, but we can ease up their bills till money comes from home. Not one of them by this time will have a watch. O'Mally will remain sober from dire necessity. Poor Kitty Killigrew! All the wonderful shops and not a stiver in her pockets!"

Merrihew paced the floor for some time, his head full of impossible schemes. He stopped in the middle of the room with an abruptness which portended something.

"I have it. Instead of going directly to Venice, we'll change the route and go to Monte Carlo. I'll risk my four hundred, and if I win"—

"Then the announcement cards, a house wedding and pictures in the New York papers. Dan, you are impossible. You have gambled enough to know that when you are careless of results you win, but never when you need the cash. But it is Monte Carlo if you say so. Two or three days there will cure you of your beautiful dream. After all," with a second thought, "it's a good cause, and it might be just your luck to win. The masquerading lady! Monte Carlo it is."

Merrihew danced a jig. Hillard stepped to the mirror and bowed profoundly. The jig ceased.

"Madame, permit me, a comparative stranger, to offer you passage money home. We won it at Monte Carlo. It is yours. Polite enough," mused Hillard, "but hanged if it sounds proper."

"To the deuce with propriety!" cried Merrihew buoyantly. "We'll start tomorrow!"

From her window Kitty looked down on the Campo, which lay patched with black shadows and moonshine. How still at night was this fairy city in the sea! There were no horses clattering over the stone pavements, no trains, no omnibuses. The stillness which was of peace lay over all things. And some of this had entered Kitty's heart.

But for one thing the hour would have been perfect. Kitty, ordinarily brave and cheerful, was very lonesome and homesick. The dismal failure of it all! She had danced, sung, spoken her lines the very best she knew how, and none had noticed or encouraged her. It was a bitter cup after all the success at home. If only she could take it philosophically like La Signorina!

And there were so many things she could not understand. Why should La Signorina always go veiled? Where did she disappear so mysteriously in the daytime? And those sapphires and diamonds and emeralds? Why live here with such a fortune hanging round her neck?

"Kitty?" The voice came from the doorway. Kitty was startled for a



Two dignified carabinieri rose quickly.

moment, but it was only La Signorina. Kitty furtively wiped her eyes.

"I am over here by the window. The moon was so bright I did not light the lamp."

La Signorina moved with light step to the window, bent and caught Kitty's face between her hands and turned it firmly toward the moon.

"You have been crying, cara!"

"I am very lonely," said Kitty.

"You poor little homeless bird!" La Signorina seized Kitty impulsively in her arms. "If I were not"— She hesitated.

"If you were not?"

"If I were not poor, but rich instead, I'd take you to one of the fashionable hotels. You are out of place here in this rambling old ruin."

"Not half so much as you are," Kitty replied.

"I am never out of place. I can live comfortably in the fields with the peasants, in cities in extravagant hotels. My mind is always at one height. Where the body is does not matter much."

There was a subtle hauteur in the voice. It subdued Kitty's inquisitiveness.

"Sometimes," said Kitty, drying the final tear—"sometimes I am afraid of you."

"And wisely. I am often afraid of myself. I always do the first thing that enters my head, and generally it is the wrong thing. [illegible] old woman here [illegible] weeks yet." She [illegible] dow and called. "Pompeo!"

From the canal the gondolier answered.

"Now then!" said the woman to the girl.

Kitty threw a heavy shawl over her head and shoulders, while the other wound about her face the now familiar dark gray veil, and the two went down into the Campo to the landing.

Pompeo threw away his cigarette and doffed his hat. He offered his elbow to steady the women as they boarded, and once they were seated a good stroke sent the gondola up the canal. Under bridges they passed. They glided by little restaurants where Venetians in olden days talked liberty for themselves and death to the Austrians, and at length they came out upon the Grand canal where the Rialto curves its ancient blocks of marble.

"There! This is better."

"It is always better when you are with me," said Kitty.

For years Kitty had fought her battles alone, independent and resourceful, and yet here she was leaning upon the strong will of this remarkable woman, and gratefully too.

"Now, my dear Kitty, we'll just enjoy ourselves tonight, and on our return I shall lay a plan before you, and tomorrow you may submit it to the men."

"I accept it at once without knowing what it is."

"What a beautiful palace!" Kitty cried presently, pointing to a house not far from the house of Petrarch. The moon poured broadly upon it. The gondola posts stood like sleeping sentinels, and the tide murmured over the steps.

Pompeo, seeing Kitty's gesture, swung the gondola diagonally across the canal.

"No, no, Pompeo!" La Signorina spoke in Italian. "I have told you never to go near that house without express orders. Straight ahead."

"Who lives there?" asked Kitty.

"Nobody," answered La Signorina, "though once it was the palace of a great warrior. How picturesque the gondolas look, with their dancing double lights!"

"The old palace interests me more than the gondolas," declared Kitty. But La Signorina was not to be trapped.

From the Grand canal they came out into the great canal of San Marco, the beginning of the lagoon.

"La Signorina"— began Kitty.

"There! I have warned you twice. The third time I shall be angry."

"Hilda, then. But I am afraid whenever I call you that. You do not belong to my world."

"And what makes you think that?" There was a smile behind the veil.

"I do not know unless it is that you are at home everywhere, in the Campo, in the hotels, in the theater or the palace. Now, I am at home only in the theater, in places which are unreal and artificial. You are a great actress, a great singer, and yet, as O'Mally would say, you don't belong." Kitty had forgotten what she had started out to say.

La Signorina laughed. "Pouf! You have been reading too many novels. To the molo, Pompeo."

At the molo, the great quay of Venice, they disembarked. The whilom prima donna dropped 50 centesimi into Pompeo's palm, and he bowed to the very gunwale of the boat.

"Grazie, nobilita."

"What does he say?" asked Kitty.

"He says 'Thanks, nobility.' If I had given him a penny it would have been thanks only. For a lira he would have added principessa—princess. The gondolier will give you any title you desire if you are willing enough to pay for it."

The Piazza San Marco, or St. Mark, is the mecca of those in search of beauty. Here they may lay the sacred carpet, kneel and worship. There is none other to compare with this mighty square, with its enchanting splendor, its haunting romance, its brilliant if pathetic history.

There were several thousand people in the square tonight, mostly travelers. The band was playing selections from Audran's whimsical "La Mascotte." The tables of the many cafes were filled, and hundreds walked to and fro under the bright arcades or stopped to gaze into the shop windows.

The two women saw no vacant tables at Florian's, but presently they espied the other derelicts—O'Mally, Smith and Worth—who managed to find two extra chairs.

Through her veil their former prima donna studied them carefully, with a purpose in mind. The only one she doubted was Worth. Somehow he annoyed her. She could not explain, yet still the sense of annoyance was always there.

"Gentlemen," she said during a lull, "I have a plan to propose to you all."

"If it will get us back to old Broadway let us have it at once," said O'Mally.

"Well, then, I propose to wait no longer for letters from home. My plan



A good stroke sent the gondola up the canal.

is simple. They say that a gambler always wins the first time he plays. I propose that each of you will spare me what money you can, and Kitty and I will go to Monte Carlo and take one plunge at the tables."

"Monte Carlo!" O'Mally brought down his fist resoundingly. "That's a good idea. If you should break the bank think of the advertisement when you go back to New York."

"Be still," said Worth.

"Dash it, business is business, and without publicity there isn't any business." O'Mally was hurt.

"Mr. O'Mally is right," said La Signorina. "It would be a good advertisement. But your combined opinion is what I want."

The three men looked at one another thoughtfully, then drew out their wallets, thin and worn. They made up a purse of exactly $150, not at all a propitious sum. But, such as it was, O'Mally passed it across the table. This utter confidence in her touched La Signorina's heart. She turned aside for a moment and fumbled with the hidden chain about her neck. She placed her hand on the table and opened it. O'Mally gasped. An emerald—a glorious green emerald—lay in the palm of her hand.

"I shall give this to you, Mr. O'Mally," said the owner, "till I return. It is very dear to me, but that must not stand in the way."



A glorious green emerald lay in the palm of her hand.

"Ye gods!" cried O'Mally in dismay. "Put it away. I shouldn't sleep o' nights with that on my person. Keep it. We'll trust you anywhere this side of jail. But you're a brick, all the same." And that was as near familiarity as O'Mally ever came.

She turned to Smith, but he put out a hand in violent protest; then to Worth, but he smiled and shook his head.

She put the ring away. It was her mother's. She never would smile scornfully in secret at these men again.

"Thank you," she said quietly. "If I lose your money we will all go to Florence. I have another plan, but that will keep till this one under hand proves a failure."

O'Mally beckoned to a waiter.

"Tom!" warned Smith.

"You let me alone," replied O'Mally, "A quart of Asti won't hurt anybody."

Early the next morning she and Kitty departed for Monte Carlo in quest of fortune. Fortune was there, waiting, but in a guise wholly unexpected.

TO BE CONTINUED.

How to Make a Yoke Fit Right.

Often a dress is ruined by the fit of the yoke. It hitches or rides in a way that is as uncomfortable as it is unsightly. The easiest way to remedy this defect is to have the yoke made on a fitted lawn lining which buttons around the waist. This should have a horizontal seam run just about the bust line to take in an extra fullness. If the lining seems too warm or is too much trouble to make, the yoke can be attached to a sort of harness made with a belt of tape to which are joined vertical straps attached to the bottom of the yoke. Even easier is it to sew short tabs of tape or muslin to the bottom of the yoke. These can be securely pinned to the corset without tearing the yoke itself. It is a good idea to fasten the smallest sized safety pins to these tabs so that they are always in readiness.

How to Reseat Old Chairs.

If you have old rush bottom or cane seated chairs and do not want to go to the expense of having them recaned try making a seat for them at home. Cut away carefully the caning and nail strips of girthing tightly across the opening. Cover with a piece of fine fiber matting or burlap, just the shape of the seat, but a half inch larger. Turn in the edges all around and nail to the chair with brass headed tacks for studding. If the woodwork has grown shabby buy a preparation that quickly removes and softens the varnish and scrape with pieces of glass. The chair can then be done up with any desired stain.

How to Put Stamps on Letters.

"Most people don't know how to put a stamp on a letter," said a postoffice official. "They moisten the stamp, taking off a certain amount of the mucilage by the process and making it hard to stick. The proper way is to moisten the tip of the envelope where the stamp is to go, then press on the stamp. The paper should not be soaked, just moistened on the surface, however. That stamp will never drop off in the mail bag."

How to Taper the Fingers.

Most women in trying to make their fingers more tapering will stroke them from the base to the tip. A well known manicurist has said that the process should be reversed. Clasp the tip of each finger between the thumb and first finger of the opposite hand and stroke firmly but gently backward from the tip, as when working on a glove.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

ADVANCEMENT NOTED.

WE can see how recently aviation has discarded its swaddling clothes when he remember that the St. Louis fair hung a high prize down low for any flier who would succeed in getting over the fence, and no one took it away. Those who did enter for the contest couldn't make it in three jumps.

Now the glitter of a trophy causes a flock of air navigators to gyrate aloft as buzzards circle over the carcass of a deer killed by the Roosevelt family and left behind because the hunters had all the hippopotamuses they could carry.

Yesterday we were creatures of the earth. Today we are almost in a position to have special diseases caused by excessive flying.

Their Field.

We could have saved the worry,
The fever and the flurry,
We could have saved the steam and coal
We spend in looking for the pole.
If we had been content to wait
Another would have paid the freight,
For when the state of trade was fit
The iceman would have captured it.

Her System.



"How do you make such a hit with the men, Ethel?"

"Quite easily."

"What is your method?"

"I point out to each individual masculine how much like some great men he is in certain particulars."

"Oh, I see."

"Then when he swells nearly to the bursting point I switch to some other noted individual and trace similarities."

"Beautiful!"

"This method if earnestly persisted in soon has him aviating like a wilbur-wright."

Chance For an Expert.

"I think I have discovered a new profession in an unworked field."

"Would it be profitable?"

"It ought to be."

"What is the nature of it?"

"Resting for millionaires. They need the rest badly enough and haven't time to take it, so they ought to pay one accomplished in that line to rest for them."

Distressing Effect.

"He dare not take his wife along when he is buying clothes."

"Why not?"

"Can't get a fit."

"Isn't she a good judge of such things?"

"Yes, but every time she looks at him he shrinks, so when she isn't around they are too small for him."

More Annoying.

They said the house was haunted.
Though ghosts did not abound,
But everywhere you chanced to be
A cockroach was around.

Sidestepped Them.

"Have a good season?" inquired one actor of another as they met at a booking agency to sign up for the next year.

"Yes, pretty fair. I was hit only three times by eggs, etc."

"Managed to dodge the others, eh?"

To Cure the Habit.

"He has a peculiar hallucination that he is an automobile."

"I would like to have him meet a friend of mine."

"What's his name?"

"Jim Jeffries."

One or 'Tother.

An acrobat I chanced to meet,
And these wise words he said,
"We must be light upon our feet
Or light upon our head."

Saving Labor.

"Your husband doesn't smoke?"

"No."

"Doesn't he care for it?"

"Yes, immensely. But he is too lazy to bite the ends off the cigars."

Perfectly Familiar.

Minister—Are you quite sure you know your catechism, my boy?

Boy—Sure! Dere's four ink spots on de front cover, an' de back's tore off I'd know it anywhere.

Fine Results.

"There's a man who gets fine results from his business."

"What's his business?"

"Chopping steak in a meat market."

Contrary.

It might seem very strange indeed
And quite against the code,
But reckless trainmen do not go
To make a wreckless road.

A Vacancy Filled.

Harry—I have a cold in my head.

Grace—Well, I suppose that is better than nothing.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Fourth Quarter. For Nov. 28, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Rom. xiv, 10-21. Memory Verses, 19, 20—Golden Text, Rom. xiv, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Bishop Moule speaks of this section of this epistle from chapter xii onward as "present duties in the power of eternal facts." Some of the facts are the sin that is in man, the redemption that is in Christ Jesus for sinful man, the "no condemnation" and "no separation" of chapter viii as a result of that great redemption and the farreaching, glorious prospect for the whole creation with Israel as a righteous center bringing true riches to all nations. The effect of this upon the mind of the believer should be such a renewal that henceforth he is done with this present evil age and done with himself and determined to live wholly in the perfect will of God, as a new creature in Christ, old things passed away, all things become new (Rom. xii, 1, 2; II Cor. v, 17). Even Christ pleased not Himself, and in the epistles we are taught how we ought to walk and to please God and to let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification (xv, 1-3).

Now, it seems to me that the great point in our lesson is that each one should for himself get right in this matter and not misspend his time in seeking to get others right while he himself is all wrong. "Every one of us shall give account of himself to God" (verse 12). Therefore why judge our brother in any matter, and especially in eating and drinking, since all believers must stand before the judgment seat of God, or of Christ, for Christ is God? (Verse 10.) If we have received the Lord Jesus, then we are in Christ and are looked upon as having died with Him and risen with Him, so that our judgment for sin is past on Calvary, and we have His assurance that our sins and iniquities He will remember no more.

It is possible as His redeemed ones to walk in the light under the shelter of His precious blood and have conscious and unbroken fellowship with Him as we yield ourselves to Him moment by moment to walk in the good works He has beforehand prepared for us and to live the life of utter self renunciation which He desires us to live to His glory, making it our ambition in all things to be acceptable to Him (Eph. ii, 10; II Cor. iv, 10, 11; v, 9). Although our Lord said to His disciples at the last Passover, "I appoint unto you a kingdom, as My Father hath appointed unto Me, that ye may eat and drink at My table in My kingdom and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel" (Luke xxii, 29, 30), yet "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost" (verse 17), and the chief object of our thoughts here should not be what shall we eat and drink and wear, but how can we best make manifest and make known His righteousness, which He offers freely to all, and thus hasten His kingdom of peace on earth. We should think of every one on earth as "one for whom Christ died" (verse 15) and trust Him to use us to bring as many as possible to Him, that they might obtain and enjoy His righteousness and peace and then bring others to the same. When the kingdom comes and a King shall reign in righteousness, then on all the earth the work of righteousness shall be peace and the service of righteousness shall be quietness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxii, 1, 17). There can be no peace to an individual or to a nation or to nations apart from righteousness, and there is no righteousness worthy of the name except that which God has provided in Christ, the righteous one; but, believing in Him, we are thus justified and have peace with God and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

Through the comfort of the Scriptures we wait patiently for the hope, and the God of patience and comfort gives us the mind of Christ toward others, while the God of hope fills us with joy and peace in believing, making us to abound in hope through the power of the Holy Spirit, and the God of peace is with us and gives us peace always by all means (Rom. v, 1, 2; xv, 4, 5, 13, 33; II Thess. iii, 16). If it is thus with us the minor matters of eating and drinking will keep their right place and we will never be found insisting that we may eat this and drink that, no matter what others may say; but, being filled with thoughts of His kingdom and glory, we will live for the salvation and edification of others rather than for our own gratification. As believers our self life was crucified with Christ, and now we are to reckon that old life as dead and buried and live a new life wholly unto God (Rom. vi, 6-11), not in anyway tolerating anything for which our hearts would condemn us (verses 22, 23; I John iii, 21).

All that God works in us to will and to do of His good pleasure will be approved, but all that is of or for self or to please men will prove to be wood, hay and stubble to be burned up (I Cor. iii, 11-15). This judgment seat of our lesson is for believers only, that they may be judged for their works and have their places assigned them in the kingdom, and must not be confounded with the judgment of Matt. xxv or the great white throne of Rev. xx.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Caution.

Speak gently. It is better far
At least while feeling ground.
The man may be a pugilist
And heavy on the pound.

Realistic.

"What are you writing?"
"A story of farm life."
"A harrowing tale, I presume."

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME



If you want to buy a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread Chain Stitch Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

D. E. BOLDEN.

THE BEST SUMMER JOB.

In days like this,
When perspiration
Lines my brow
And desperation
Fills my soul
Because it's hot,
I yearn for jobs
That I have not,
It's much too warm
For verses solemn,
And yet I'm forced
To fill a column.

I would not care
To be a baker
In June's hot days
Nor candle maker.
In factories
I would not toil,
Nor do I long
To till the soil.
I would not be
An engineer,
Although the pay
Is good, I hear.
It's much too hot
To be a preacher.
I'd rather be
A swimming teacher.

Of all the summer
Jobs there is
His is the most
Delightful biz.
His working clothes
Are few and cool.
He has the river
For his school,
And, sitting by
The water's brim,
The gentle breezes
Comfort him.
And when he works
His arm is placed
Around some lovely
Maiden's waist.

—Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

In the Natural Way.



"How is that quarrel between Jack and his wife about her staying more at home to mend his clothes?"

"Oh, that's been patched up."

Womanlike.

Mrs. Stubb—Oh, John! What in the world has happened to you? Why, you look as pale as a ghost!

Mr. Stubb—No wonder, Maria. I was out beyond my depth and went down three times before being rescued. During that time I remembered every event of my life.

Mrs. Stubb—Gracious, John! And—and did you remember that letter I gave you to mail last week?—Chicago News.

Theory and Fact.

"I tell you that it is a mistaken idea that animals have instinct," remarked the newfangled naturalist.

"Will you inform me then what makes a hen sit on a doorknob?" asked an auditor.

"My investigations have only gone far enough to show that it is not instinct," replied the naturalist somewhat stiffly.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Among Autocrats.

"Mr. Cumrox used to say he wanted to get rich so that he could be his own boss."

"Well, he succeeded."

"Not entirely. He's rich, but he doesn't dare take a chance on talking back to his chauffeur or the man in charge of his steam yacht."—Washington Star.

Quite Proper.

Mr. Brown—Did you know that the Smith brothers are leading double lives?

Mrs. Brown—Goodness, no! How shocking!

Mr. Brown—They can't very well help it. They are twins, you know.—New York American.

A Pleasant Day.

"When I get a good breakfast I feel well started for the day."

"Yes?"

"Then if I have a nice luncheon downtown and a good dinner at night I go to bed cheerfully."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Ambition Realized.

Landlord—I tell you this—I shan't let you move out of my house till you pay your rent!

Tenant—Ah! A permanent home is what I have always wanted!—Humoristiche Blatter.

Getting Even.

"It's raining, William. You must take your umbrella."

"No, I won't. I carried it yesterday, when it didn't rain."—Chicago Record-Herald.

One Consolation.

The man who gets a meager salary has the satisfaction of knowing that in case he is laid up by sickness he won't lose much.—Boston Transcript.

Philosophic.

"My one hope is to die rich."

"Huh! I believe I would rather live poor."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SPORTING WORLD

Byrne Playing Great Ball.

Bobby Byrne, whose major league experience was limited to his engagement with the St. Louis Nationals previous to the swap that sent him to the Pirates, has been putting up a wonderful game on the far corner since Commander Clarke annexed him. Byrne had performed at only an



BOBBY BYRNE.

average gait for the Cardinals. In 105 games he turned thirty-seven miscues and was swatting .269.

Since Clarke has acquired Robert the Wee he made but two errors in fifteen games, while his assists total seventy-eight and put-outs forty-five. Throughout the Pirates' invasion of the east Byrne's playing was the feature. While he hasn't been belting the sphere any too harshly, he is sticking in his hits at the right time.

Murphy Wants Schools For Umpires.

President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals recently declared that he would make a fight before the magnates of the National league at their winter meeting for a "school for umpires."

President Murphy would compel the umpires to undergo an examination similar to a civil service examination before they are permitted to handle the indicator in a National league game. Here are some of the tests they would be subjected to:

Test by an oculist as to their ability to see.

Examinations that would prove their ability to restrain their tempers under provocation.

Proof that they were free of obstinacy and self conceit, with views broad enough to eliminate their personal feelings when two teams fighting for a pennant clash in a series that may determine a winner.

President Murphy in an interview in which he sets forth his views declared that the new umpires should be paid larger salaries than the arbiters of today get and that they should be men of a type that deserved it.

"The greatest menace to the game today is the incompetent umpire," declared the president.

Indoor Athletic Championships.

With the national outdoor championship out of the way all eyes will be trained on the national indoor meet to be held in New York Oct. 4 and 5. The coming indoor contests should show class all along the line. There will be a great many new aspirants for the honors. The result of Kiviat's first appearance in fast company is being awaited with much interest. Kiviat is the sensational New York youngster. If he can show the same class indoors as he did out, his reputation as the schoolboy wonder will stand double. Following is a list of events scheduled to be held:

Seventy-five yard run, 300 yard run, 1,000 yard run, two mile run, 220 yard hurdle (ten flights, three feet six inches), standing broad jump, running hop, step and jump, throwing fifty-six pound weight for height, putting eight pound shot, pole vault for distance, running high jump and one mile walk.

To Scull Across English Channel.

Crossing the English channel without paying fare has been the ambition and the sport of all nations for many years, taking the form of swimming, of airships, of specially designed waterproof and buoyant suits, and now a man is to try and get across on a plank. The plank is buoyed up by a couple of barrels, and he uses a pair of sculls. The voyager's name is William Westlake, and he is an old sailor. His first attempt was a failure, as he was driven back by the tide and the wind.

Navy's Football Plans.

Plans for the coming football season are being perfected by the navy gridiron authorities. Passed Midshipman Frank Slingloff, Jr., U. S. N., who played at center on the team for three years, has reported for temporary duty and will take charge of the men. Midshipmen Douglas, Dague, Land and Northcroft will assist in the coaching. Lieutenant Berrien, U. S. N., will again have full charge of the squad.

CIVIC PROGRESS.

Commercial Clubs May Take Up Municipal Problems.

Perhaps no organization has better illustrated by its activities the interest of business men in civic affairs than has the Merchants' association of the city of San Francisco. The important feature about this organization's work is that it has been for years on this high plane of civic endeavor. It was, indeed, among the pioneers in that work. The latest report, which is the fifteenth annual, recently appeared in printed form and contains the usual review by the president of the year's activities. These can be no more than summarized here. Having noted the growth in membership and the number of directors' meetings, he takes up first an "improved plan for city lighting" and says that the committee on that subject secured the services of an expert engineer, who has made a comprehensive study and plan. Next he speaks of the committee on streets, by whom an ordinance has been prepared to regulate better the opening of streets for pipes and conduits. Harbor plans, the improvement of streets leading to the docks, a Bay Shore highway and a thorough investigation of street railway conditions are the matters next touched upon in describing the work of the various committees. Then he takes up the studies that are in progress of the street cleaning and sprinkling methods, the work of the charities indorsement committee, the action which the association took as to street obstructions, choice of voting place, sidewalk repairs, race track gambling, improvement of station surroundings and selection of a city hall site with a view to creating a civic center. In addition there was at least the normal activity of a commercial body on the usual business lines. Surely no organization of business men nowadays need be afraid, if precedent counts for anything, that in taking up some purely civic as distinguished from purely commercial or manufacturing question it is getting beyond its proper sphere. And it is notable that the strongest and most successful of such organizations in the country are those that have taken up these matters.

LEGAL STATUS OF BILLBOARDS

Wilkesbarre Judge Defines Limits of Regulation by Police.

Judge Fuller of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has handed down a decision giving the legal status of billboards, against which municipal campaigns have been waged in scores of cities and towns throughout the United States. He says:

"Police regulation in this respect does not extend as far as prohibition. It may consider the ear and the nose, but not the eye of the citizen. It may guard the health, the safety and the morals, but not the aesthetic taste, of the community.

"A statute or ordinance may prohibit all billposting upon public streets or public property, but may not prohibit billposting upon private property unless the public health, safety or morals are affected. The legal test of prohibition is public nuisance, not private annoyance.

"The whisky poster in sight of a church or schoolhouse may inflict pain upon the minister or teacher, the circus poster at the very portal of a $2,000,000 courthouse may cause the judicious to mourn, and the ghastly combinations of shape and color which assault the vision on every side may agonize persons of refined tastes, but so long as the pesky things are secure against falling upon the passersby, so long as they entail no risk of fire within proper fire limits, so long as they do not smell bad or spread disease and so long as they do not offend the moral instincts of mayor and police they enjoy absolute constitutional immunity."

BUILD A TOWN TO ORDER.

Factors That Are Making Kuna, Ida., a Rapidly Growing City.

Within a few years the town of Kuna, Ida., will loom a little larger in the public eye than it does at present. It is now a city in the making, but it is growing with leaps and bounds. There are good reasons for this growth, which is not at all of the mushroom variety, but of the solid, enduring kind. Kuna is the natural trading section for one of the largest irrigation projects that have been undertaken in the state—the Boise-Payette project. Within a radius of five miles there are 35,000 acres of land under irrigation, and with the small farm units that are the rule under the United States reclamation work this means a great density of population. The government irrigation system also provides from 10,000 to 15,000 horsepower, and this will be conveyed to the town in the shape of electricity and used for manufacturing.

A Monthly Local Bulletin.

The women who compose the Civic league of Newport are energetic enough to publish monthly a paper which they call the Bulletin. Animated by as high ideals as is the league itself and in its freedom from advertising fearless as to what it says, this little paper, which is admirably written, keeps all to whom it goes in touch with local civic matters, emergencies, opportunities and duties. And it is very readable. It would be well if more town and city improvement organizations conducted such a bulletin to keep their members informed.

"Washing and Wiping Pavements."

European cities pride themselves on clean streets above all other public works, and some cities are famous the world over for the splendid condition of their public thoroughfares. One facetious writer says that in Berlin they not only wash the pavements every morning, but wipe them too.

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Syrian Wild Goat.

Wild sheep and goats are always interesting because of their resemblance to our common paper eating Billy. But one would hardly think the aoudad, or Syrian wild goat, a real member of the family of humble billygoats, so dignified and beautiful is he. Have a good look at him next time you are at the menagerie. Notice his rich sand color, his large hazel eyes and long dewlap and beard.

But it is his horns that merit attention now that he is lying down in the hot sand this warm morning. The fore feet are tucked under him goat fashion, and he is in apparent idleness tossing the sand about, digging a hole in it as if to find out hidden treasure. First on this side he digs in his horn, then on the other side, making the sand fly. But we must not judge him harshly or say, "What a silly, lazy thing!" for now you can see thousands of tiny gnats whirling around him, and a moment's thought brings respect for this Syrian prisoner. He is bothered by those gnats, whose "hot feet sting him"—that is, their tails do. And so he is simply covering his back up with a layer of sand, as we ourselves would do had we no other clothes to protect us from the gnats.

Vegetable Ivory.

The plant yielding the vegetable ivory is known to botanists as Phytelephas macrocarpa. It is a native of South America, found chiefly along the Magdalena river, in Colombia. It is a stemless, palmlike plant, the top of which is crowned with from twelve to twenty very long leaves. The fruit consists of a conglomerated head in six or seven sections, the whole being inclosed in a woody covering forming altogether a globe as large as a man's head. A single plant sometimes bears six or eight of these heads, each weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds. When young they contain a milklike fluid which, with age, hardens until it becomes valuable as a substitute for real ivory.

Queer Policemen.

In London the policemen carry no clubs and attached to the middle of their belt, behind, is a dark lantern. The cuffs of their coats have vertical stripes, white and blue, signifying their rank and number of years they have been in the service. In Paris the police wear blue caps and coats and in the summer white trousers. They carry short swords, more as a matter of authority, but when in danger use the flat side as a club. In the rain the Paris policeman takes off his cap, hangs it on the back of his belt, then pulls the hood of his coat over his head. German policemen wear helmets and have a distinctly martial air.

Buttonhole Trick.

Pass a string about two feet long, with the ends tied together, through a buttonhole of your coat. After hooking a thumb in each loop of the string hook the little fingers into the upper strings of the opposite hand. The string will look very complicated when the hands are drawn outward. To pull out the string loose the hold of the right thumb and left little finger and draw the hands apart smartly. Then the string will appear to have been pulled through your buttonhole.

I Apprenticed My Son.

In this game the players begin by each saying in turn, "I apprenticed my son to"—any trade he may choose, say a greengrocer—"and the first thing he sold was an A." The next one asks, "Was it an apple?" "No." "Was it an apricot?" "No." Each person in turn has one question. At last one may ask, "Was it an artichoke?" "Yes." The one who guesses rightly is the next one to apprentice his son.

A Distinction.

Swamp and marsh are sometimes used without due thought as to their difference. Can you say offhand in what that difference consists? We shall help you. A swamp produces trees and shrubs, while a marsh produces only small plants and mosses. So, you see, there is a real distinction.—Chicago News.

The Candle Lighters.

This is a balancing trick. Two boys face each other, each with a candle, one of which is lighted, the other not. Kneeling on the right knee only and keeping the left leg entirely off the ground, they try to make one candle light the other.

His Letter.

Dear father and sister and mother
(Especially mother), it's night.
Scuse pen; I can't ask for another.
It wouldn't be hardly polite.
I got here at noon, and they met me—
Aunt Fannie and Teddy and Nell—
It took all the family to get me.
There's so much to tell!

For dinner we had roasted chicken
And all the ice cream we could eat
And a cake with the plums very thick in—
For me a surprise and a treat!
I wish that you all might have shared it
(Especially mother—'twas fine—
I'd have begged her a piece had I dared it
Or sent to her mine).

We think we'll go swimming tomorrow.
Don't worry; there's no need at all.
Ted knows of a suit I can borrow.
I left mine at home in the hall.
This house is so big and so pretty
I wish you were here, every one
(Especially mother). A city
To live in is fun.

I shall sleep in the blue room by Teddy
Alone, but I guess I shan't care.
Aunt Fannie says: "Bedtime. Be ready."
I'll ask her to stay for my prayer.
Much love, and for all of you kisses
(Especially mother). From Bert.
P. S.—Excuse inkyness—this is
A pen that will squirt!

—Youth's Companion

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

A GREAT GRANGE FAIR

Annual Encampment of a Pennsylvania Pomona Grange.

The Grange Owns Twenty-eight Acres of Land In a Park, and Hundreds of Farmers and Their Families Hold There a Big Fair Every September.

The Center county Pomona grange of Pennsylvania annually holds a great encampment and grange fair at Center Hall. This annual gathering is absolutely a grange enterprise and is conducted under the management of the county grange. It started as a one day grange picnic in 1874 and was converted into a three days' encampment in 1887, and in 1890 the county grange bought twenty-eight acres of land joining the borough of Center Hall and converted it into a park, known as Grange park, paying $115 an acre, the title and ownership being absolutely in the county grange, it being an incorporated body. Since the purchase of the ground there has been added to the encampment a grange fair which has been enlarged from year to year. The whole ground is thoroughly equipped with suitable exhibition buildings. The county grange also owns a large number of tents and full camp equipage, which are rented to families at $3 per tent. Several hundred farmers and their families camp every year, the attendance aggregating from ten to fifteen thousand.

The thirty-sixth annual encampment and grange fair was held Sept. 11 to 17. Leading members of the Order and people prominent in public affairs addressed the people daily in the large auditorium.

This year a large and attractive poultry building has been erected superior to any building of the kind on the largest fair grounds in the state, and the poultry exhibit was a special attraction at this year's grange fair. The general exhibition building erected two years ago has proved a great attraction and has been crowded with exhibits. The museum of relics is a very interesting feature and attracts many people. Among the most interesting exhibits in the museum is a full set of machinery for the manufacture of flax as used by our ancestors. Another feature is an old fashioned chimney place filled with the cooking utensils of our grandmothers.

FARMING IN SCHOOLS.

Opinion of Members of the Faculty of an Agricultural College.

The Mansfield (Conn.) grange has in its membership several of the faculty of the Connecticut Agricultural college, and their opinion on the subject of teaching agriculture in our common schools may be of general interest. The Mansfield grange, after due consideration, adopted the following report on the subject:

"Agriculture, while a technical, vocational subject, is so closely related to the welfare of every individual that we recognize the need for a general dissemination of information as to the conditions of country life and the relation of agriculture to the community—the conditions favorable for the conservation and development of the agricultural resources of the nation. The place for this instruction is in the higher grades of our public schools, both city and country, and the instruction should be given by teachers specially trained for the work and not by teachers engaged in the general work of instruction in the various subjects of school work.

"Before agriculture can be properly introduced into our country schools there must be a radical change in our system. The higher grades at least must be brought together into the consolidated graded township school. In this consolidated school a teacher of science could very properly be employed, a part of whose duties should be to teach agriculture. In our common country schools as at present organized we do not favor the introduction of agriculture as a part of the required work.

"In all grades we favor the use of text books which shall familiarize the pupils with agricultural terms."

New Apportionment of Delegates.

At a recent meeting of the Jefferson county (N. Y.) Pomona it was decided to support the Northern New York Development league by voting it $25 annual dues. Another important matter considered was the plan of appointing state grange delegates to be put in force at the next annual meeting in December, and the plan was adopted. It gives the various granges in the county a more equitable distribution of delegates. Six of the largest granges in the county are given one delegate each year, and the other delegates apportioned to the county are divided among the remainder of the granges according to the membership, the delegates to alternate among them. Two granges and in a few cases three granges are grouped together as a unit, and one of the three granges will be entitled to a delegate each year. Each subordinate grange entitled to a delegate will recommend a suitable candidate to the Pomona before the annual meeting, leaving the election to the Pomona.

A SNOWED-IN THANKSGIVING

By EFF HATCH

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LAWRENCE GREER, looking from his bedroom window, could see nothing but snow as far as his eye traveled. It was snow on the window panes, snow on shrub and tree and hill, snow everywhere in all sorts of fantastic shapes and with yet more coming. The first big storm of the season was descending on the region whither he had come but two days before to spend his Thanksgiving vacation from city office duties in his uncle's home. Already roads and even fences were obliterated.

"Hello, Lawrence!" came the voice of his uncle from below. "Guess we'll have to dig out our end of the gully road this morning. Breakfast ready in ten minutes. Get on your heaviest togs. It's a snifter this time."



GERTRUDE CAME FORWARD WITH A GREETING.

This wasn't the first time that Lawrence had lent a hand in snow plowing and shoveling out the snowed-ins of his uncle's district. Ever since he was a boy of fifteen, ten years before, he had been making annual winter visits to this best of all his uncles and aunts, and he would have returned home sorely disappointed had he not encountered at least one deep drift experience.

At breakfast it was arranged that Lawrence, with old Jacob, should undertake the breaking through of the gully road as far as the Widow Bennett's. At that point they would undoubtedly meet the Pearson boys from a mile beyond.

Now, Lawrence had pleasant recollections of Widow Bennett's hospitable home. As a boy it had opened its arms to him, and it was there he had spent many an hour with Mrs. Bennett and her granddaughter, the brightest, black eyed, alert little girl that ever wore short skirts, rode on snowplows, called him "Uncle Law" and insisted on his own grownupness and his fitness to advise her on her reading, her studies and even her ambitions. Gertrude, however, had been away at school these later winters and Lawrence had caught no glimpse of her, although his aunt and even his uncle had much to say of her attractiveness and loveliness as evidenced in the summer life of the place.

"We ought to make Bennett's by noon and get back here by chore time," was the schedule announced by old Jacob.

"If it gets any worse later in the day don't try to get back tonight. Just bed at the Bennett farm and dig toward us in the morning," was the uncle's parting advice.

The storm did grow worse and grew worse so rapidly that by the time they had covered three-quarters of the distance to the Widow Bennett's Lawrence and old Jacob considered it advisable to detach the horses from the



GERTRUDE SO WROTE.

snowplow and, mounted one on each horse, make their way to the Bennett farm.

"Worst storm ever!" said the widow as she welcomed the two. "It doesn't look as if we should get out for days. I was telling Gertrude it was mighty lucky for her that she came yesterday, for she couldn't possibly have escaped a snow blockade had she taken a train later."

Lawrence was all attention. "I say, little Gertrude isn't here, is she?" he asked.

"Well, I don't know as she is," quizzically replied the grandmother. "Little Gertrude hasn't been in evidence for some years, but Miss Gertrude isn't far away."

Soon there was a quick step and a laughing "Hello, Uncle Law!" as Gertrude came forward with a greeting that for its simplicity and heartiness and but for the ripened flower of womanhood before him might have carried him back a half dozen years.

Lawrence Greer was not one easily to be carried off his feet, but he was too evidently in the air this time even to disguise the fact cleverly.

"But I say, Gertrude, how on earth did it all happen?" looking her over from head to foot.

"Years, Uncle Law, just years and the getting into touch with new kinds of life. You said it would be just as I've found it and also that I would some day forget my Uncle Law and that he told me so. But, you see, I haven't forgotten either." And she smiled as frankly as in the days when he told her, sitting on his knee, of the world that she would go into, through the gateways of school and experience and of the society, whose doors had not then opened to her.

That she hadn't forgotten him and those talks to the child Gertrude gave Lawrence a thrill of real pleasure.

That afternoon and evening was a rare day in Lawrence's experience of life. The storm raged furiously, and Lawrence, relieved of duty, gave himself up to the spell of a renewal of acquaintance that had all the novelty, piquancy and delight of a rare and agreeable discovery.

What astonished Lawrence most were the frequently recurring and flatteringly delightful evidences that wherever she had been and however occupied during these intervening years Gertrude had kept close tab on his own career and, furthermore, had found a certain inspiration therein. To be sure, that career had not been hidden under a bushel, for he was already sufficiently in public life to make him a marked man among influential men.

Gertrude's discriminating allusions to his work as commissioner, delegate or president of the board, to his work in correcting civic evils and in his other public activities betokened a peculiarly personal interest such as Lawrence had not before met and such as he least expected in any woman. His own mother and sisters had shown no such intelligent interest in his work, and even his brother, he was willing to wager, knew far less of his career than did this mere girl whom but yesterday, as it were, he had amused as a child, but a child that he loved.

Was it possible that in shaping the ideals of life for a child he had unwittingly offered himself as an ideal to the heart of that child? If so would she find him worthy or not now that the years had proved him? Was her admiration only admiration? If more than that might it not yet be that some one else already forestalled him in her affections? How was he to know?

It was near the close of the second day and drifting winds had made necessary a still further delay in breaking out the roads that opportunity offered itself to Lawrence to gain some light on the ever more tantalizing question of possible rivals in Gertrude's affections. As for himself, Lawrence felt that his entire world was already revolving around this one young woman. Gertrude was showing him some photographs accumulated during the years of her girlhood.

"But where is his picture?" asked Lawrence, interrupting her description of the photographs.

"I have never asked him for one."

"Why so?"

"I preferred the picture in my heart to any other."

"Does he know that?"

"He must know it—by now," with a baffling smile.

"Can't you give me any idea of what he looks like, some picture of him before you consigned him to your heart? Of course you must have had a tintype experience on some early excursion, been snapshotted on the lawn or kodaked somewhere."

An amused smile and a mischievous look came to her face as Gertrude took from its separate envelope a carefully protected little kodak picture of a youth not yet out of his teens and a girl just entering hers. He was bending down the branch of a mountain ash that the girl might pick the red berries. She was trying by standing on her toes to reach yet a little higher.

"Here is the gem of my collection, if you will see it. Perhaps you will recognize the subjects and recall the occasion. I have never become reconciled to the fact that you failed to bring those berries within my reach."

With Lawrence's look of recognition and laugh at the all but forgotten circumstances of the time thus recalled came a puzzled expression, as if he were trying in some way to connect this picture with the question he had asked. At the same instant Gertrude's face assumed the expression of one who fears she has said a word too much, and she hastened to call Lawrence's attention to the writing on the back of the picture.

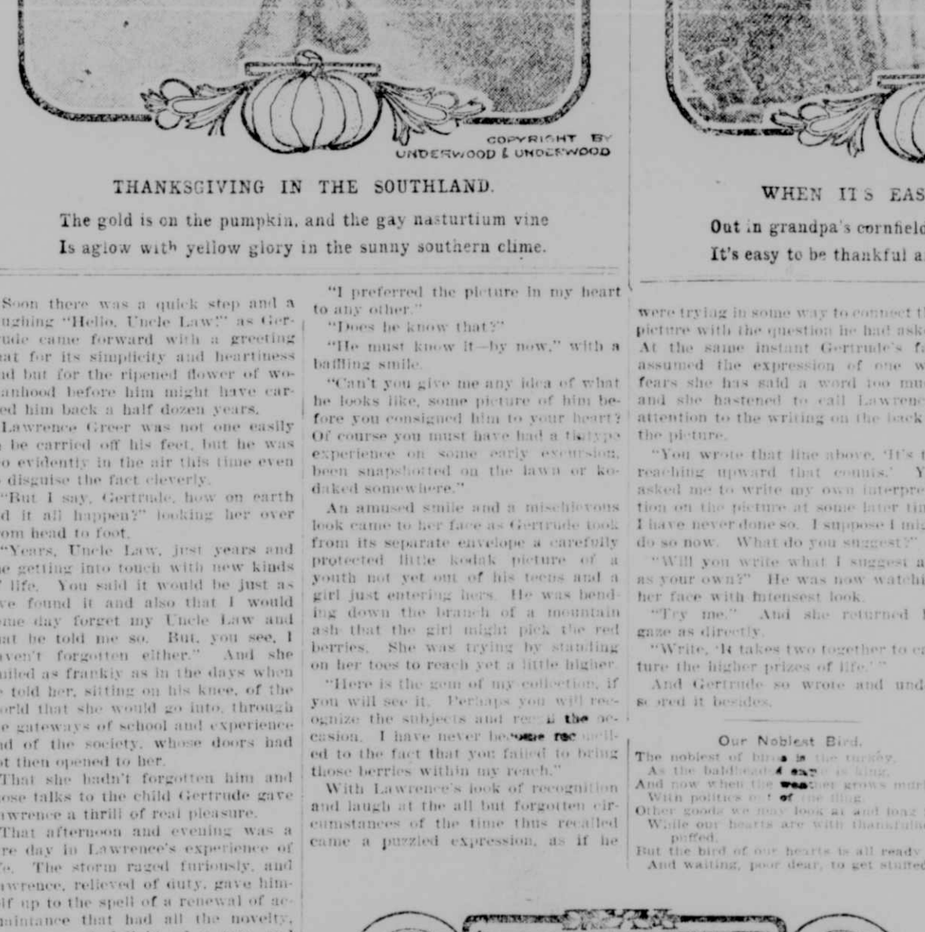
"You wrote that line above, 'It's the reaching upward that counts.' You asked me to write my own interpretation on the picture at some later time. I have never done so. I suppose I might do so now. What do you suggest?"

"Will you write what I suggest and as your own?" He was now watching her face with intensest look.

"Try me." And she returned his gaze as directly.

"Write, 'It takes two together to capture the higher prizes of life.'"

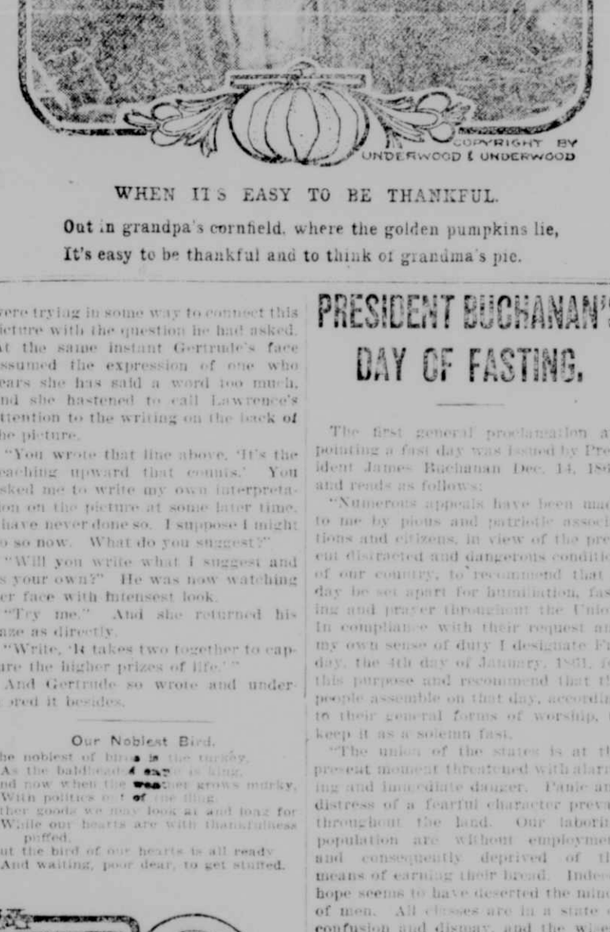
And Gertrude so wrote and underscored it besides.



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THANKSGIVING IN THE SOUTHLAND.

The gold is on the pumpkin, and the gay nasturtium vine
Is aglow with yellow glory in the sunny southern clime.



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WHEN IT'S EASY TO BE THANKFUL.

Out in grandpa's cornfield, where the golden pumpkins lie,
It's easy to be thankful and to think of grandma's pie.

Our Noblest Bird.

The noblest of birds is the turkey,
As the bald-eagle [illegible] king,
And now when the [illegible] grows murky,
With politics o'er [illegible] filing,
Other goods we may look at and loaf for
While our hearts are with thankfulness puffed.
But the bird of our hearts is all ready
And waiting, poor dear, to get stuffed.



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When the stately bird of promise is yet a toothsome dream
As in the noonday sunshine he moves with radiant gleam.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S DAY OF FASTING.

The first general proclamation appointing a fast day was issued by President James Buchanan Dec. 14, 1860, and reads as follows:

"Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty I designate Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, for this purpose and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their general forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast.

"The union of the states is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger. Panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land. Our laboring population are without employment and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

"In this the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies, our own ingratitude and guilt toward our Heavenly Father.

"Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High in confessing our individual and national sins and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several states and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and blood guiltiness. Let our fervent prayers ascend to his throne that he will not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution and preserve our constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending difficulties.

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

Good Precedents.

The two precedents which the colonial governors had to guide them in ordering a day for thanksgiving were the national Thanksgiving held by order of good Queen Bess after the defeat of the Spanish armada and that of King James of England because the gunpowder plot failed to materialize.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THANKSGIVING

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

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I COULD dream tonight
That a world of light
Is round about me; a presence bright
Is poised above,
Like a brooding dove,
From whose wings rain over me peace and love.



I COULD DREAM.

Like a breath of balm
Is the nameless calm,
And my soul would sing an eternal psalm
In a happiness
That is limitless
And a glow of faith I cannot express.

I could almost dream,
Past the things that seem,
I can see a country eternal gleam
As I raptly stand
On the borderland
And feel about me an angel band.

My soul awake
Its thirst would slake
At a fount immortal; its bread would break
At a feast sublime
In a fairer clime
This hallowed and happy Thanksgiving time.

So wafted o'er
To a shining shore,



ABOUT ME AN ANGEL BAND.

I greet the loved ones who've gone before
And take my seat
At a banquet sweet
Where the fruits and viands of life we eat.

'Tis not afar,
Like a distant star,
The kingdom in which the eternals are.
'Tis here—its light
To an inward sight
Is gleaming—for heaven is mine tonight.

An Extra Thanksgiving.

A very notable proclamation independent of the regular autumnal Thanksgiving day, though in the official records it is designated not as a proclamation, but as "the president's address to the people for thanksgiving and prayer," was McKinley's promulgation of July 6, 1898. The president addressed his words "To the People of the United States of America." He referred to the fact that "to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the bay of Manila on the 1st day of May last are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba" and asked the people upon next assembling for divine worship "to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace."

To the Cranberry.

Let others praise in fervent lays
The plump Thanksgiving bird,
And let them sing of leg and wing,
With old Pegasus spurred
Until his speed is great indeed
And all is blithe and merry,
But let me sing that splendid thing,
The succulent cranberry.

O humble fruit, we've long been mute
Upon thy many charms!
With nipping zest you do your best
To ward dyspepsia's harms.
Both sour and sweet you sauce the meat,
Your flavor does not vary.
Retiring, coy, yet full of joy—
O marvelous cranberry!

About you hangs a taste that tangs
The food that would be harsh.
Your plump skin's filled with dew, distilled
Above the sun kissed marsh.
No grape, I'll say, of old Tokay
Or from Oporto airy
Drips with a wine as rich as thine,
O excellent cranberry!

Of ruby hue, a jewel, too,
To grace the festal board.
With lavish heart you give your part—
Give all your spicy hoard.
When eager lipped we've sat and sipped
The juice that vies with sherry,
Ah, of the feast you're not the least,
Mellifluous cranberry!

So let them praise in lilting lays
The turkey and the pie.
But let me sing that splendid thing
That makes the heart beat high.
I would not waste one shade of taste,
I'd drain the dictionary
To find more ways to sing the praise
Of thee, O rare cranberry!

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909. NUMBER 40

NEW FIRE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED

Two Reels and Eleven Hundred Feet of Hose for Oakland Came Yesterday.

With the completion of the water system for Oakland when every portion of the town will be supplied under pressure of more than ninety pounds to the square inch, and the purchase and receipt here yesterday of the new fire equipment, the residents and property owners may well feel content and rest with more assurance when the next fire alarm is given, provided the formation of a fire company is not allowed to lag. Oakland can boast of the best fire fighters of the country equipped as they have been for years past with little or nothing, but now with the new up-to-date paraphernalia on hand they should a make name for themselves.

The new equipment which was received yesterday consists of two hose reels and eleven hundred feet of three inch hose capable of withstanding a pressure of three hundred pounds to the square inch. The reels are lightly built but strong, and are equipped with running ropes for the haulage and can be easily handled by a few men. Each reel has standards for hose nozzles, lanterns, etc. These, with the old hook and ladder truck, make ideal fire fighting apparatus and the city council is to be congratulated upon making the purchase.

Two fire stations will be established, one to be located on the hill while the other will be centrally located in the business section of town.

Court House Fight.

Preston county is now entering into a court house fight. Just recently the county court decided to build a new court house. The old one is at Kingwood in the western part of the county, but the people of Terra Alta, which is in the eastern part, think that the new building should be erected in their town and that henceforth Terra Alta should be the seat of government for Preston county. Petitions are being circulated asking that the question of location be submitted to a popular vote, and already a majority of the voters of the county have signed. Terra Alta is offering strong inducements, a free site being not the least. It is very evident that the place of location will be fought for very bitterly by both the Kingwood and the Terra Alta factions.

Call for Your Letters.

A. W. Bowers, Mrs. Lulu Upperman, Wright E. Moon, Daniel Mosser, Harry Fenwick, James M. Orr, Alice Georer, A. Z. Gibson, Norvel E. Jamison, E. Savage, J. Shirmer, John W. Sudler, Claton Tompkins, Loraine B. Heruian, Collins Co.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

A Correspondent Directs Attention to the State of the Highways.

There is no complaint, as far as I know, among property owners in Garrett county over the route selected for the road now being constructed under State management and control, but there is much feeling on the part of many taxpayers in and about Oakland over the condition of the roads leading into the county seat.

On a recent occasion I drove from Deer Park to Oakland and the ruts and holes gave me food for thought, and I feel it a duty to call the attention of the authorities, thus publicly, to the present conditions. At one part of the road there seemed to be a ditch across the roadway, which gave me such a jolt that I thought the vehicle would collapse on the spot. If this ditch is the work of the gas company, it is the duty of our County Commissioners to compel that company to at once put the road in condition.

Every merchant in Oakland is interested in the condition of the roads leading into the town, and all should stand together to compel the proper performance of the officials.

One of the best methods of combatting the work of the out of town dealer, with his illustrated catalogue, is to see that the roads leading into Oakland are in such fine condition that it will be a pleasure for the farmer and his family to drive into town, do their shopping, and spend their money at home, and if this state of affairs exists the home trade will increase and everybody will be benefitted.

A very bad stretch of road existed on one of the roads leading into the town of Deer Park. I submitted the matter to its progressive mayor, Mr. William Hennen, and he at once set to work to place it in the best possible condition. Mr. Hennen superintended the work himself, gave his time without cost to the corporation, and with broken stone and cinders a grand good piece of road was constructed with the expenditure of a very little money. I invite the county authorities to inspect it, and see just what can be done with a little effort. If the authorities will but use stone that can be picked up along the road without any cost to speak of, and fill up the bad places, it will help until something better can be devised.

The roads leading into Oakland today are a positive disgrace. I can safely praise everything in letters to out of town papers and to our home papers concerning Garrett county, but when it comes to speaking of the fine drives in and about Oakland, I strike a snag that cannot be removed.

I have an abiding faith in Garrett county. We do not fully appreciate the wealth within its borders, but one of the first things to do is to see that the roads leading into its county seat are roads that can be used without fear of breaking down in transit.

GEORGE W. HAULENBEEK.
"Uplands," Deer Park, Nov. 28.

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO'S
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Unbolted Meal . .	$1.50
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Corn, Oats and Barley Chop	1.60
Old Shelled Corn . .	.85
New Shelled Corn .	.75
Good White Oats .	.50
Best Spring Wheat Flour	$6 25

☞An advance of 10c hundred on Feed and 5c bushel on Grain when charged.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES THURSDAY

A Large Congregation Present and an Excellent Sermon Was Delivered.

Thanksgiving Day last Thursday was observed by the Protestant churches of the city when a union service was conducted in the Presbyterian church, Rev. L. B. Hensley, pastor.

The church in which this interesting service was held was filled to its utmost seating capacity, many who attended were unable to find seats, but the interest was such that almost without exception they remained standing throughout the service.

All the local pastors were present and took part in the service. Rev. G. R. Williamson, pastor of the M. E. church, delivered a typical Thanksgiving Day sermon, which was highly fitting to the day and the occasion and he was tendered many congratulations upon the nature and appropriateness of his address. He pointed out many reasons why the people should be thankful to the Great Ruler over all; the blessings as a nation, state and community, why our people should join in a hearty thanksgiving for the many favors and manifold blessings which have come to them since the last national thanksgiving day and for the present prosperous conditions prevailing.

The pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Rev. E. Manges, offered the closing prayer. The music was furnished by members of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran choirs. A collection amounting to a neat sum was taken which will be used for charitable purposes in and about Oakland and will be distributed by a select committee representing the churches of the town.

Recovered Damages From B. & O.

Dr. Theodore Casto, of Philadelphia, has recovered in a damage suit against the B. & O. R. R., before a court of that city, for having been put off a passenger train at Deer Park, because his ticket was not validated at Oakland. The facts brought out in the case were about as follows:

It was asserted that the plaintiff started on a trip from Washington to Grafton, W. Va. He had a season excursion ticket between the National Capital and Oakland, Md., which is east of Grafton, his destination, and also a 1,000-mileage book.

On his outward trip from Washington to Oakland he used the excursion ticket, and from there to Grafton the mileage book was used. On his return trip the conductor declared that under its terms the excursion ticket had to be validated at Oakland to allow the plaintiff to continue his return to Washington.

When the plaintiff alighted at Oakland he found the ticket agent engaged, and was unable to get his ticket stamped before the train pulled out. When the conductor again came through the train Dr. Casto persisted in his refusal to hand over the mileage or pay his fare, and was put off the train at the next stopping place, Deer Park.

As the train pulled out he grabbed hold of the platform railing of the rear coach, but he was only allowed aboard after declaring that he would pay his fare. Then the conductor took enough of his mileage book for the distance between Oakland and Washington.

It was contended that the railroad company should have provided some one at the Oakland station to validate tickets, and its failure to do so made it liable for damage to the plaintiff.

The amount of damages claimed was $10,000 and the plaintiff was awarded $350.—Cumberland News.

Mail-Order Truths.

An exchange sizes up the mail-order situation in the following terse and truthful style: If the local merchants would advertise as persistently and intelligently as the mail-order merchant, the former could snap their fingers at all the mail-order houses on earth. No man on earth will send to Chicago for goods if he can be supplied as well at home, and if he can be supplied at home it is the business of the local merchants to let the man know.

Bazaar and Supper.

The ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church will conduct a Bazaar and Supper on next Thursday, Dec. 9th, afternoon and evening, in the supper room of the church. A generous assortment of fancy articles suitable for the holidays, will be on sale. Supper will be served beginning at five o'clock. Everybody invited, especially strangers who may be in Oakland attending court. Supper will be 35 cents and will consist of everything palatable.

THE NEW STATE ROADS OF MARYLAND

Interest In the Great Public Improvement.

Whenever good roads are now mentioned in Maryland listeners will be on the alert to hear what is going to be said. No comment will be made, perhaps, until the person having the information concerning this necessary public improvement is through talking.

Then question after question will be fired at him, if he posesses any knowledge of the conditions, and he had better be well informed on the subject before he begins to talk, otherwise he will soon be overwhelmed with the arguments and interrogatories of his hearers, many of whom he will find fully informed on the law and the facts.

There is no question in this State at the moment which is creating more public interest than good roads. It is discussed at all crossroads meetings on Saturdays when the farmers gather to lay in their following week's supplies. This is the one opportunity they have for exchange of neighborly views, and it is availed of to the limit. It is discussed at the Sunday church services, which affords another meeting chance to these busy laborers, and it is thoroughly thrashed over on "court days" in the county seats.

Then the subject takes on a wider range. It is no longer a matter of mere neighborhood gossip, but broadens into a county and State matters, for on these "field days" the residents of widely separated sections meet, compare notes and discuss conditions concerning the whole county, in which all are mutually interested, regardless of district or neighborhood lines.

It is often the case that at these court "field days" in county seats many from other parts of the State gather for business purposes. This makes it possible to give an extended view to all State situations as well as to matters of national import.

The Good Roads Commission has a great work in hand, on which all eyes are now focused.

This is the work which by an act of the General Assembly has been placed in the hands of the following commission: Gov. Austin L. Crothers, John M. Tucker, (chairman), Ira Remsen, William Bullock Clark, S. M. Shoemaker and Francis C. Hutton. Walter W. Crosby is chief engineer and J. C. Bowerman secretary.

This body has outlined the sections of the State it is intended to cover by the first appropriation of $5,000,000 which has been made by the Legislature, authority for which has been given to issue 3½ per cent bonds. Only about $1,250,000 of this was available up to July 30 last. For this the commission has outlined work covering about 107.75 miles of the 1,000 miles contemplated in the broad scope of this big public undertaking.

No section of the State is left uncovered. The highways are to be built on modern plans, according to those promoting them. The work is being done under the observation of skilled engineers, and is intended to give a network of good roads reaching from the Atlantic Ocean in Worcester county, to the Allegany ridge in Garrett county, county, and from the Potomac river in Charles county and the Chesapeake Bay in St. Mary's and Calvert counties to the Pennsylvania border line on the northern end of the State.

A study of the map will show that no section is neglected in this scope. It will further show that those having this gigantic task in hand have aimed to reach the settlement of a great population in all sections, from a topographical standpoint.

It is apparent that much thought has been given to the subject in these surveys. While everyone may not be pleased, still no work of great public improvement, it was pointed out, has ever been undertaken which was not subject to more or less criticism. Some think they are being ignored while their neighbors are being benefited. This is irksome and annoying to those with a grievance, and assuredly leads to complaints.

Still the commission claims to have proceeded on the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number in the selection of the routes. With it this was not a matter of bias or prejudices. The selections were not hastily made. This was done only after careful investigation and after open hearings with persons in the counties concerned. The commission reserved to itself, of course, the right of final determination in the matter, as it was the responsible body on whom the criticism—whether favorable or unfavorable—would ultimately rest. This was the statement of Chairman Tucker.

In the work as outlined, which covers little more than one-tenth of the whole project, the commission has already contracted for or arranged to spend a total of about $1,000,000. This will show an average of little less than $9,000 a mile for the work already in sight. The sum is nearly double what it was thought these roads would cost when their building was first conceived and pushed as a matter of public policy. It was supposed in the beginning that $5,000 a mile would cover all the cost and, therefore, that $5,000,000, the loan asked, would meet all requirements. The project was a favorite one of Governor Crothers, who sees great possibilities ahead for State advancement when the highways are completed. He has been deeply interested in it from the start. So much so that he had it incorporated as a plank in the Democratic national platform as a broad-gauge measure for the whole country when a member of the last Democratic National Convention at Denver.

For the use of this public improvement the act creating the Good Road Commission appropriated $5,000,000 at the session of 1908. This act also provided that not more than $1,000,000 should be expended in any one year, accounting from July 1, 1908. And for the purpose of providing for the expenditures for the establishment, construction, improvement and maintenance of the general system of public roads mentioned in the act a loan was created, called the "State Road Loan." Its issuance was provided as follows: $500,000, to be known as series "A," August 1, 1908; $1,000,000, to be known as series "B," February 1, 1909; $1,000,000, to be known as series "C," February 1, 1910; $1,000,000, to be known as series "D," February 1, 1911; $1,000,000, to be known as series "E," February 1, 1912, and $500,000, to be known as series "F," February 1, 1913. The loan is to be payable 15 years after the date of the respective series, but is redeemable at the pleasure of the State of Maryland after 10 years from date of issue.

To meet the interest of this loan and to redeem it at maturity the act directs that the County Commissioners and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are to levy the State taxes for the year 1909 at 2 cents on each $100 of assessable property; for the year 1910, 3½ cents on each $100 of assessable property; for the year 1911, at 4½ cents on each $100 of assessable property; for the year 1912, at 5½ cents on each $100 of assessable property; for the year 1913 and annually thereafter at 6 cents on each $100 of assessable property.

This many regard as a pretty severe tax, and unless the commission shows satisfactory results there may be some complaint of the 6 cents additional tax rate after 1913 to meet this expense.

These matters are not lost sight of either in the city or the counties. So long as results are obtained perhaps nothing will be heard from the taxpayers as this work progresses, or on its completion if it fills the wants its promoters anticipate. Should it fall short in any essential, then the taxpayers will want to know why and may begin an investigation on their own account.

Six cents additional as a tax seems insignificant. It will scarcely be noticed by the man who is only assessed for a few hundred or a few thousand dollars. To one whose property holdings run up into several hundred thousand dollars, and who does not seek to evade this just contribution to the general welfare and to the support of needed public institutions, the burden will begin to tell, and these may begin to inquire as to whether or not the annual tax contributions into the State Treasury are productive of the best results to them and to their fellow citizens.

While the law provides that not more than $1,000,000 shall be spent in any one year, accounting from July 1, 1908, there is a special provision which enabled the commission to exceed this sum this year. This is contained in Section 32K, which provides that in order that there shall be no delay in carrying into effect the provisions of the act the sum of $250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the Treasury proper for the carrying out of the provisions of the act.

Under this section it still has a leeway of funds available to work on for the balance of this year. There is also available $1,000,000 commencing July 1 last.

Card of Thanks.

I take this method of extending our thanks to Capt. Hayden and all other friends who so kindly assisted us during the last illness and death of my husband.

MRS. B. F. FRIEND.

DIXON & KELSO'S NEW MILL IN OPERATION

Gas Engine Driven Machinery Being Successfully Operated.

Within the past two or three weeks there has been installed in Messrs. Dixon & Kelso's large grain and feed building as complete milling outfit as can be found in the state, consisting of roller process mills, elevators, hulling machines and other machinery found only in the very best equipped plants, all being driven by a twenty-five horse power gas engine which was installed in a building adjoining the warehouse specially erected for its accommodation. That gas is the most economical fuel has been proven beyond a doubt by the operation of this engine, the power being all that has been claimed for it by the gas company and even cheaper than expected by the consumer.

The mill is in charge of Mr. Zach. Hendrickson, a miller of large experience, and he is being assisted by Mr. Samuel Aronhalt. The capacity of the machines has not yet been given a thorough try-out, but it is evident from the amount of hustle exerted by the men in charge that the grists brought to the Dixon & Kelso mill will be turned out very quickly.

Buckwheat is the principal grain being ground at this season of the year, and the product has been yielding thirty-three pounds to the bushel. The grain is put through two mills, thus getting every ounce of flour from the grain, the offal and refuse being of slight consequence. When the machines are thoroughly limbered up the product may be slightly increased.

With three excellent mills operating in Oakland the demand for flour and feed by farmers and consumers generally should be easily met.

Another Good Deed.

Two weeks ago the Journal told of an accomplishment by Col. George A. Pearre, Congressman, for Mrs. Jane Fazenbaker, widow of a Union soldier—how for years she had wrought through various agencies to obtain notice of her claim. At last someone suggested an appeal directly to the Congressman. At once an inspector was sent; her claim was heard; a favorable report was made and in a few weeks she was placed above want.

Much of the same story is true of Henry Knepp, an aged ex-soldier living in Garrett not far from this place. Mr. Knepp came in this week and asked the Journal to make a similar acknowledgment for him. He, too, had failed, but he struck the right streak at last, and one day last week—5 weeks after he saw Col. Pearre, he received $881 back pay at $6 a month to September 1st, this year, and an allowance of $8 a month thenceforward. Hence, Mr. Knepp feels like a new man. Mr. Knepp was a member of the 3rd Maryland Regiment, P. H. B.

The Journal does not make these reports as a partisan of Col. Pearre, for as such it befriends no man, but where credit is due credit must be given!—Frostburg Journal.

Obituary.

All the friends of Mr. Benjamin F. Friend, of Loch Lynn, were very much shocked by his sudden death on Thursday, Nov. 18. He was stricken with apoplexy while on his wagon and died in very short while at the home of Capt. James Hayden in Mt. Lake Park, where he had been taken when the illness seized him. He was 64 years, 5 months and 26 days old, having been born May 22, 1845.

At the age of sixteen he and four brothers enlisted in the Union army. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ethel Caroline White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. White. To this union were born nine children, of whom eight survives: Mrs. J. T. Taylor, of Fairmont, W. Va.; Mrs. W. O. Cleveland, of Oakland; Alton, of Loch Lynn; Mrs. Morrel Jamison, of Oakland; Wm. W. Friend and Misses Birdie, Ethel and Jessie Friend, who reside at home.

He was converted at the age of fifty years at a revival conducted by Rev. Samuel Arbuthnot in Assembly Hall, in Mt. Lake Park. He united with the Methodist church in Oakland and lived a consistent Christian life until his death. His funeral was conducted by by the writer. Rev. P. Z. Musgrave assisted in the exercises. He was borne to his grave by his old comrades in arms to rest until called forth to meet his Lord. His widow and loved ones left behind have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

C. W. HUDSON.

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GENTRY THE GAMBLER

He Had a Heart, Although He Was an Unscrupulous Blackleg.

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE.

"Pass," said Dugan laconically, laying down his cards.

"That puts me out," remarked the lean Yankee from the Cross Triangle outfit. The third man, Davies, as he called himself, rapped the table with his knuckles indifferently. He was ahead of the game and could afford to lose the pot.

There remained old man Lorry. To him Gentry looked with surprising insouciance. Having dealt the cards, the gambler was disturbed by no doubts as to Lorry's action. He would raise, and promptly. Lorry had cut before the deal, it is true, but Gentry had reversed the cut adroitly, unobtrusively.

Nevertheless, to the gambler's surprise, Lorry was uncommonly slow. He vacillated mentally between caution and cupidity; his weak, red rimmed eyes shone feverishly behind the iron bound glasses, and he chewed nervously upon one end of his ragged, tobacco stained mustache. Finally he slammed his hand upon the table. Gentry arched his brows inquiringly.

"Out?" he asked, motioning toward the discard.

Old man Lorry swore abandonedly. "Naw!" he replied. "See yer twenty an' go yer a hundred better."

From the interior of his shirt he produced a roll of bills which the gambler appraised with amazement. He had not thought to find such rich prey. Lorry, conscious that he was creating a sensation, threw two bills upon the table with an air.

"Steddy, pop," cautioned Healy, proprietor of the saloon.

"Mind yer own business," responded old man Lorry sharply.

"And five hundred better," Gentry remarked softly.

"An' five hundred."

"Again."

Lorry glanced defiantly about the table. Healy had turned his back. As for the rest, startled out of their composure by this abrupt change in the complexion of the game, they watched breathlessly.

"Call yer!" exclaimed the old man, depositing the remainder of his fortune in the pot.

"Aces up an' queens!" he added, with an oath, as Gentry displayed his cards. "Better 'n my kings up an' jacks"— He broke off, staring blankly at the gambler as he calmly raked in his spoils and passed the cards to Dugan. The latter shook his head, with an air of finality.

"Nope," he said. "No more for me."

"None in mine," agreed the lean Yankee briefly, and Davies nodded assent to the judgment of the others.

Lorry shambled dispiritedly toward the bar. "Gimmi some 'ski, Billy," he demanded.

Gentry arose and placed a fifty in the bartender's hands. "You can pay for the drinks out of that. I'm going to take a little walk to cool off. See you later, gentlemen." He paused on the threshold, but none answered him, and he passed on out into the infinite silent peace of the mountain night.

He walked a few steps along the apology for a road which formed the main street of the half deserted mining village, then halted suddenly.

"Old fool," he muttered impatiently, comforting himself against the thought of the wrong he had done old man Lorry. "He should have known better. Well, what's his loss is my gain. If I hadn't got it some other fellow would."

Gentry lighted a cigar, stuck his hands in his trousers pockets jauntily and retraced his steps toward Healy's. But he did not stop there. Through its open windows fragments of an argument floated to his ears, punctuated with old man Lorry's voice bleating that he had been shorn. That was quite true, but the gambler did not wish to discuss the question with him since of necessity it would mean eventual bloodshed. He stepped quickly past the fan of light which the doorway threw across the road and began an ascent of the mountain trail. He would return ere long, when things were quieted, saddle his horse and ride on to the next camp.

The night air was warm and soothing with the balm of the pine scent. The gambler strolled beneath a high, broad arched, brilliant sky, fretted with bright stars. But from these he kept his face. His thoughts were too near to the earth for contemplation of the firmament. As he left the straggling village behind him he entered upon a great, sweet solitude whose essence was in the mystery of night upon the mountains. The road wound temptingly on, a forest aisle empty, dusty, now white in the glare of the heavens, now blackly shadowed by massed pines, through whose interstices the starlight fell.

Presently the gambler came upon a little clearing in which, set at a distance back from the road and surrounded by a dilapidated picket fence, was a small cabin, vine clad. Its windows shone dimly with yellow lamplight, this although the hour was past midnight. As he stopped, puffing speculatively upon his cigar, a voice hailed him—a feminine voice, singularly rich in intonation and clear—and at that he made out a slender figure swaying upon the gate of the fence. He tossed away his smoke, removed his slouch hat and approached.

"Good evening," he said courteously.

"Howdy, stranger? Be you from Hammels, down yonder?"

Gentry failed to repress a start. The uncouthness of the words, the strong touch of dialect, was so distinctly out of keeping with what the beauty of the girl's voice had led him to expect. And, now that he could see her, there was positive refinement of feature in the face, wholly charming, upturned to him.

"Yes," he answered her.

The girl regarded him with unconcealed curiosity. "An' what might be yer name, stranger?"

"Mason," he lied without wondering why he should lie, lacking a reason.

"Oh," she sighed, with evident relief. "I didn't know—from yer style yer know—but what yer might be Gentry."

"Who's Gentry?"

"Aw—a gambler what I heerd had come to town. Pappy went down early tonight to get in the game with him. Say, Mr. Mason, did yer see my pappy down there?"

"I don't know, really. Who"—

"Lorry," she interrupted. "Ole man Lorry they calls him, mostly. Did yer see him around?"

"Come to think of it, I did." He smiled blandly upon her to conceal a rising uneasiness.

"Was he drunk?" she continued frankly.

"N-no. I didn't notice that he was."

"He warn't gamblin' with that hound Gentry, was he?"

"No," said the hound heartily. "Gentry left town today, I hear."

"That's good!" She smiled at the gambler, shading her beautiful eyes with a deep fringe of upcurled lashes. "He'll only come home drunk, then," she added pensively. "I don't mind that. Never had to manage a man, did yer, stranger?"

"Only myself," he laughed.

"Then yer don't know nothin' about it—the trouble, I mean. Pappy's an ole fool. He don't know no more about playin' poker 'n a tenderfoot, an' he thinks he knows it all. He—he"—She hesitated.

"Well?" he encouraged her.

"Aw—nothin', only he made a strike a little while ago. It warn't much of a strike, only a couple of thousand, and he promised to send me back east—to the home folks, you know—next week."

"And?" said Gentry softly.

"That was the money he took to gamble with," she laughed, a trifle harshly. "Said he'd send me back in style—with his winnin's. Well, so long's Gentry ain't there I reckon I may get a chance to get some book learnin', after all, if I can keep him home till next week. Goin' already, stranger?"

"Yes. I must hit the trail early tomorrow, Miss Lorry."

"Waal, so long. If yer see the ole man start him along home, will yer? Thanks, an' good night to yer, Mr Mason."

* * * * * * *

Some distance down the trail the gambler stumbled over the prostrate form of a man. With something of a strong presentment Gentry turned the body over and lit a match to see the face.

It was old man Lorry, hopelessly intoxicated, sleeping the dead sleep of alcohol.

"There's most of my fifty," remarked the gambler grimly. "It's like throwing good money after bad. I'm a darned fool."

To prove his assertion he took from his wallet the bills of which he had robbed the miner and stuffed them in the latter's pockets. Then he helped him to his feet, meaning to see him home. To his wonder, Gentry found that the man, once afoot, was able to walk after a fashion. He lurched along unsteadily, but made progress toward his cabin.

The gambler followed him to the clearing, stepping noiselessly, then turned and went back for his horse and his last glimpse of Healy's.

A One Armed Pianist.

Count Geza Zichy, president of the National Conservatory of Music at Budapest, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on July 23. Referring to the event, a Vienna paper speaks of him as a unique figure in the musical world. "If we are justified in saying that Raphael would have been a great painter even if he had no arms," says the writer, "we may certainly say that Zichy was a great pianist, although he had but one arm. He was fourteen years old when he lost his right arm on a hunting tour, but notwithstanding this handicap he continued his study of music and became so proficient as a performer that he played with great skill the works of Chopin and other composers. In 1856 he made his first appearance before the public as a pianist and has since that time played at hundreds of concerts, always for the benefit of some charitable institution. He composed several operas and in 1891 became the director of the Hungarian Opera at Budapest."

Foam For Oil Fires.

The Germans have perfected a scheme for killing oil fires with foam. The apparatus employed consists of a simple metal cylinder provided with a long spout and divided into chambers. One chamber is charged with an aqueous solution of potash-alum and sodium sulphate, the other with a similar solution of sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate and licorice root extract. The cylinder is so arranged that on being reversed the two solutions mingle as they issue from the spout. The result is a prompt evolution of carbon dioxide, which, in contact with the licorice solution, forms an exceedingly stiff and persistent foam. Heads of fire departments have tested this scheme and pronounced the foam fire extinguisher a success. They say it will prove especially valuable in all places where combustible liquors are stored, such as groceries, drug stores, automobile garages and motor yachts.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINE.

How to Make Children Realize That They Must Swallow It.

Giving medicine to children is one of the most difficult problems that young mothers have to cope with, for some little ones have such a horror of a dose that they work themselves into a condition of nervous illness before the medicine gets into their stomachs, and so it frequently nauseates them, thus making successive doses harder to give.

There is no question but that if a child shows a disposition to rebel against swallowing medicine the mental tussle must be gone through with and settled first. That is, there is no use in trying to give the dose while administering admonitions. The little one's stomach must be quiet, and this cannot be if he is in tears or is screaming.

So when the child refuses it is essential to put the medicine aside and to make him understand that the cure must be taken. He must not for an instant be permitted to think that he has gained his point and need not take it. To the contrary, he is given to understand that he is obliged to and that the sooner he is quiet the better. Precisely how this is to be accomplished depends upon individual temperament and the way each parent handles the babe. Sometimes when the argument is prolonged a spanking may be required. One small girl had three doses of this maternal discipline before she became quiet and swallowed her medicine. There was never any trouble with her afterward, for she had been made to accept the fact that medicine when it was brought her was to be taken and to fuss only made the condition worse. Coaxing works with some little ones; with others punishment is required. Each parent must decide this for herself.

During the time that this matter of will contest is in progress the medicine is not administered. When the child has been conquered he must be given a few minutes to quiet sobs or temper, and then the dose must be given.

If the sick child thinks he cannot swallow medicine, no matter how much he may want to, he must be broken of this idea. He is apt to change his idea rather quickly, too, if he finds that each time he ejects the medicine a fresh dose is given. It takes a clever child only a few moments to realize that he is simply prolonging the agony.

The notion some have that they cannot swallow pills is likely to be imagination, which it is not always well to give in to. If there is a reason for paying heed to it an easy way of obviating it is to give liquid instead, for there are few prescriptions that cannot be administered in this form. The old way of giving pills in jelly does not commend itself to present ideas. The sweet, combined with medicine, is apt to upset the stomach, causing nausea.

To deceive a child about medicine and tell him it is good is a great mistake. This may work once, but he will be suspicious ever after. He should be made to understand that medicine is not a joke, but that it is less disagreeable than to be ill, and that whether he wishes it or not he must take it.

How to Restore Withered Vegetables.

For the housewife who must practice strict economy, as well as for her who lives at a distance from the market, it is well to know that cabbage, celery, lettuce and their like which have lost the first freshness may be restored by putting first into warm water, just comfortably warm to the hand, and, after fifteen or twenty minutes, taking out and covering with fresh cold water for thirty or more minutes. You will be surprised to note that it will have the original snappy crispness so much desired. Often the grocer will sell "second day" celery and lettuce at half price. The above method will absolutely freshen same and may make quite a saving of "bills" during a season.

How to Banish Dandruff.

A young man who was much troubled by dandruff tried many remedies before he was advised by an old doctor to use a cure much favored by physicians of several generations ago—a paste made of vaseline and precipitated sulphur. The ointment is made by blending a dram of the sulphur with two tablespoonfuls of vaseline. Divide the hair into strands and rub well into the roots, not getting into the long hair. The ointment should be left on several days and repeated when necessary. This treatment is equally good for a scalp that has grown dry or filled with an ugly, scaly scurf.

How to Restore Mildewed Clothes.

A cure for mildew that is the remedy of an old negro laundress is excellent for all white goods, and will not injure fine materials. Pour a quart of boiling water over two ounces of chloride of lime, add three quarts of cold water, let the mixture stand until settled, strain, and it is ready for use. The material should be steeped in the limewater for a day or over night, when the spots will be found to have disappeared.

How to Use and Make Javelle Water.

Javelle water will take out stains from linen and cotton. Take one pound of salsoda and 5 cents' worth of chloride of lime. Put them in an earthen bowl and turn over them two quarts of boiling hot soft water; rainwater is the best. Let it settle, then pour off. Bottle and keep for use. It will remove fruit stains and even take out indelible ink spots. When used, soak the stain till it disappears. Then wash it in water

DRAGGING OF ROADS.

How to Get Them In Good Shape For Winter Hauling.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL SPRING.

Much Good Can Be Done by Grading Up In Summer and Fall For Work Later On—How to Make a Drag From Split Hickory Log.

On every farm where there is a mile or more of road, unless it has been made permanent by grading properly and macadamized or graveled, there ought to be a road drag. With such a tool at hand any farmer can with little time and trouble keep his farm roads in perfect condition.

Having a large farm and over two miles of roadway, I have found a homemade drag to be a most useful implement. Of course we can get along with poor roads on the farm, but if we are the sort of farmers who take pride in having things in the best shape we will certainly take pleasure in keeping our farm roads in good condition. And I may add that it takes so little time and trouble to run over



HOW DRAGGING IMPROVES A ROAD
[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

a mile or two of road when the team is already hitched to the drag that I usually go through the outside gate and work up and down the public road in front of the farm when I drag the farm roads.

The longer I keep my drag and use it on my roads the more I appreciate it. Mine is of the red split log type. I made it of a ten foot section of a twelve inch hickory log, split in the middle, and on the front cutting edge nailed some heavy sheet iron. It works about as well as the metal ones, some of which I see occasionally.

I don't think it took me two hours to make my drag, though I did not make it strictly according to the regulation method as I have seen drags illustrated in farm papers. All of those seemed to have the two sections of log put together by having three large augur holes bored through them and round wooden bars about two inches in diameter put through to hold them parallel and rigid.

I did not have the large augur to bore holes big enough for stout wooden bars, so I merely sawed down into the upper edges of each half of the log at three places and split out the blocks, leaving a place into which I could put a piece of four inch scantling. I cut three pieces of scantling thirty-six inches long and fitted them into the cutout places and made them fast by driving spikes six inches long into them. The job seems to be as solid as those made by boring holes and putting the bars through. Some people make their drags of plank, and they do very well, but cost more and will not stand hard usage so well as the regular split log drag.

There is not, of course, so great need of the drag in summer and fall as in winter and spring, but it is a much easier and pleasanter job to make it then, and, besides, if one drags his roads a few times in summer and gets them well graded up they will remain in good shape far better than if left just as the summer hauling has made them.

Moreover, on many farms there are wet places in the roads that cannot well be worked to advantage in winter and spring. If these are graded up and drained in the fall they will no doubt stay good all the time.

There is another use I have seen the drag put to that on some farms will come in very handy. Quite a good many cattle owners find it expedient to pen up their cattle at night in summer. As a rule, no straw or other bedding is thrown over the lot, and the manure remains on the ground and dries out and on sloping ground is often all washed away. I find that if I run the road drag over the cowpen occasionally I can scrape up several loads of the best kind of manure that is well worth collecting and hauling out to thin spots on the farm.

I say with emphasis there is no small job that a farm owner can more profitably devote a few hours to when he has some leisure time after the press of farm work is over than constructing a road drag.—Missouri Cor. Farm Progress.

Hard Dirt Roads.

Kansas perhaps has the best natural roads of any state in the Union. There is practically a highway on every section line. In three-fourths of the state the dirt roads ten months of the year are as level and hard as a floor.

JUST DIGDIGS.

Too Much For the Big Man In the Purple Shirt.

The big man in the purple shirt accosted the studious little man who was waiting for the "L" train.

"Beg pardon, neighbor," said the big man as he opened his paper, "here is something I don't understand."

"What is that, sir?" asked the little man curiously.

"Why, it states here that Colonel Roosevelt shot a digdig. What is a digdig?"

The little man smiled.

"My friend, a digdig is an animal that digs. When one digdig starts to dig, the other digdigs dig deeper than this digdig. Then this digdig digs and digs and digs until"—

"Hold on! Which digdig?"

"The first digdig. The other digdigs dig and dig to catch up with the other digdig's digging. Then the first digdig digs and digs till the other digdigs"—

But the man in the purple shirt covered his ears with his hands and fled. And all day long the "digdig" rang through his brain until he vowed Teddy was an enemy to mankind to discover such an animal.—Chicago News.

The Wrong Switch.

"Little boy," said the big electrician as he unpacked his tool kit, "your mother sent for me to fix her switch. Where will I find it?"

The little boy's eyes grew round.

"Sh!" he whispered cautiously. "Mamma doesn't want everybody to know she wears a switch, but I guess you'll find it either on the bureau or on her head."

And ten minutes later the sounds that emanated from the woodshed told that there are other kinds of switches besides electrical and hair.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Large Receptacle.

"I watched your sister fixing her hair the other day," said Mrs. Nagget, "and I must say she's not the most refined person in the world."

"No?" replied her husband, with a belligerent air. "You don't approve of her, eh?"

"Well," she retorted, with a disdainful sniff, "you'd never see me with my mouth full of hairpins."

"Of course not," he snapped. "What would you want with so many hairpins?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Just Possible.

"I was born and raised on this farm," said the stranger, "but I haven't set foot on it for twenty years. It certainly has run down a good deal since then."

"Mebbe it has," rejoined the old former, "but I reckon it'd run down a heap sight worse if yew had stayed on it."—St. Louis Republic.

Method.

"What makes you keep on asking me if the razor hurts?" asked the man who was being shaved. "I've said yes three times, and it hasn't made any difference."

"No," answered the barber; "I was merely trying my razors out to see which of 'em wants honing."—Washington Star.

Significant.

"How is it that Jinks, who was a poor man a short time ago, can now afford diamonds for his wife, automobiles for himself and a yacht for his boys? Did he succeed in business?"

"Well, he failed."—Baltimore American.

Considerate.

Miss Tabasco—And when you told the proud girl she had injured your feelings was she considerate?

Reggy Sapp—Bah Jove, yes! She gave me a copy of "First Aid to the Injured."—Chicago News.

Surprised.



He kissed her on the ruby lips.
She nearly had a fit.
For they, you see, were man and wife,
And she wasn't used to it.

Mark of Distinction.

"You say he's distinguished! Distinguished—how?

"By a mole on the chin!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What Were Trumps?

Her Father—Penelope, was Jack Dashing holding your hand last night?

Penelope—That depends. Did he win or lose?

At Last.

He (kissing her)—It's late, and—

She—Better late than never.—Woman's Home Companion.

Old Coats.

"His coat never seems to fit him."

"No. They're all so badly worn."—Brooklyn Life.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

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Boys' Clothing

At a Bargain to Close Out

HAVE JUST OPENED A LINE OF

MEN'S and BOYS'

Fall Clothing

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If you want a Nobby, Neat Suit of Clothes come and examine the New Line of FALL SAMPLES.

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Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Peach Orchard Land for Sale.

I offer for sale two farms in Hampshire county, W. Va., both in the peach belt and would make fine peach orchards.

The first contains 232 acres, forty acres cleared and the remainder in timber. About 50,000 feet of saw timber; 10,000 props and a lot of locust posts. Situated 1½ miles northwest of Springfield, on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. An orchard of sixty bearing apple trees and some peach trees on the place. About thirty acres of run bottom and five acres of this in meadow. Improved by dweeling house, well, etc.

I have been advised by good authority that this farm would make a splendid peach orchard. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,500, on easy terms.

The second farm contains about 150 acres, partly cleared and part in timber and has on it a dwelling house and some other improvements. About six acres of run bottom now in meadow. Situated about one mile west of Springfield, W. Va., on the Romney Branch of the B. & O. R. R. Convenient to churches, schools, stores, etc. Price $1,200, on easy terms. Address Dr. Percival Lantz, Alaska, W. Va.

IS THE MOST POWERFUL MAN IN RUSSIA

An Adviser of the Czar Who Has Extraordinary Influence.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Perhaps the most powerful man in Russia at the present moment is Rector Theophan, of the Ecclesiastical Academy in St. Petersburg, known popularly as "the monk of the Czar." Theophan, a professor of theology, is, comparatively speaking, a young man, tall of stature with piercing black eyes, whose character is strongly impregnated with mysticism. Up to the present he has not come prominently before the public, but owing to the extraordinary influence that he wields over the Czar, he has become the centre of a circle of fawning courtiers and sycophants.

About a year ago Theophan was surprised to receive an invitation from Grand Duke Peter Nicchalavitch, with whom he was acquainted through Prince Putiatkin, to be presented to the Czar. From that moment a new life commenced for the monk, who found in the weak Czar an enthusiastic disciple.

The Czar was charmed with the quiet and decided manner of the young man and the conversation turned, during the course of many subsequent visits, from religion to belief, from belief to miracles, and from miracles to mysticism, a subject for which the Czar has shown a penchant of late years.

At first Theophan only visited the Czar when he was summoned, but he soon received the permission to go in and out of the Imperial Palaces when ever he desired. The entourage of the Czar soon discovered that Theophan had developed into a personage in whom the Czar placed implicit confidence, and with whom he frequently discussed matters, towards which he manifested great reserve when with his ministers.

At first only private matters formed the gist of their conversations but later on the monk was consulted concerning political affairs and was able to obtain favors that the Czar even refused his own mother.

Thus, some time ago the Czar dismissed Prince Obolenski, a youthful playmate, from the post as chief of his Cabinet. This spelled ruined to the Prince, who possesses no means. Owing to the intervention of the monk the Czar arranged that his salary of 50,000 rubles be paid till the prince dies, although he had refused the request of his mother to pension the Prince. The Czar has further made princely gifts, lately for ecclesiastical and charitable purposes, solely at the instigation of Monk Theophan.

The closest bond existing between the Monk and the Czar is that of mysticism. That the Czar is extremely accessible to such influence can be amply proved by the case of "Monseigneur Philippe," who played such an important role at Zaraskoie Selo at the beginning of the century, and who was dismissed from the court, laden with presents, after Premier Plehve had severely remonstrated with the Czar concerning the influence that the Monseigneur exerted in politics.

Grand Duke Peter and Princess Milizia Nikolajevna are responsible for the introduction of this gentleman with his seances and apparitions to the Russian court.

The extraordinary power that the "Czar Monk" has gained over Emperor Nicholas has just been evidenced anew by the fact that, whereas all ecclesiastics were debarred from being present at the laying of the foundation stone of the new regimental chapel at Zaraskoie Selo, two days before the Czar's journey, he received a special invitation to be present. It is now rumored that the protopresbyter of the Court M. J. Janitcheff, is about to retire and that the "Czar's Monk" is to succeed him. If this is the case, the vast dominions of the all powerful Monarch will at last come under the sway of the Greek Church, and the present reign of ecclesiastical intolerance will be intensified.

If it were possible to serve judicial summons on spirits in the vast deep, several of them would today have been sitting in the dock of the Dresden Criminal Court. As it is, a porcelain painter, Emil Bergmann, has to answer for their doings.

He first got into touch with the unseen world through a pre-vision of the death of his wife. This led him to attend spiritualistic seances where he received messages from the ghosts of Martin Luther, Paracelsus, and certain anonymous departed, who imparted to him that porcelain painting was a poor business and that there was much more money in the manufacture of cosmetics. They also communicated to him recipes for several toilette preparations, including a paste matchless for the preservation of the teeth. He was further instructed to give his factory the name of "Bombastus Works."

The spiritual benefactions, however, did not stop here. Wealthy frequenters at the seances were urgently advised to invest their savings in the concern and several of them responded handsomely to this appeal. Altogether a sum of between $150,000 and $200,000 was placed at the disposal of the spirits' protege.

At last the authorities got wind of the affair and instituted a prosecution, which was, however, very nearly abandoned, owing to the implicit trust of the persons who had supplied the money in the ghostly counsels, and their refusal to take the view that they had been defrauded. So far as the course of the trial has revealed it, Bergmann's defense is that everything he did was dictated to him while he was in a state of trance, and that he, therefore, bears no responsibility for it.

An extraordinary occurrence is reported from Kuska, near Grosswarde, in Hungary.

Two brothers named Frei, notorious Don Juans, have for two years great y vexed the villagers by their immoral conduct. Last week a kind of Vehmic Court was held by the fathers of the girls, who had been misled by the young men, and it was decided to put the brothers to death. This sentence was executed on Sunday night, the brothers being slain as they walked home from an inn.

So far the authorities have not been successful in finding the actual murderers, but a great many of the villagers have been arrested.

OUR SOUTHERN LETTER

The Small Towns of the South Are Growing in a Most Remarkable Way

The other day I read in the Charlotte Observer two or three little stories that interested me. One was to the effect that the furniture shops at Lexington are loading sixty cars of furniture a month, although Lexington has not been making much fuss about the furniture trade of that town.

From Rockingham, in the same paper, was a story of the tenth cotton mill starting down there with a capital stock of several hundred thousand dollars.

From another source was the statement that the cotton mills of the South this year have spun more cotton than the mills of the North, holding the advantage they gained a couple of years ago when the South took first place as a consumer of the cotton crop of the country.

Wadesboro is happy because a new railroad has started to build northward from Charleston, S. C., to Harrisburg, Pa., which means from the North to the South. A few weeks ago a new line was put into service connecting Wilmington and other Southern points with the roads that run from West Virginia north to the Ohio River.

All these things are significant. The little North Carolina towns are spending money by the millions in the erection of new factories and mills and in the development of the various industries that seem to flourish in this State. I was out in the State two or three weeks ago, and the one conspicuous thing was the amount of new building and development going on in nearly all of the smaller places and the little cities that are growing up from the villages and small towns.

The panic appears to have disturbed the progress of the State less than almost any other manufacturing section of the country for North Carolina factories are making staple things and the market is the world. North Carolina cotton goods may be sold in New York or San Francisco, or in China or Africa, and will be sold as long as people continue to want clothes. North Carolina furniture goes to Cape Town by the car load. North Carolina manufactured tobacco is found in almost every market place.

The next census, to be taken the coming summer, will be an interesting one in the disclosuse of the progress the little towns of the State have made. Railroads have extended in the last ten years, and factories have increased in a way that is almost without a parallel in the history of American industrial development. It is true that big factory towns have not been created, as has been the case around Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where some big industry picks out a piece of ground outside the city and erects a factory and a town to go with it. But what is better for the general prosperity of the whole region, the towns are all building factories for themselves, so that hardly a place can be found any more in western or central North Carolina that has not some thriving mills of some sort to employ the available people and bring wealth to the community. The little towns are growing into excellent market towns for the farmer, just as the towns in the Pennsylvania gas and coal belt have done, and the same spirit of development and expansion is in the air, differing only in one thing.

The difference is that in Pennsylvania the town that have the gas and coal are striving to offer inducements to capital to create factories there. In the North Carolina towns the people of the towns are putting their money into the improvements desired and the result is a better class of industries, and a more permanent character for them.

The North Carolina mill does not pull up its machines at some failure of gas or some sudden notion and go to some different location. It is established to stay with the community and develop and become a part of the town and of the industrial fixtures of the State.

North as well as South can rejoice over the condition of affairs, for the prosperity of the South adds infinitely to the prosperity of the North. There was never any occasion for any industrial jealousy between the two sections. The mills that are created in the South are not taking the place of any of the mills of the North. These new factory towns are merely helping to supply the increasing demands that a rapidly growing country makes and to meet the requirements of the whole earth, with its steadily increasing wants.

Every new city that is built in North Carolina stimulates business at the industrial centers of the North, and at an increasing pace the North is beginning to come after the trade of the South.

One mistake the North is making yet and that is in not sending more of her young men down in this direction to get acquainted with Southern industries, Southern towns and Southern requirements, for the acquaintance of the young men cements business relations and expands the trade between the two sections.

The value of the South as a field for mutual business has never been appreciated by the North, and one of the consequences of the indifference is the creation of new industries in the South that the North would have prevented had the North been more alert to Southern wants.

I noticed in one of my papers the enlargement of a factory that builds corn planters, for instance. It was a small affair over at Charlotte, but has added new buildings and facilities to the tune of about a hundred thousand dollars to build planters, largely because when a farmer in the South wants a planter he is instructed by the factory in the North to "write for prices," and then a lot of correspondence must be gone over with a distant Northern factory before he can get what he wants. Had Northern factories and merchants long ago learned to fish for Southern trade by having goods on the ground and somebody to sell them, many a mill that has sprung up in the South would never have been dreamed of. But now the tide is on, and the little towns of the South are rapidly becoming manufacturing cities because they have cheap water power, cheap raw material and a steadily broadening market. Still these cities are in the market for vast quantities of goods, and they are worth the notice of the North more and more every day.

BION H. BUTLER,
Southern Pines, N. C.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.



A NEW STOCK

Of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Proprietary Remedies is being received every week at our Pharmacy. Nothing here is allowed to deteriorate from age; everything is kept fresh and warm and dust-proof, and up-to-date. Hence you get medicines in their full strength; hence you get curatives that cure; hence you get full value for your money. Your physician's prescriptions compounded accurately and conscientiously.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
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Office in McComas Building, Second street Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-6 ly.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m. Arrive *2.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Enamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE
Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909.

TIMBER DECAY COSTS MILLIONS

Millions of feet of timber and finished lumber rot every year in railroad ties, bridges, tressles, piles, farm buildings, fences, poles and mine props. The lumber-consuming public of the United States pays perhaps $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year to make good the losses from wood decay.

These great drains are a source of more and more concern each year. Chemists and engineers who have to do with the uses of wood are working unceasingly on the problem. The United States Forestry Services has men who devote their whole time to it. The importance of the problem cannot be overestimated. Millions of dollars are annually saved by preservative treatment of timbers, but much yet remains to be learned.

Wood decay is caused by fungus, a vegetable growth sometimes so small that it can be seen only with the microscope. Its roots or branches, like minute hairs, force their way into the wood tissues and absorb or eat away the solid parts. The collapse which result is called decay. The timber is artificially preserved by forcing into its cells and pores certain substances which prevent the growth of fungi. As long as this substance is present in sufficient quantity the germs of decay—the threads and spores of fungus—cannot enter, and the wood is preserved. This often means doubling and sometimes trebling the life of the timber.

The United States Government considers the investigations of the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one office of the United States Forestry Service, that of wood preservation, with new headquarters at Madison, Wis., is given over entirely to the work of experiments and cooperation with railroad companies and other corporations and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles.

The lengthening of the life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy expense of labor and cost of material for renewals.

OPPORTUNITY.

We're the busy, bustling people, are we Americans. In fact we're about the busiest, dizziest bunch of citizens that ever jostled their neighbors off the sidewalk. At least we say so and there is no doubt of the fact—in our own minds. This subject has been written about so much and we have gloried over it so greatly, that it has come to be one of our unalienable rights to imagine that we go at just a little faster pace than anybody else in the world. And maybe we do, for the most part; yet, there is a lot of tommy-rot about the nerve racking speed of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews, too. You will have found that out long ago if you ever took the trouble to make a few observations.

It really seems that a good many of us are not going so swift a pace after all. It really seems that there is a good deal of fraud about this hustling business we hear so much about. If you have any doubt about it ask the superintendent who has a hundred or so men under his direction. Ask the man who knows and he will tell you this: On every big job there are a dozen men who are hustlers. They are men with initiative—men who work with their brains as well as with their hands. And he will tell you further that the remainder, or the most of them, have to be pushed, pulled, threatened and cajoled every day they are on the job in order that the business or the contrrctor shall not lose money.

Did you ever watch the clerks in an office? How they hustle, the most of them? How anxious they are to do their work in a rapid, orderly and efficient manner? How desirous they are to fit themselves for the higher and better positions? You've seen all that, haven't you? If you have investigated, what you have seen has been more like this: A few clerks are of this kind. The others, and they are the vast majority, are slaves to the office clock. They manage to get to the office from two to six minutes late, if the management will stand for it, and they quit work on the second. They are punctual enough about that, you may gamble your last dollar. They are concerned chiefly in doing the least possible amount of work within the prescribed eight hours, and when they fail of advancement they complain that the other fellow had a "pull." They are right, too; he had a "pull"—and that "pull" came from the employment of brains and good will in the performance of his work.

You have heard people complain that "there is no chance for a fellow, anymore." Those people are right. There is no chance for them and there will be no chance for them if they live a million years. But while they are making the old, threadbare complaint, the fellows with the "pull" are climbing steadily up the ladder. They are too busy doing their work and fitting themselves for the higher positions to grumble about lack of opportunities.

There never was a time in the history of the world when there was a greater demand for real ability, for real willingness, for real initiative. The public has awakened and it is demanding better service on the part of business interests. In other words the public is getting wise. This state of affairs can have but one effect. Better service by the business interests means better and more efficient service by the employes of those interests. And in all this lie the opportunities of the present day.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN S. COMBS.

Mr. John S. Combs, printer and all round newspaper man, died rather suddenly Friday morning at 3:30 o'clock, at his home in Ridgely, W. Va., aged 65 years. He had been employed in the composing room of the Evening Times, Cumberland, for about twenty years, with the exception of an interval of a year or more, during which time he was employed at Sebring, Ohio.

He left his case in this office about a week ago, at which time he complained of being unwell, but his illness did not assume a serious phase until Friday morning at two o'clock, when he became paralized, passing away at the above mentioned hour.

Mr. Combs grew up at the "printer's case." He was a son of the late John J. Combs, of Romney, W. Va., founder of the Romney Review. The son learned to "set type" when a mere youth under his father, and continued in that occupation until death marked him for a victim, with the exception of a few months spent in the Confederate army during the latter years of the Civil War.

After the war was over and having served his apprenticeship prior to that time under his father, Mr. Combs located at Piedmont, W. Va., as foreman of the Piedmont Independent, but resigned that position to accept a similar one with the Cumberland Daily News, at a time when Captain Griffith was its editor. He later went to Oakland, where he managed the Oakland Democrat for a number of years, virtually doing all the work on that paper, getting out all the copy, and setting the type, his only help being a small boy. The Democrat having changed hands, Mr. Combs came to this city and went to work setting type on this paper.

The deceased was not only a good printer, but he was a clever writer, being a natural born newspaper man. Aside from his newspraper qualifications, he was genial and sociable, and well liked by his employers, colaborers and the people generally. But he has "set" his last "take," and his spirit has gone to the one who gave it. He is survived by the following children: William Combs, of Ohio; Frank Combs, Misses Blanche, Pearl and Dewetta Combs, all of Ridgely. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed, but will probably take place Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Combs' wife died about thirteen years ago, and one of his daughters died last April.

The following poetic effort is one of the last contributions on the part of the deceased, written at a time when things were not as smooth as they might have been:

AN OLD PRINTER.

Only a printer, old and gray;
'Tis true at times he goes astray,
Led by the tempter, under his sway,
With whom he has struggled for many a day.

"To err is human, to forgive divine,"
Is a saying trite—not words of mine.
In the gloom of this hour there's not a shine
Of the Star of Hope for me or mine.

Nothing to do but hope and wait,
Looking alone to the hand of fate.
Will the dawn ever come? At any rate
We continue to hope and wait and wait.

A moonlight night—but gloom within;
A home made sad for not a sin
Committed against kith or kin,
And only one thought—it might have been.

Out of work, with work to do.
Strange it is, but alas! too true.
Is it any wonder a man gets blue
And puts himself in a terrible stew?

But to bed I go with a heart not bad,
Trusting the world is not so sad
As to keep one out on the tag-and-rag
Because, forsooth, he got on a jag.

And in conclusion, I want to say,
Maybe there's yet a brighter day
For a printer old and feeble and gray.
And this is all I want to say:

"A man's a man for a' that."

—Cumberland Times, Friday.

DAVIS PURE PAINT

is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Defects in Pure Food Law to be Remedied at Next Session.

When Congress meets this month one of the questions to be thrashed out will undoubtedly be the revision of the pure food laws to meet the demands of the general body of consumers for still further improvements in the methods in vogue in many food factories.

One of the points overlooked in the original acts was the treatment of peaches and apricots in canning plants. It is the practice of many canneries to immerse peaches in a boiling solution of caustic soda and allow the fruit to stew in this chemical until the skins of the fruit are eaten loose. The fruit in then put through several washings until the skins are washed away. This process is about a cent and a half or two cents a can cheaper than peeling by knife. Those who are calling attention to this chemical treatment say that the use of the lye is not the worst feature of the process, but contend that in order to use this cheap peeling process it is necessary to use green and unripe fruit for canning. Ripe fruit will not stand the lye-process but becomes discolored and disintergrated in the caustic soda. The little flavor which the unripe peaches have is killed by the lye treatment so that the result is a woody, tasteless, canned peach which depends for flavor on the syrup which is added in the canning process.

The way to tell a lye-peeled peach is to wash away the syrup and then taste the fruit. If it is tasteless and pulpy the chances are it is a lye-peeled peach.

In the several washings to which the peach is subjected after it is peeled by lye, most of the chemical is undoubtedly washed away but if any of it is left the consumer gets it with his fruit.

Congress did not mention this subject in the pure food laws, consequently the canners who use this method are not compelled to state the fact on their labels. The present agitation has for its purpose the enactment of a measure to remedy this defect.

If this movement proves successful every canner will have to state on his label if the peaches he used were peeled by caustic soda or any other chemical. That, of course, will put the question right up to the consumer. If they would as soon eat fruit which has been soaked in lye they can do so. Many, of course, will prefer to have their fruit handled in the good, old-fashioned kitchen way, by knife-peeling, which also means much for the quality of the canned fruit by keeping intact the original fruit flavor.

The last two years have seen a great advance in the methods used in various canneries and with the new law a still further advance in the direction of wholesome production will be assured. When the processes employed in canneries are known to be perfectly wholesome, there will be a greater use of canned fruits and the final result will be profitable for all concerned, including the farmer who will get a greater market for his product.

MADE WITHOUT EGGS AND VERY GOOD TO EAT

Pastry and All Sorts of Goodies For Which There Are Recipes.

"With eggs at 50 cents a dozen and my family of four clamoring for cakes, cookies, desserts and breakfast breads, egg economy was simply forced upon me," said a thrifty housekeeper "I'd always heard of eggless recipes and laughed at them, but with ruin staring me in the face I decided to make a thorough search through reliable cook books and domestic magazines until I had collected a good assortment of these eggless recipes.

"I gave up the best part of three days to looking through the cook books at one of our large public libraries and I was simply amazed at the results of my search. While some of the best authorities had not a single recipe for cake made with less than three eggs, others of equally high standing usually gave a one egg cake and occasionally an eggless cake.

"All authorities gave directions for making icings and fillings without the use of a single egg, while up to that time I'd always used at least the white of one egg for any kind of frosting. All the books gave a recipe for molasses cake or gingerbread without eggs and one or two included an eggless recipe for cookies or doughnuts.

"When it came to breakfast breads I had quite a hunt, but after a close examination of every recipe of this kind in the best books I copied half a dozen in my notebook. Most of these I've tried since and they've proved to be all that was claimed for them, eggless, but nevertheless light and nice. Some of these were so simple as to seem really ridiculous until I'd tried them. Waffles without eggs were unknown except in one book, and but one recipe could I find for an eggless griddlecake!

"Desserts without eggs seemed to offer the most promising field for my research, and I found I could not only treat my family to eggless pumpkin and lemon pies, which was a surprise to me, but I could give them a variety of puddings of the kind that usually called for two or three eggs at the very least."—New York Sun.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Patrons of our School and also our references are:

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill,	Mrs. John Hart,
" Richard Maroney	" Friend,
" M. Carney,	" Joseph Helbig
" Walters,	" Harry Helbig,
" Leathers,	" H. Lauer,
" Wamsley,	" Glover,
" Tritchler,	" C. Reams,
" Ed. Spedden,	" Schoch,
" Hinebaugh,	" Chase,
" Chas. Bance,	" John Carney,
" Blanche Miller,	" Albert Dent,
" Thompson.	

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

During the term ending December 1st, 1909, 581 music lessons have been given to the following esteemed and efficient young music students

Lillian Helbig, Jamie Hamill, Bernadette Hart, Kathleen Helbig, Marguerite Carney, Eleanor Maroney, Elizabeth Walters, Sarah Friend, Fannie Bowser, Adeline Wamsley, Agatha Martini, Hazel Friend, Marie Carney, Regina Helbig, Elizabeth Maroney, Amelie Bance, Margaret Chase, Catherine Menhorn, S. Chase, Katie Lauer, O. Lewitt, Robert Spedden, Gertrude Tritchler, Iva Thompson, Ivy Schoch, Lillian Tritchler, M. Reams, Edith Schoch, Pauline Dent, M. Collins, Francis Dent, Eva Christian, Blanch Miller, Mary Glover, Rosalie Pendergast, Annie Carney, Romanus Pendergast, Loretta Carney, Edward Pendergast, Carrie Kistner, and Nancy Wnetsell.

The First National Bank

AT FRIENDSVILLE,

In the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Nov. 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$109,593 67
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		305 85
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, securities, etc		66,018 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,098 51
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,374 95
Due from State Banks and Bankers		224 36
Due from approved reserve agents		9,446 71
Checks and other cash items		28 04
Notes of other National Bn'ks		765 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		110 25
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 1,755 00	
Legal-tender notes	8,270 00	10,025 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation		1,250 00
Total		$232,975 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	6,491 87
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	396 52
Individual deposits subject to check	48,980 19
Time certificates of deposit	101,106 67
Total	$232,975 25

State of Maryland, County of Garrett.

I, Orval A. Welch, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of Nov., 1909.

R. M. HOLMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
W. H. H. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

Situate in Grantsville, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed in a cause wherein Nellie M. Broadwater, et al., are plaintiffs, and Russell Broadwater et al., are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell by public auction on the premises, on the

18th Day of December,

1909, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m.,

All that valuable fee simple lot of ground situated in the town of Grantsville, on the North side of the National Road, and being Lot No. 22 on the plat of said town of Grantsville, and contains about one-fourth of an acre, more or less;

Said Property is improved by a good substantial Store House, Ware House and Blacksmith Shop,

and is the same property that was occupied by the late Noah Broadwater as a general store. Also all that other fee simple lot of ground situated in said town and on the South side of said National Road, and is known and designated as Lot No. 1 on the Plat of said town. Said Lot is unimproved, but is nicely located, and would make a very desirable building lot lot for anyone contemplating the erection of a building in said place.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one third in six months and one-third in twelve months or all cash at the option of the purchaser; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the note o notes of the purchaser or purchasers, endorsed to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

NELLIE M BROADWATER,
Trustee.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., November 18, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, December 6, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. MCCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. MCCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant.
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. MCCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

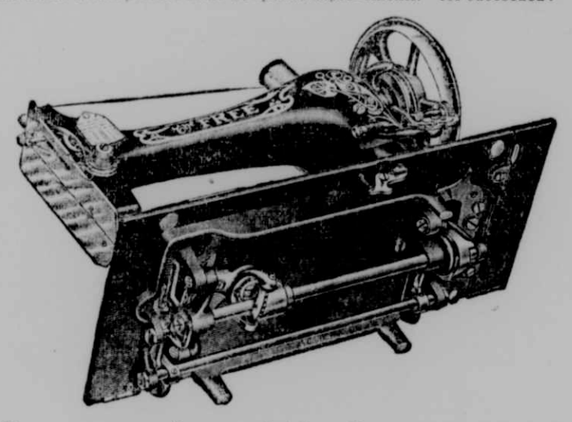
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

COME and SEE THE FREE Sewing Machine

Spend a most delightful half hour in our store, examining this wonderful Sewing Machine.

The Free is as different from every other sewing machine as your wash machine is different from your wash board, and simply because it is "superior."

MR WILLIAM C. FREE, president of the Free Sewing Machine Co., spent the best years of his life laboring to produce in The FREE Sewing Machine, a machine which would possess all the good points of every other machine, which would eliminate all the bad points of every other machine and which would possess some 15 special improvements. He succeeded!



Here are a few of the Improvements

Which will arouse your enthusiasm:

The "Rotoscillo" Movement, Mr. Free's Invention.
The Eight Sets of Ball-Bearings.
The Beautiful French Leg Design, which does not show dust.
The Automatic Shuttle Ejector.
The Automatic Locking Drawers.
The Rotary Spool Pin, which never breaks a thread.
The Automatic Tension Release, which never breaks a needle.
The Needle which can't be put in wrong.
The Improved Head Latch.

THE FREE Sewing Machine is Insured

For Five Years, against Breakage, Wear, Fire, Tornado, Lightning and Water.

This means that if from any such cause any part, (a needle, belt attachment, etc.,) or all the machine is destroyed it will be replaced free to you.

The Free Sewing Machine Company is the only company which has enough faith in their machine to dare "insure" it.

Attachments, which go with the Free are the best and do beautiful work.

We are Exclusive Agents for The FREE. Come and See It.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

$25 Reward.

The undersigned offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set out fire on my farm at Deep Creek bridge and also broke into the house on said farm.

39-3t MRS. JENNIE KIMMELL.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL.	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

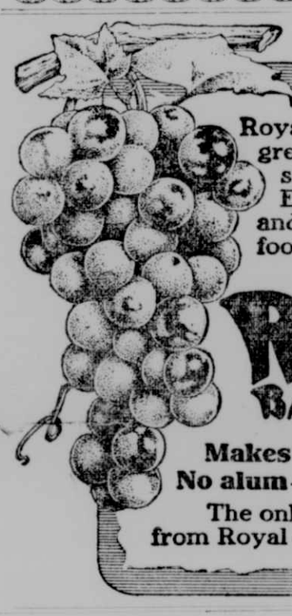
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Economizes flour, butter and eggs and makes the food digestible and healthful

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes most healthful food
No alum—no lime phosphates
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Mr. Lloyd C. Shaffer, of Cumberland spent Tuesday in Oakland.

Mr. A. M. Fike, of near Eglon, was in the city Tuesday and called at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ernest Shirer and Miss Prema Bolden spent Monday in Cumberland.

Three pounds fresh fish for 25 cents; quart fresh oysters, solid measure, 40 cents, at Creutzburg's.

State Senator-elect Harvey J. Speicher, of Accident, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland, is in Oakland visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Offutt.

For your Christmas baking try Pillsbury Best flour. For this week only 85 cents a sack. Baungartner's.

Mrs. Patrick Garrett, of Deer Park, was in the city yesterday as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Norman Sanner.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of the Park, spent a day or two in Oakland this week, going from here Tuesday night to Baltimore.

Misses Nell Hohing and May McLuckie, two of Frostburg's most charming young ladies, were guests for several days last week at the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. Herman Steibling, of near Swanton, was yesterday elected gate keeper by the State grange at its meeting in Baltimore.

Mrs. Harland L. Jones returnrd to her home in Oakland Monday evening from a visit of a few days to relatives in Terra Alta.

Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges left Tuesday morning for Johnstown, Pa., where they will remain as guests until Friday of Mrs. Manges' sister.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

Dr. Webster Ravenscroft went from Oakland to Dawson, Allegany county, yesterday afternoon where he will spend today visiting his father and mother.

Do your trading at the store whose proprietor invites you to do so. Every time it is the best place to trade. If it were not, he couldn't afford to ask your trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bush, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Ora Bush, left Oakland Tuesday on a driving trip to Hartmonsville and other points in West Virginia, expecting to be absent from Oakland a week or longer.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

THE First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

GARRETT COUNTY CEREALS SWEEP THE STATE

At the Horticultural Society Meeting in Baltimore Yesterday.

Late yesterday afternoon THE REPUBLICAN was in receipt of a telegram from State Senator W. McCulloh Brown, president of the Maryland Horticultural Society, stating that Garrett county, as usual, was away ahead of other portions of the State in winning prizes at the Society meeting now in session in Baltimore.

Mr. Brown's telegram, while not going into details, was to the effect that Garrett county won the sweepstakes prize for wheat, first prizes for oats, buckwheat and barley and second and third prizes for corn.

Competing, as Garrett county did, against the whole state on wheat, it is indeed a source of gratification for every farmer to learn that this county has won everything for its exhibit of this staple grain, and also to know that the first prizes have been awarded Garrett county growers for oats, buckwheat and barley.

For your Christmas baking try Pillsbury Best flour. For this week only 85 cents a sack. Baumgartner's.

Mr. Philip T. Peddicord, a student at Parkersburg, W. Va., where he is taking a business course, spent Thanksgiving in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peddicord.

Dr. Henry W. McComas returned to Oakland Saturday night from Baltimore where he went to receive treatment for an ailment both serious and painful. He is very much better and has resumed his practice.

Miss Ellen Connell, of the Baltimore Store, went to Baltimore last Friday morning to which city she accompanied her sister, Mrs. Dennis Glover, of Hutton, who has become a patient in one of the hospitals there.

The revival services which are in progress in the Baptist church in Loch Lynn are gaining in interest daily and will be continued during this week and probably the next. The pastor is being assisted by Mrs. John E. Garrett, of Baltimore, and Rev. I. G. McEndoe, of Mt. Lake Park.

For your Christmas baking try Pillsbury Best flour. For this week only 85 cents a sack. Baumgartner's.

Mr. J. M. Crane and "Buckwheat" Jackson, both of Kingwood, the latter editor of the Preston News, were in Oakland last Friday where they attended the K. of P. District meeting. Others present from Preston county were W. W. Shoch, R. S. Hollis and several others belonging to the Rowlesburg lodge.

At the National Horticultural Society meeting held in Council Bluffs, Iowa, last week, fruits and vegetables of Maryland were exhibited and won many prizes. A gold medal was awarded for cauliflower grown by Messrs. H. Weber & Sons, the Oakland florists and gardeners, being the only prize of this character awarded at the show.

Mr. Robert C. McCandlish, treasurer of the Inter State Trust Company, spent Wednesday afternoon at Hancock with his nephew, Mr. Robert J. McCandlish, cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. McCandlish went to Berkeley Springs in the evening and spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. McCandlish, who is sojourning there.—Cumberland News.

Mr. Lincoln Callis, of Mountain Lake Park, has circulated a petition addressed to the Board of County Commissioners asking for the appointment of constable for the 7th and 14th districts. The petition has been very generously signed by many leading Republicans and will be presented to the Commissioners when that body meets next Tuesday.

Dr. B. Frank Selby returned from Baltimore yesterday morning whence he accompanied Mrs. Selby last Wednesday morning where the latter underwent a surgical operation in the Maryland University Hospital Friday of last week. Her condition when Dr. Selby left her bedside Tuesday evening was most encouraging and her speedy restoration to health is looked forward to with pleasure by her family and friends.

In a sensational attempt to enter the home of T. H. Davis, near Washington, D. C., a young man giving his name as David Fulford, supposedly a burglar, became lodged in the chimney and "all the king's horses and all the king's men" could not pull him out again. The position of the intruder was so painful that he was compelled to yell for assistance, the family being awakened by his cries. A vain attempt was made to pull him out of the chimney feet foremost. A similar unsuccessful attempt was made to haul him up by means of a rope let down from the roof. Finally masons and carpenters were called in, a part of the roof taken off and the chimney and mantel taken away. Fulford remained in his improvised prison for four hours, during which time he suffered agony, before he was released and taken to more comfortable quarters in the county jail.

REAPPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE

Hon. A. Hunter Boyd Succeeds Himself in Court of Appeals.

Judge A. Hunter Boyd, who was re-elected Chief Judge at the recent election of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland has been reappointed by Governor Crothers Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Judge Boyd yesterday morning quietly qualified before Clerk of the Circuit Court John W. Young as Chief Judge of this Judicial Circuit. He left yesterday afternoon for Annapolis to qualify as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals before the clerk of that court. He may also qualify before Governor Crothers as is sometimes done, so that the Governor can have a record of the fact.

Judge Boyd received two commissions, one as Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and the other as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The former was addressed to Clerk John W. Young and the latter to Judge Boyd personally.

So quietly did Judge Boyd take his oath before Mr. Young that no one knew anything about it until it was all over. Judge Boyd kept the fact that he would qualify yesterday morning quiet so that there would not be any demonstration of any kind. After he qualified many members of the bar and others called to extend congratulations. —Cumberland News.

A non-advertiser sometimes becomes a successful advertiser, but a successful advertiser never becomes a non-advertiser. Ever think of that, Mr. Merchant? Your business can be developed by advertising. If there isn't enough profit on your goods to make it an object to sell more of them, sell out and start in a new line. The world is full of places for bigger stores as soon as the man comes along who can run them. If you can't make a small business big, the chances are that you could not handle a big business, even if it were handed to you on a salver.

Messrs. G. S. Hamill, Henry Smouse and Jonas Yutzy left for Baltimore yesterday afternoon where today they will appear before the Good Roads Commission in an effort to have next year's apportionment of the good roads money for Garrett county expended on the road leading south from Oakland toward the Red House. Interest in this movement among the residents of that portion of Garrett county which will be affected by the building of this road has been kept alive by constant agitation on the part of the landowners and farmers of the section and they have met with much encouragement.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned left Oakland Monday night for Baltimore where he will exhibit this week at the Maryland State Horticultural Society meeting about two hundred specimens of the local flora which he gathered, pressed and mounted during the spring and summer. Some of the plants are rare to this community, while others are common, but when so neatly mounted with all the colors of both leaves and flowers so perfectly preserved as in the case of many of the specimens, appeals to the lovers of nature so strongly as to awaken a deeper interest in nature and her works. Mr. Harned's collection is a very valuable one and his friends here expect him to carry off high honors at the meeting of the society.

With the last month of the year well started towards its close, Garrett county and this whole mountain top is enjoying the most remarkable weather in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Thus far during the winter we have had two little flurries of snow, neither lasting over two or three hours and the ground was not entirely covered. For the past two or three weeks the days have been clear and warm and the nights with just enough frost in the air to invigorate and stimulate one. The thermometer has been registering from seventeen to twenty-five above zero at seven o'clock in the morning and reaching as high as sixty-five during the day. The month of November was the warmest November during a great many years.

Fire at Bloomington.

A slight fire took place at Bloomington last Wednesday morning when the residence of Mr. George Warnick, a merchant in that town, caught fire from an overheated stove in his dining room. When discovered the ceiling was on fire but the flames were extinguished before any great damage occurred.

Notice To Delinquent Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent taxpayers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before January 1, 1910, I will proceed by law to collect. I refer to Sec. 50 of 566 of Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Please pay promptly and save cost.

SECTION 50. The said Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year, give notice to all the delinquent taxpayers of said county, by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county, and by hand-bills posted in five of the most public places in each election district of said county, and at the court house door, warning them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrears will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same be paid before the 1st day of January next following.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

For Women Must Work

Men who write articles on housekeeping for women's magazines are fond of telling their feminine readers not to get "fuzzyminded." Then they usually make the sage suggestion that women should get out of the humdrum routine of housework as much as possible. The advice is simple, but the wonder is that any good housewife can keep her bearings in the average cross currents of her daily life.

Think for a moment what falls to the lot of the conscientious faithful wife. The care of the children's clothes alone—the planning, buying and making over, not to mention the mending—is practically enough to use up all her time. Then there is the house to be looked after. She needs to inform herself about modern sanitation and hygiene, about the special constitution of each member of her family—what foods bring results, what tendencies and weaknesses must be guarded against. She must share in the children's school life, their special studies such as music and dancing, their sports and athletic exercises. Then there are her own personal needs, her reading, her effort to keep herself informed to be of assistance to her husband in his business, her club and parish work, the ever-present domestic problem, and most important of all, providing and preparing the meals.

It is in the intelligent preparation of the daily meals that an opportunity is presented of saving in time and labor. The secret is to do away with coal and wood, and use natural gas—where that is available. It is more sanitary, more cleanly, consumes less time and is far cheaper.

The last-named quality is one which appeals to a well known woman of Frostburg, Maryland, who, in a signed letter, shows the direct money saving effected by her in her home and millinery store through the use of natural gas. She says:

"Before we installed natural gas we paid $36 for electric light and artificial gas, and $40 for coal, a total annual outlay of $76.

"During the year 1908, I paid for natural gas $33.25, A NET SAVING OF $42.75. We have thirteen lights and four fires. IN ADDITION TO THE MONEY SAVING WE HAVE THE CONVENIENCE AND SAVING IN CLEANING AND LABOR."

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

PLUMBING — GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston County, in West Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Aministration on the personal estate of

CATHERINE OESTER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the day 23rd of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of November, 1909.

DAVID M. BEEGHLY,
Administrator,
Brandonville, W. Va.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Copyright, 1903, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co

CHAPTER XI.

A BOX OF CIGARS.

ON the way up to Rome Hillard and his pupil had a second class compartment all to themselves. The train was a fast one, for the day of slow travel has passed in Italy, and the cry of speed is heard over the land.

There was a change of cars at Rome and a wait of two hours.

After luncheon Merrihew secretly bought two boxes of cigars to carry along. They were good cigars and cost him $15. He covered them with some newspapers and at last station succeeded by some legerdemain in slipping them into one of his cases. Hillard would have lectured him on his extravagance, and this was a good way to avoid it. But some hours later he was going to be very sorry that he had not made a confidant of his guide.

As they were boarding the train they noticed two gentlemen getting into the forward compartment of the carriage.

"Humph! Our friend with the scar," said Hillard. "We do not seem able to shake him."

"I'd like to shake him. He goes against the grain somehow." Merrihew swung into the compartment. "I wonder why the Sandfords dropped him?"

"For some good reason. They are a liberal pair, and if our friend forward offended them it must have been something outside the pale of forgiveness. But I should like to know where old Giovanni is. I miss him."

"Poor devil!" said Merrihew, with careless sympathy.

The train started.

"Monte Carlo! Gold, gold, little round pieces of gold!" Merrihew rubbed his hands like a miner.

"Hard to get and heavy to hold," muttered Hillard. "I suppose that you have a system already worked out."

"Of course. I shall win if I stick to it."

"Or if the money lasts. Bury your system, my boy. It will do you no good. Trust to luck only. Monte Carlo, the graveyard of systems."

"But maybe my system is the one. I can't tell till I have tried it."

Soon the train began to lift into the mountains, the beautiful Apennines. By the time they arrived in Genoa, late at night, both compared favorably with the coolers in the harbor of Naples.

Early the next morning the adventurers set out for Monte Carlo—more tunnels; a compartment filled with women and children. But the beauty of the Riviera was compensation.

Ventimiglia, or Vintimille, has a sinister sound in the ears of the traveler if perchance he be a man fond of his tobacco. The train drew in. A dozen steps more and one was virtually in France. But there is generally a slight hitch before one takes the aforesaid steps—the French customs. A porter popped his head into the window.

"Eight minutes for examination of luggage!" he cried.

"Come, Dan," cried Hillard; "lively if we want good seats when we come out. We change trains."

After a short skirmish they located their belongings. They would have to be patient.

Among the inspectors at Ventimiglia is a small, wizened Frenchman with a face as cold and impassive as the sand blown sphinx. He possesses, among other accomplishments, a nose peculiar less for its shape than for its smell. He can "smell out" tobacco as a witch doctor in Zululand smells out a "devil." Fate directed this individual toward the Americans. Hillard knew him of old, and he never forgets a face, this wizened little man.

"Monsieur has nothing to declare?" he asked.

Hillard made a negative sign and opened his cases. With scarce a glance at their contents and waving aside the coupons the inspector applied the chalk and turned to Merrihew.

"Monsieur has nothing to declare?" he repeated.

Merrihew shook his head airily. "Niente, niente!" he said in his best Italian. He did not understand what the inspector said. He merely had suspicions.

"Look!" suddenly exclaimed Hillard.

Passing out of the door which led to liberty and to France, their luggage guaranteed by cabalistic chalk marks, were two women. One of them was veiled; the other was not.

"Kitty Killigrew, as I live!" shouted Merrihew, making a dash for the door.

But the inspector blocked the way, beckoned to a gendarme, who came over, and calmly pointed to Merrihew's unopened cases.

"Open!" said the inspector.

"But"— Merrihew struggled to pass.

"For heaven's sake," cried Hillard, "be patient and open the cases at once."

Merrihew handled his keys clumsily. It is ever thus when one is in a hurry. Finally he threw back the lids, feeling that in another moment he must have spouted Italian or French out of pure magic simply to tell this fool inspector what he thought of him.

"Oho, monsieur in a hurry!" mocked the inspector. "Nothing, nothing!" He took out two boxes of cigars.

"Why the devil didn't you tell me you had them?" Hillard demanded wrathfully. To find the women by this stroke of luck and then to lose them again for two boxes of cigars! It was maddening.

The inspector went through Merrihew's possessions with premeditated leisure. Everything had to come out. He even opened the shaving sets, the collar box, the pin cases and the tie bag.

"Will you hasten?" asked Hillard. "We do not wish to miss this train."

"Others follow," said the inspector laconically.

Hillard produced a five franc piece. The inspector laughed without noise and shook his head. This one inspector is impervious to money or smooth speeches. He is the law personified, inexorable.

Hillard strained his eyes, but saw neither Kitty nor the veiled lady again. Doubtless they were already on the train. Had Merrihew been an old traveler he would have left him to get to Monte Carlo the best way he could, but Merrihew was as helpless as a child, and he hadn't the heart to desert him, though he deserved to be deserted.

Ding-ding! went the bell. Whee-whee! went the whistle. The train for Monte Carlo was crawling out, and they were being left behind. Hillard swore and Merrihew went white with impotent anger. If only he could hit something! The inspector smiled and went on with his deadly work. When he was certain that they could not possibly catch the train he handed the cigars to their owner and pointed to a sign the other side of the barricade.

"What shall I do now, Jack?" Merrihew asked.

"I refuse to help you. Find out yourself."

So Merrihew, hopeless and subdued, went into the room designated, saw the cigars taken out and weighed, took the bill and presented it with a hundred lire note at the little window in the off room.

Procuring his change, he found Hillard sitting disconsolately on the barricade.

"I hope you are perfectly satisfied," said Hillard, with an amiability which wouldn't have passed muster anywhere.

"Oh, I'm satisfied," answered Merrihew. He stuffed his pockets with cigars, slammed the boxes into the case and locked them up.

"I warned you about tobacco."

"I know it."

"You should have told me."

"I know that, too, but I didn't want you to lecture me."

"A lecture would have been better than waiting here in this barn for three hours."

"Three hours?" despondently.

"Oh, there's a restaurant, but it's not much better than this. It's bad—flies and greasy plates."

And by the time they had found the Ristorante Tornaghi—miserable and uninviting—they were laughing.

"Only I wish I knew where they were going," was Hillard's regret.

"They?" said Merrihew.

"Yes. The woman with Kitty is the woman I'm going to find if I stay in Europe ten years. And when I find her I'm going to marry her."

"Sounds good," said Merrihew, pouring himself a third glass of very indifferent Beaune.

"And they may be going anywhere but to Monte Carlo—Paris, Cherbourg, Calais. In my opinion, Monte Carlo is the last place two such women are likely to go to alone."

So they sat in the dingy restaurant, smoking and laughing and grumbling till the next train was announced. At 4 that afternoon they arrived without further mishap at the most interesting station of its size in Europe, Monte Carlo.

And then into the omnibus adjoining came the man with the scar.

* * * * * * *

The Riviera, from San Remo on the Italian side to Cannes on the French, possesses a singular beauty.

Villefranche stands above Nice, between that white city and Monte Carlo. It is quiet and lovely. For this reason the great army of tourists pass it by. There is no casino, no band, no streets full of tantalizing shops. On the very western limit of Villefranche, on the winding white road which rises out of Nice, is a modest little villa, so modest that a ballerina would scorn it and a duchess ignore it.

In the balcony La Signorina reposed in a steamer chair, gazing seaward. The awning cast a warm glow as of gold upon her face and hair, a transparent shadow. She was at this moment the most precious thing upon which the eye may look, a wholly beautiful woman. Kitty Killigrew, standing in the casement window, stared at her silently, not without some envy, not without some awe. What was going on behind those dreamy eyes?

"Hilda?" said Kitty.

"Yes, Kitty."

"Who and what are you?" Kitty asked bravely.

La Signorina's eyes wandered till they met Kitty's.

"And what good would it do you to know? Would it bring money from home any sooner? You already know that I am unhappy. The adventuress always is."

"Adventuress?" Kitty laughed scornfully. "The proprietor pretends he does not know you, but I am certain he does. He forgets himself sometimes in the way he bows to you."

Kitty paused, then asked:

"Won't you tell me what the secret is?"

"How beautiful that white sail looks!"

"You know all about me," went on Kitty stubbornly.

"Because you told me. I never asked you a single question."

"Is it—love?"

"Love!" La Signorina shrugged. "Poor Kitty, you are trying in vain to make a romance out of my life. You should not read so much."

"It is not curiosity," declared Kitty. "It is because I love you and because it makes me sad when I hear you laugh, when I see you beat your hands against the chair as you did just now."

La Signorina turned again in a passion which was as fierce as it was sudden.

"There is a man,' she hissed, her eyes dilating. "But I loathe him, I hate him, I abhor him! And were it not wicked to kill he would have been dead long ago. Enough! If you ever ask another question I will leave you."

"I am sorry," said Kitty. "He was false to you and broke your heart."

"No, Kitty, only my pride."

"It is a strange world," mused Kitty. "Let us turn to our affairs. I received a letter today."

"From home?" eagerly.

"I have no home, Kitty. The letter is from a friend in Naples. Mr. Hillard and Mr. Merrihew, friends of yours, are in Italy."

Kitty could scarcely believe her ears. "Where are they? Where are they stopping?"

"That I do not know. But listen. They have started out to find us. When I tell you that Mr. Hillard is the gentleman I dined with that night before we sailed you will understand my reasons for wishing to avoid him. From this time on we must never appear on the streets without our veils. If by chance we meet them we must give no sign. It will be only for a little while. Your letter will come soon, and you may renew your acquaintance with these two gentlemen when you return home. It may be hard for you, but if you wish to stay with me my will must be a law unto you."

"Not to speak to them if we meet them?" urged Kitty in dismay. "But that is cruel of you. They are both gentlemen."

"I do not know Mr. Merrihew, but I can say that Mr. Hillard is a gentleman. As for being cruel, I am not; only selfish."

"Are you not a queen who has run away from a kingdom?" asked Kitty bitterly. "One reads about them every day in the papers."

"My dear, you are free to choose one of two paths. I shall not urge you one way or the other, but you must choose now."

Several minutes passed. Kitty looked out to sea, and La Signorina closed her eyes. In her heart Kitty knew that she could no more leave this woman than she could fly. She was held by curiosity, by sentiment, by the romantic mystery.

"I have chosen," she said at length. "I shall stay with you."

"Thanks, Kitty. And now the affairs of the company. We have played three days and have lost steadily. Tonight will be the last chance. Win or lose, tomorrow we shall return to Venice. I do not like the idea of going to Monte Carlo at night. It is not exactly safe. But since beggars mustn't be choosers we must go. Again I warn you to speak to no one while I am playing and under no circumstances raise your veil. They have begun to notice us, but it will end tonight. I was mad to think that I could win. And, by the way, Kitty, we shall not go back to the Campo Formosa."

Kitty accepted this news brightly, if there was one place she hated it was the Campo.

"Now run and dress," advised La Signorina. "Let me dream a little more while the sun sets."

She knew men tolerably well. After thirty they cease to follow visions—they seek tangible things. No, they must never meet again. It would not be wise. Her heart, galled by disillusion, might not withstand much storming. And she had no wish to add this irretrievable folly to the original blunder. She was afraid.

No; they must go their separate ways till the end. With a sigh she rose and went into the room. Kitty was busy with the finishing touches of her toilet. The older woman kissed her fondly.

"And do you realize that you are the most beautiful woman in the world?" asked Kitty.

"Little flatterer!"

"And if I were a man"—Kitty paused—"I'd fall in love with you and marry you."

La Signorina looked into the mirror.



La Signorina turned again in a passion fierce and sudden.

CHAPTER XII.

GRAY VEILS.

THE fascination of Monte Carlo is not to be described—it must be seen. Vice shall be attractive, says the mother of Satan. At Monte Carlo it is more than attractive; it is compelling. A subtle hypnotism prevails, the lure of gold. Fool and rogue, saint and sinner, here they meet and mingle and change. To those who give Monte Carlo but a trifling glance, toss a coin or two on the tables and leave by the morrow's train it has no real significance. It is simply one of the sights of Europe.

To this latter class belonged the two young men. They had no fortunes to retrieve, no dishonesty to hide, no restitutions to make, no dancers to clothe and house. It was but a mild flirtation.

They had searched Nice and Monaco and Mentone, but the women they sought were not to be found. They decided, therefore, that the women had gone on to Paris.

"My system needs a tonic," said Merrihew.

"We'll hold the funeral after tonight's play. Of all the damfool games it's roulette."

"And I can prove it." Merrihew replied. "I have just $50 left." He took out the gold and toyed with it. "Can't you hear it?" he asked.

"Hear what?"

"The swan song of these tender napoleons."

Merrihew had played the numbers, the dozens, the columns, the colors, odd and even. Sometimes he would win a little, but a moment later the relentless rake would drag it back to the bank.

"Nature has done this very prettily. Quite clever with her colors, don't you know," he drawled, plucking the down on his upper lip, for he was trying to raise a mustache, convinced that two waxed points of hair at each corner of his mouth would impress the hotel waiters and other facchini—hasteners.

"Don't be a jackass!" Hillard was out of sorts.

"You agreed with me that I was one. Why not let me make a finished product?" good humoredly.

"Well," Merrihew finally said, "you might as well let me have my letter of credit now."

"You will not set eyes upon it till we return to Genoa. That's final. I know you, my boy, and I know Monte Carlo. Even with your fifty, a watch and a ring I'm afraid to trust you out of sight."

"I can see that you will never forgive nor forget those bad cigars. Come on. We'll take a look at our Italian



A picture, beautiful, but false.

friend. He's a bad loser. I have seen him lose his temper too. It's my opinion that he's a desperate man."

"They usually are when they come to Monte Carlo."

So they walked round to the entrance to the gaming halls, where the lights, the gowns, the jewels, the sparkling eyes, the natural beauty and the beauty of enamel, the vague perfumes, the low murmur of voices, the soft rustle of silks, the music of ringing gold, all combine to produce a picture as beautiful as a mirage and as false. They joined the never ending procession which passes in and out of the swinging doors day after day, year after year.

"There's the chap with the scar. He is a handsome beggar," Hillard admired. "I wonder what sort of blackleg he is. He's no ordinary one, I'm certain. I begin to recognize the face of the man with him. He's a distinguished diplomat."

The Italian played like an old hand, a number once in awhile, but making it a point to stake on the colors. Red began to repeat itself. He doubled and doubled. On the sixth consecutive turn he played the maximum of 12,000 francs and won. The diplomat touched him on the arm significantly, but the player shook his head. Ten minutes later he had won 40,000 francs. Again he refused to leave his chair.

"If he stays now," said Hillard, "he will lose it all. His friend is right."

"Forty thousand francs, $8,000!" murmured Merrihew sadly. Why couldn't he have luck like this?

Hillard was a true prophet. There came a change in the smile of fortune. The game jumped from color to color, seldom repeating, with zero making itself conspicuous. The man with the scar played on, but he began to lose—small sums at first, then larger till finally he was down to his original stake. The scar grew livid. He waited five turns of the wheel, then placed his stake on the second dozen. He lost. He rose from his chair scowling. His eye chanced to meet Hillard's, and their glances held for a moment.

"Fool!" said Merrihew in an undertone as the man strolled leisurely past them. "Eight thousand and not content to quit!"

Meanwhile the trolleys from Nice and Mentone had poured into Monte Carlo their usual burdens of pleasure seekers. On one of the cars from Nice there had arrived two women, both veiled and simply gowned. They seldom addressed each other and never spoke to any one else. Doubtless they were some sober married women out for a lark. Upon leaving the car they did not at once go into the casino, but directed their steps toward the terraces, for the band was playing. They sat in the shadow of the statue of Massenet, and near by the rasp of a cricket broke in upon the music. When the music stopped they linked arms and sauntered up and down the wide sweep of stone, mutually interested in the crowds. Once as they passed behind a bench the better to view the palaces of the prince they heard the voices of two men.

As they went on the women heard something about "those bad cigars." The men were Americans evidently. It was only an inconsequent incident, and a moment later both had forgotten it.

"At which table shall I make the stake, Kitty?"

"The center. There is always a crush there, and we shall not be noticed."

"I do not agree with you there. However, it shall be the center table. What would you do, Kitty, if I should break the bank?"

"Die of excitement!" truthfully.

"You will live through this event then." With a light, careless laugh La Signorina pressed her way to the table.

She lost steadily from the start. She gave no sign, however, that her forces were in full retreat from the enemy. She played on, and the hand which placed the bets was steady. And when the gold was all gone she opened her empty hands expressively and shrugged. She was beaten.

Behind the chair of the banker, opposite, stood the Italian. The scowl still marred his forehead. When the woman in the veil spread out her hands he started. There was something familiar in that gesture. And then the woman saw him. For the briefest moment her form stiffened.

"Kitty," La Signorina whispered, "let us go out to the atrium. I am tired."

They left the hall leisurely and found a vacant settle in the atrium.

"How cold your hands are!" exclaimed Kitty.

"Kitty, I am a fool, a fool! I have unwittingly put my head in the lion's mouth. If I had not reached this seat in time I should have fallen. I would willingly give all my rings if at this moment I could run across the hall and out into the open!"

"Merciful heaven! Why, what is the matter? What has happened?"

"I cannot explain to you."

"Was it some one you saw in there?"

"Silence, and sit perfectly still!"

A man in evening dress came out into the atrium, lighting a cigarette. At the sight of him both women were startled.

"It is Mr. Hillard, Mr. Merrihew's friend!" Kitty would have risen, but the other's strong hand restrained her.

"Kitty, remember your promise."

"Is he the man?"

"No, no! Only I have said that we must not meet him. It might do him incalculable harm. Harm!" La Signorina repeated. "Do you understand?"

Hillard blew outward a few pale rings of smoke and circled the atrium with an indolent glance which stopped as it rested upon the two veiled women. A certain curiosity impelled him toward them, and he sank on the settle with perhaps half a dozen spans of the hand between. He observed the women frankly. Not a single whisp of hair escaped the veils, not a line of any feature could be traced, and yet the tint of flesh shone dimly behind the silken bands of crape. He nodded.

The veils did not move.

"Fortune favors the brave, but rarely the foolish."

There was no response, but the small shoe of the woman nearest began to beat the floor ever so lightly. Hillard was chagrined.

Thereupon he bowed and sought another seat. The women hurried to the lobby. He would have given them no further thought had not the Italian

TO BE CONTINUED.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Hints on Silo Erection.

Be sure that you have plenty of staves, then follow the manufacturer's directions carefully. The drying out of the staves subsequent to a season's use, followed by tightening of the hoops, may draw the walls inside of the foundation unless the full number of staves are used when first erected. It is better to have the silo larger than the foundation the first year than to have it too small later on.

When the silo has been erected it should be thoroughly stayed by four guy wires from the top hoop to a stout stake set at least thirty feet from the bottom of the silo. This will prevent racking during windy weather when the silo is empty and will greatly increase its period of service. During dry weather use especial care to keep the hoops screwed up tight and do not loosen them when filling the silo. This is undesirable and unnecessary.

Paint the staves on all sides before erecting the silo rather than to paint the exterior later on, since paint put on the outside afterward holds water in the cracks and causes the staves to decay more rapidly.—Professor Ocock, Wisconsin Agricultural College.

Around the Farm.

Weed out the scrubs and breed for type, but be sure you have a definite idea as to what type you want and why.

If the cow's teats have a tendency to get hard, keep a bottle of vaseline handy and use it occasionally to soften the parts.

The old brood sow should be kept as long as she remains vigorous. She knows better how to raise her suckling pigs than the younger mother.

If the farm is 160 acres in area it will be found more profitable to sell sheep for mutton rather than to sell them to other people to get ready for the market.

Get rid of your deadhead cattle before the winter months set in. It does not pay to carry them over. Only the producers should be permitted to stay on the farm.—Farm and Ranch.

Feeding Value of Alfalfa Hay.

It is always a good thing to have something to measure by, says Hoard's Dairyman. The department of agriculture at Washington in bulletin No. 339 gives the following judgment as to the money value of alfalfa and other kinds of hay in comparison:

Alfalfa hay, $20.16; clover hay, $14.12; timothy hay, $9.80; wheat bran, $22.80; shelled corn, $20.16.

Now take those figures as a guide line and note how widely at variance from them are the judgments of farmer feeders and general purchasers, yet we believe in the main they are correct. Most people will pay more for timothy hay than they would for alfalfa and clover.

When the farmer gets this question of feeding value down squarely in his mind he will reverse many of his judgments. Alfalfa is a wonderful plant.

Alfalfa Enriches the Soil.

Alfalfa, like corn and cotton, demands certain conditions of the soil and certain constituents in that soil. Every crop demands certain foods. All crops except alfalfa and the other legumes obtain practically all their food, including nitrogen, from the soil. The latter crops use nitrogen, but get it from the air. Alfalfa takes nitrogen from the soil only during the first few months of its growth, and thereafter not only takes its own necessary supply from the air, but a large surplus which it stores in the soil, available for whatever crop may follow. Other crops take much nitrogen from the soil, but contribute nothing to its enrichment.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Profit In the Dairy Herd.

An Ohio dairyman has kept an accurate record of the cost and production of his ten cow dairy for one year, says the Homestead. The total cost for food and labor was $388.40, or an average of $38.84 per cow. There were 58,333 pounds of milk produced, from which 2,624 pounds of butter were made, which sold for an average price of 28 cents per pound, or a total of $734.72. The calves sold as veal brought within a cent of $70, and the skimmilk, which was sold at 20 cents per hundredweight, brought $98.88. The total income was $903.59, or a gross income of $90.35 per cow. Deducting the cost of keeping the ten cows leaves a net profit of $51.51 per cow.

Dehorning Cattle.

As soon as the flies are out of the way in the fall and from then until they appear in the spring is the time to dehorn cattle. To prevent horns sprout the calf when about four days old. As soon as you can feel the horns slip hair off horn place the size of a quarter dollar, wet the spot with water, then wrap a piece of stick caustic potash in paper, one end exposed; rub this on the wet skin until it looks red and somewhat raw; cover the entire spot. Then treat the other horn in same way.—Country Gentleman.

Care of Farm Tools.

One of the poorest investments a man can make is to buy poor tools. Get the best and then give them the best of care. A man would hardly leave a sum of money along the fence row, out in the weather, yet when he leaves his tools unprotected in the field it amounts to the same thing.

WHO'S HEAD OF THE HOUSE? UNCLE SAM WILL ASK YOU.

Farmers Asked To Chain Dogs When Census Taking Begins.

"Are you the head of the family, or is the head out?"

This is one of the leading questions that will be put to whoever may come to the door when the census enumerator calls next April.

It is important that the Government keep track of every head of family, and the answer, though it may cause domestic wrangling afterward, will be recorded from the one of whom it is asked. That is where the women of the family will get the best of it, as it is likely the men will be at work when the enumerator calls.

"Are you married? Have you any children? Is your mother-in-law living with you?"

These are a few of the multiplicity of questions which, beginning April 16, 1910, will be asked every housewife in the United States and its territories by Uncle Sam's army of inquisitors known as census enumerators.

From house to house all over the country these inquisitors will go. If you happen to be a housewife and answer the summons of the doorbell, and four of your five children answer it, too, do not not scold the enumerator when he asks you if you are married. Uncle Sam has not counted noses all over the country for ten long years, and it may be, as some pessimists say, the race is lessening, and if so the Government wants to know in order to determine what kind of premiums to offer for Rooseveltian families.

There is one request in particular the Government makes of people living in small cities, towns and rural districts, and that is to have all dogs chained after April 14 for at least six months.

When the enumerator calls he will begin by asking these questions:

"What street, road or avenue is ...? What is the number?"

He will then ask. "What is your name? Are you the head of a family? What is the name of each person living here on April 15, 1910? The surname and initials of every person in the abode? How many children, their names, ages, places of birth?"

If you are not the head of the family you will be asked what relation you are to the head.

The enumerators will ask the sex, color and race of every person, the age at last birthday.

Then come the questions to the women. "Are you married or single or divorced or widowed?" If you have been divorced and remarried, you will be asked the number of years of the present married life.

"How many children are you the mother of? How many children were born and how many are living?"

These questions will be asked in the order named, so do not get impatient and fretful and think the enumerator is asking questions which seem personal and impertinent. The information is for the Government. The enumerator also will ask you your nationality. The Government is particularly anxious that this question be answered truthfully.

"What State or Territory, if born in the United State? What country, if foreign born? The place of birth of the person being interrogated; the place of birth of the father of this person and the place of birth of the mother" are among the questions.

The question of citizenship will be thoroughly gone into thus:

"Were you born in the United States? Were you an immigrant? What year did you come to the United States? Have you been naturalized or are you still an alien?"

The enumerator will have to ask whether all persons enumerated speak English, and if not what languages they speak.

The trade or profession, the kind of work done by each person, such as spinner, salesman, laborer, etc., will be asked. The general nature of industry, business or establishment in which each person works, such as cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc. Whether an employer or employee or working on own account will be another question. If an employee, you will be asked whether you were out of work on April 15, 1910, and the number of weeks you were out of work in 1909.

Questions will be asked with a view of classifying the illiterate, those having just a common education and those having a higher education.

Other questions will show whether Americans are extravagant as they have been alleged to be. It will be asked whether the home you live in is owned by you or rented, if owned by you, if it is free of mortgage.

The last question is are there any persons in the house suffering from blindness, whether in both eyes, and if deaf and dumb?

Every citizen is asked to cooperate with the enumerators in order that no mistake will occur.

Spraying Trees and Cost of Outfit.

As the time is near at hand for fall spraying to rid trees of scale insects, and as many inquiries in regard to the lime-sulphur wash, the kind of spraying apparatus to use and cost of the same, have been received at the Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the following reply by the head of the Division, Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, will suffice for all, and will be of interest to every person owning fruit trees, whether few or many:

"You can either make your own lime-sulphur solution and destroy the scale by its use, making this material by boiling together the lime and sulphur, or you can buy it ready made in the concentrated form, ready to dilute with eight times its bulk of water, and spray on the trees and kill the scale. It is cheaper to make it, but where you have only a few trees, it is more troublesome. Either form will kill the scale if applied strong enough, and neither will hurt the trees if applied at any strength whatever. The home boiled sulphur-lime is made by boiling four pounds of sulphur (either flowers or flour) with five and one-half pounds of quick lime and water enough to boil them, and afterward add enough water to make the total bulk not more than twelve gallons. Strain this well. The straining is very important. Clogging of nozzles and sloppy work is generally due to lack of proper straining. The best way to strain is to use brass wire cloth thirty meshes to the inch, setting it at an angle across the funnel, or built as a cone with the point standing upright in the strainer funnel.

"Spray the lime-sulphur wash, either home-made or commercial, directly over the trees at any time after the leaves are off, giving them two good coats, one from each side. Take advantage of an opposite wind to spray the opposite side. Repeat this in the spring when the buds are swelling.

"You can buy of most seedmen inexpensive spraying apparatus. For such trees as you have at present a complete outfit, costing not more than five dollars, would serve the purpose. Nearly all manufacturers of spraying material make these smaller and cheaper sprayer, which are generally in the form of hand sprayers, bucket sprayers, compressed air tanks or knapsack sprayers. The highest price that they should cost should not be more than ten dollars and from some manufacturers, a cheap outfit can be bought for one-third this amount. Every person growing even a few trees and shrubs should have his own spraying apparatus of the size and power adapted to his needs.

"You can not expect to keep your trees free from scale by preventative means. The point is to spray them when they are infested, and thus keep the scale under control. There is really no need of spraying for scale at a time when it is not presene. The quantity of the lime-sulphur solution to be prepared, as given above, is for the owner of a few trees. In regular orchard work, it is preferable to never make less than a 50-gallon quantity at one time, then the proportions of materials used are 17 pounds of sulphur and 22 pounds of lime, boiled together as stated above. One hour of thorough boiling is necessary."

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

LUCY'S BRAVERY.

An Awakening of Love and a Race Through a Storm.

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

Lucy Hamilton, with Arthur Shaw standing by her side, watched John Strong as he waved his hand and shot out into the lake in his swift motorboat. When Strong was well out in the lake he stood up in the boat and threw a kiss to Lucy.

The girl turned to Shaw with a little laugh. There was heightened color in her cheeks.

"He's always doing something foolish like that," she exclaimed.

Shaw scowled a little as he looked after the retreating boat. He turned to Lucy suddenly.

"I believe you're in love with Strong," he declared.

Lucy exclaimed indignantly at this.

"How many times have I told you," she cried, "that I'm not in love with any man? I think both you and Mr. Strong are fine, splendid young fellows, and I like you both immensely, but as for being in love—pshaw, that's another matter entirely!"

"I'm infernally jealous," Shaw replied, with relief in his tone, "and I know that I haven't any right to be. But I'm head over heels in love with you, Lucy, and I hate to think of any other man winning you."

They had turned and were walking toward the hotel, which stood a short distance back on the bluff overlooking the lake. Surely, Lucy thought, nothing could be franker than Shaw's avowal, and yet the avowal did not particularly thrill her. Instinctively she felt that she would have been more thrilled if Strong had talked to her in this manner.

From this point Lucy firmly guided Shaw's conversation into other channels. They reached the hotel veranda. Almost immediately Shaw was called by business into the hotel, and Lucy was left alone. Half abstractedly she watched the clouds forming in the west for a storm. Her thoughts were on the two men. She did not realize how long she had been sitting there



HE SWAM STURDILY TO LUCY AND CLIMBED OVER THE SIDE

until, with a start, she was brought to a sense of the situation by the sudden spasmodic falling of rain.

Lucy jumped to her feet. It became pitch dark with surprising suddenness. As she prepared to race for the hotel entrance the sound of some one talking in the hotel near the open window by which she was standing caught her attention.

"You're sure there's no one out there—hadn't we better put down the window?" came a voice—that of Shaw.

"No," said another man; "the storm has driven every one in, and it's stifling here as it is."

"All right then," said the other. "My man on the other side of the lake will see to it that no boats are in condition to cross the lake tonight, and telephonic communication is cut. Consequently Strong can't return—he can't vote his proxies at the directors' meeting tonight, and we have everything our own way. Gad, but I'll be glad to crush him!"

Lucy, shivering in the rain that dashed in upon her, caught the conversation before the resounding thunder peals made it impossible for her to hear everything above the storm. In a flash she understood that Shaw, the man whom she had thought she might love, was planning—had planned—to injure Strong. Evidently it was imperative for Strong to attend a directors' meeting in that hotel that night if he wished to save himself, and Shaw had seemingly made it impossible for him to be there.

In a moment Lucy's mind was made up as to her course of action. Heedless of her unprotected condition, she ran, guided by lightning flashes, down the wooden steps from the hotel to the landing pier. Here her own launch was moored. She cranked it quickly. The sound of some one tearing down the steps toward her made her work the faster. As she cast off she saw by a flash that the person was Shaw. He cried to her frantically:

"Don't go! Don't go!"

But Lucy merely smiled. In a few minutes she was out in the wave tossed lake. She did not fear pursuit. No other launch on that side of the lake was as big as hers, and none, she knew, could possibly overtake her. She revolved the situation in her mind. Evidently Shaw had glanced out of the hotel window at a time when the landscape was illumined by lightning, had seen her making for the boathouse, had surmised that she had overheard the conversation and then attempted to stop her.

Lucy turned on the electric searchlight. Powerful as it was, it pierced only a short distance through the gloom. By a little pocket compass she guided her course for the opposite landing. The waves buffeted her frightfully, the wind and rain tore her and lashed her cheeks, but still she kept on.

When about halfway across she began to ring the submarine signaling bell attached to the boat. Almost instantly she received an answer from the landing for which she was making. A few signals showed her that it was Strong and that he understood the situation. Then monotonously he began repeating three words—"I love you; I love you."

Even in the frightful gloom in the heart of the storm Lucy felt the blood course into her cheeks. Never before had Strong said these words to her.

"Stop! You must not say it," Lucy signaled.

"I will say it," came the answer. "I love you; I love you."

In a few moments Strong's signal changed.

"I can see your searchlight," he signaled. "Go slow."

Soon Lucy was able to make out the lights on the landing. A few moments more and she was almost up to the boathouse. She saw Strong standing on the extreme edge of the pier. Three husky men were standing idly near him in attitudes which presaged action. Frantically Strong waved at her. Lucy understood him and, instead of making for the landing, threw the steering wheel swiftly over. It was evident that should she make a landing the three men would not allow the boat to leave.

When the boat presented a broadside to the landing Strong suddenly leaped into the water. The men ran for him, but they were too late. He swam sturdily to Lucy and in a moment climbed over the side. Lucy set the nose of the boat for the home shore, and the little vessel forged into the darkness.

Strong held out his arms to Lucy.

"Dear heart!" he said.

"Don't; there's no time!" cried Lucy. "We must work if we are to get back. The wind's changed. It's dead against us. The waves are higher."

Even as she spoke the gasoline engine missed fire several times. Strong devoted his attention to it, while Lucy was kept busy at the wheel. For an eternity, it seemed to Lucy, they battled with the elements. Then dimly she saw the lights of the hotel.

"Put out your searchlight," said Strong, "and make a landing down there on the beach about 300 yards from the hotel. They'll be waiting for us at the dock."

Lucy obeyed him. At length they came near enough to the shore to drop anchor. Strong climbed over the side of the boat and, carrying Lucy, waded to the shore. In silence they toiled up the hill to the hotel and made their entrance unobserved through a side door.

Lucy ran to her room to secure warm, dry clothes, while Strong, wet and dishevled as he was, went straight to the room where the directors were meeting.

An hour or so later, after the storm had subsided and the meeting was over, Strong and Lucy met on the veranda. No one was near them.

"You brought me back just in time," said Strong. Then he stretched out his arms. "I love you," he said.

"And I love you," replied Lucy as she resigned herself to his embrace.

Toole's Tears.

Sallies of almost childlike high spirits endeared the late J. L. Toole, the lifelong friend of Henry Irving, to all who knew him. On one occasion when the author of "Some Eminent Victorians" was spending a day in the innocent adventures which Toole was a genius in originating they went to the Tower, where they found themselves among a party of eager sightseers in the chamber where the crown jewels are disposed.

It was a woman who was explaining to the eager throng the history of the articles displayed. At the end of a long catalogue she said:

"And this is Anne Boleyn's crown."

Toole, apparently suddenly overcome, burst into a flood of tears and leaned against the wall in seemingly uncontrollable grief.

"Oh, sir," inquired the poor woman, in distress, "what is the matter?"

"Nothing! Nothing!" replied Toole in broken accents. "Don't mind me, but the fact is I have known the family so long."

No Time to Read Them.

Two men sat beside each other in a railway train. One of them, putting down a magazine, remarked:

"That series of articles, 'Books That Have Helped Me,' has engaged the attention of some of the leading literary men of the country."

"So I've heard," the other man replied.

"Have you read any of the articles?"

"No."

"But you have often thought of books that have helped you, I dare say?"

"No. I don't read books and am therefore not helped by them. I read the titles of books, but never turn the leaves."

"You must be a busy man?"

"I am," said the man who only glanced at the titles. "I am a book reviewer."—London Mail.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

A FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Success In Co-operation Illustrated.

Some Interesting Statistics on Handling Crops on Co-operative Plan by a Potato Growers' Association In New Jersey.

The subject of co-operative buying and selling among farmers is increasing in interest with them every year as the advantages to be derived therefrom are being recognized. One obstacle to successful co-operation has always been the farmers themselves. Selfishness has spoiled many a combination for financial purposes. The unwillingness to trust the sale of farm products to an agent or manager has been the bar to progress. But things are changing, and we predict that the next few years will see more co-operative enterprises organized and successfully conducted than in a long time past. In this work the grange must take an active and prominent part.

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Besides all this, it has erected suitable buildings at the various shipping points on the two railroads running through the twenty-five or thirty miles that constitute the potato district. It has also more recently built a brick fertilizer mixing house, 150 by 32 feet, at Marlboro, on the Central Railway of New Jersey and is planning on another, 200 by 50 feet, to be on the Pennsylvania at Freehold. The capacity of these two houses will be between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of fertilizer annually. Business will be begun in these houses for the season of 1910 and an enormous saving in cost of fertilizers effected. The object is to sell fertilizer to members as near actual cost as possible.

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Nearly 5,000 people attended grange day at Chautauqua Lake Aug. 21. Governor Glynn of North Carolina was the chief speaker.

WHO'S HEAD OF THE HOUSE? UNCLE SAM WILL ASK YOU.

Farmers Asked To Chain Dogs When Census Taking Begins.

"Are you the head of the family, or is the head out?"

This is one of the leading questions that will be put to whoever may come to the door when the census enumerator calls next April.

It is important that the Government keep track of every head of family, and the answer, though it may cause domestic wrangling afterward, will be recorded from the one of whom it is asked. That is where the women of the family will get the best of it, as it is likely the men will be at work when the enumerator calls.

"Are you married? Have you any children? Is your mother-in-law living with you?"

These are a few of the multiplicity of questions which, beginning April 16, 1910, will be asked every housewife in the United States and its territories by Uncle Sam's army of inquisitors known as census enumerators.

From house to house all over the country these inquisitors will go. If you happen to be a housewife and answer the summons of the doorbell, and four of your five children answer it, too, do not not scold the enumerator when he asks you if you are married. Uncle Sam has not counted noses all over the oountry for ten long years, and it may be, as some pessimists say, the race is lessening, and if so the Government wants to know in order to determine what kind of premiums to offer for Rooseveltian families.

There is one request in particular the Government makes of people living in small cities, towns and rural districts, and that is to have all dogs chained after April 14 for at least six months.

When the enumerator calls he will begin by asking these questions:

"What street, road or avenue is ...s? What is the number?"

He will then ask. "What is your name? Are you the head of a family? What is the name of each person living here on April 15, 1910? The surname and initials of every person in the abode? How many children, their names, ages, places of birth?"

If you are not the head of the family you will be asked what relation you are to the head.

The enumerators will ask the sex, color and race of every person, the age at last birthday.

Then come the questions to the women. "Are you married or single or divorced or widowed?" If you have been divorced and remarried, you will be asked the number of years of the present married life.

"How many children are you the mother of? How many children were born and how many are living?"

These questions will be asked in the order named, so do not get impatient and fretful and think the enumerator is asking questions which seem personal and impertinent. The information is for the Government. The enumerator also will ask you your nationality. The Government is particularly anxious that this question be answered truthfully.

"What State or Territory, if born in the United State? What country, if foreign born? The place of birth of the person being interrogated; the place of birth of the father of this person and the place of birth of the mother" are among the questions.

The question of citizenship will be thoroughly gone into thus:

"Were you born in the United States? Were you an immigrant? What year did you come to the United States? Have you been naturalized or are you still an alien?"

The enumerator will have to ask whether all persons enumerated speak English, and if not what languages they speak.

The trade or profession, the kind of work done by each person, such as spinner, salesman, laborer, etc., ...l be asked. The general nature of industry, business or establishment in which each person works, such as cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc. Whether an employer or employee or working on own account will be another question. If an employee, you will be asked whether you were out of work on April 15, 1910, and the number of weeks you were out of work in 1909.

Questions will be asked with a view of classifying the illiterate, those having just a common education and those having a higher education.

Other questions will show whether Americans are extravagant as they have been alleged to be. It will be asked whether the home you live in is owned by you or rented, if owned by you, if it is free of mortgage.

The last question is are there any persons in the house suffering from blindness, whether in both eyes, and if deaf and dumb?

Every citizen is asked to cooperate with the enumerators in order that no mistake will occur.

Spraying Trees and Cost of Outfit.

As the time is near at hand for fall spraying to rid trees of scale insects, and as many inquiries in regard to the lime-sulphur wash, the kind of spraying apparatus to use and cost of the same, have been received at the Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the following reply by the head of the Division, Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, will suffice for all, and will be of interest to every person owning fruit trees, whether few or many:

"You can either make your own lime-sulphur solution and destroy the scale by its use, making this material by boiling together the lime and sulphur, or you can buy it ready made in the concentrated form, ready to dilute with eight times its bulk of water, and spray on the trees and kill the scale. It is cheaper to make it, but where you have only a few trees, it is more troublesome. Either form will kill the scale if applied strong enough, and neither will hurt the trees if applied at any strength whatever. The home boiled sulphur-lime is made by boiling four pounds of sulphur (either flowers or flour) with five and one-half pounds of quick lime and water enough to boil them, and afterward add enough water to make the total bulk not more than twelve gallons. Strain this well. The straining is very important. Clogging of nozzles and sloppy work is generally due to lack of proper straining. The best way to strain is to use brass wire cloth thirty meshes to the inch, setting it at an angle across the funnel, or built as a cone with the point standing upright in the strainer funnel.

"Spray the lime-sulphur wash, either home-made or commercial, directly over the trees at any time after the leaves are off, giving them two good coats, one from each side. Take advantage of an opposite wind to spray the opposite side. Repeat this in the spring when the buds are swelling.

"You can buy of most seedmen inexpensive spraying apparatus. For such trees as you have at present a complete outfit, costing not more than five dollars, would serve the purpose. Nearly all manufacturers of spraying material make these smaller and cheaper sprayer, which are generally in the form of hand sprayers, bucket sprayers, compressed air tanks or knapsack sprayers. The highest price that they should cost should not be more than ten dollars and from some manufacturers, a cheap outfit can be bought for one-third this amount. Every person growing even a few trees and shrubs should have his own spraying apparatus of the size and power adapted to his needs.

"You can not expect to keep your trees free from scale by preventative means. The point is to spray them when they are infested, and thus keep the scale under control. There is really no need of spraying for scale at a time when it is not presene. The quantity of the lime-sulphur solution to be prepared, as given above, is for the owner of a few trees. In regular orchard work, it is preferable to never make less than a 50-gallon quantity at one time, then the proportions of materials used are 17 pounds of sulphur and 22 pounds of lime, boiled together as stated above. One hour of thorough boiling is necessary."

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Creutzsburg's

MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date

Grocery and Meat Market

in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

LUCY'S BRAVERY.

An Awakening of Love and a Race Through a Storm.

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS.

[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

Lucy Hamilton, with Arthur Shaw standing by her side, watched John Strong as he waved his hand and shot out into the lake in his swift motorboat. When Strong was well out in the lake he stood up in the boat and threw a kiss to Lucy.

The girl turned to Shaw with a little laugh. There was heightened color in her cheeks.

"He's always doing something foolish like that," she exclaimed.

Shaw scowled a little as he looked after the retreating boat. He turned to Lucy suddenly.

"I believe you're in love with Strong," he declared.

Lucy exclaimed indignantly at this.

"How many times have I told you," she cried, "that I'm not in love with any man? I think both you and Mr Strong are fine, splendid young fellows, and I like you both immensely, but as for being in love—pshaw, that's another matter entirely!"

"I'm infernally jealous," Shaw replied, with relief in his tone, "and I know that I haven't any right to be. But I'm head over heels in love with you, Lucy, and I hate to think of any other man winning you."

They had turned and were walking toward the hotel, which stood a short distance back on the bluff overlooking the lake. Surely, Lucy thought, nothing could be franker than Shaw's avowal, and yet the avowal did not particularly thrill her. Instinctively she felt that she would have been more thrilled if Strong had talked to her in this manner.

From this point Lucy firmly guided Shaw's conversation into other channels. They reached the hotel veranda. Almost immediately Shaw was called by business into the hotel, and Lucy was left alone. Half abstractedly she watched the clouds forming in the west for a storm. Her thoughts were on the two men. She did not realize how long she had been sitting there



HE SWAM STURDILY TO LUCY AND CLIMBED OVER THE SIDE.

until, with a start, she was brought to a sense of the situation by the sudden spasmodic falling of rain.

Lucy jumped to her feet. It became pitch dark with surprising suddenness. As she prepared to race for the hotel entrance the sound of some one talking in the hotel near the open window by which she was standing caught her attention.

"You're sure there's no one out there—hadn't we better put down the window?" came a voice—that of Shaw.

"No," said another man; "the storm has driven every one in, and it's stifling here as it is."

"All right then," said the other. "My man on the other side of the lake will see to it that no boats are in condition to cross the lake tonight, and telephonic communication is cut. Consequently Strong can't return—he can't vote his proxies at the directors' meeting tonight, and we have everything our own way. Gad, but I'll be glad to crush him!"

Lucy, shivering in the rain that dashed in upon her, caught the conversation before the resounding thunder peals made it impossible for her to hear everything above the storm. In a flash she understood that Shaw, the man whom she had thought she might love, was planning—had planned—to injure Strong. Evidently it was imperative for Strong to attend a directors' meeting in that hotel that night if he wished to save himself, and Shaw had seemingly made it impossible for him to be there.

In a moment Lucy's mind was made up as to her course of action. Heedless of her unprotected condition, she ran, guided by lightning flashes, down the wooden steps from the hotel to the landing pier. Here her own launch was moored. She cranked it quickly. The sound of some one tearing down the steps toward her made her work the faster. As she cast off she saw by a flash that the person was Shaw. He cried to her frantically:

"Don't go! Don't go!"

But Lucy merely smiled. In a few minutes she was out in the wave tossed lake. She did not fear pursuit. No other launch on that side of the lake was as big as hers, and none, she knew, could possibly overtake her. She revolved the situation in her mind. Evidently Shaw had glanced out of the hotel window at a time when the landscape was illumined by lightning, had seen her making for the boathouse, had surmised that she had overheard the conversation and then attempted to stop her.

Lucy turned on the electric searchlight. Powerful as it was, it pierced only a short distance through the gloom. By a little pocket compass she guided her course for the opposite landing. The waves buffeted her frightfully, the wind and rain tore her and lashed her cheeks, but still she kept on.

When about halfway across she began to ring the submarine signaling bell attached to the boat. Almost instantly she received an answer from the landing for which she was making. A few signals showed her that it was Strong and that he understood the situation. Then monotonously he began repeating three words—"I love you; I love you."

Even in the frightful gloom in the heart of the storm Lucy felt the blood course into her cheeks. Never before had Strong said these words to her.

"Stop! You must not say it," Lucy signaled.

"I will say it," came the answer. "I love you; I love you."

In a few moments Strong's signal changed.

"I can see your searchlight," he signaled. "Go slow."

Soon Lucy was able to make out the lights on the landing. A few moments more and she was almost up to the boathouse. She saw Strong standing on the extreme edge of the pier. Three husky men were standing idly near him in attitudes which presaged action. Frantically Strong waved at her. Lucy understood him and, instead of making for the landing, threw the steering wheel swiftly over. It was evident that should she make a landing the three men would not allow the boat to leave.

When the boat presented a broadside to the landing Strong suddenly leaped into the water. The men ran for him, but they were too late. He swam sturdily to Lucy and in a moment climbed over the side. Lucy set the nose of the boat for the home shore, and the little vessel forged into the darkness.

Strong held out his arms to Lucy.

"Dear heart!" he said.

"Don't; there's no time!" cried Lucy. "We must work if we are to get back. The wind's changed. It's dead against us. The waves are higher."

Even as she spoke the gasoline engine missed fire several times. Strong devoted his attention to it, while Lucy was kept busy at the wheel. For an eternity, it seemed to Lucy, they battled with the elements. Then dimly she saw the lights of the hotel.

"Put out your searchlight," said Strong, "and make a landing down there on the beach about 300 yards from the hotel. They'll be waiting for us at the dock."

Lucy obeyed him. At length they came near enough to the shore to drop anchor. Strong climbed over the side of the boat and, carrying Lucy, waded to the shore. In silence they toiled up the hill to the hotel and made their entrance unobserved through a side door.

Lucy ran to her room to secure warm, dry clothes, while Strong, wet and dishevled as he was, went straight to the room where the directors were meeting.

An hour or so later, after the storm had subsided and the meeting was over, Strong and Lucy met on the veranda. No one was near them.

"You brought me back just in time," said Strong. Then he stretched out his arms. "I love you," he said.

"And I love you," replied Lucy as she resigned herself to his embrace.

Toole's Tears.

Sallies of almost childlike high spirits endeared the late J. L. Toole, the lifelong friend of Henry Irving, to all who knew him. On one occasion when the author of "Some Eminent Victorians" was spending a day in the innocent adventures which Toole was a genius in originating they went to the Tower, where they found themselves among a party of eager sightseers in the chamber where the crown jewels are disposed.

It was a woman who was explaining to the eager throng the history of the articles displayed. At the end of a long catalogue she said:

"And this is Anne Boleyn's crown."

Toole, apparently suddenly overcome, burst into a flood of tears and leaned against the wall in seemingly uncontrollable grief.

"Oh, sir," inquired the poor woman, in distress, "what is the matter?"

"Nothing! Nothing!" replied Toole in broken accents. "Don't mind me, but the fact is I have known the family so long."

No Time to Read Them.

Two men sat beside each other in a railway train. One of them, putting down a magazine, remarked:

"That series of articles, 'Books That Have Helped Me,' has engaged the attention of some of the leading literary men of the country."

"So I've heard," the other man replied.

"Have you read any of the articles?"

"No."

"But you have often thought of books that have helped you, I dare say?"

"No, I don't read books and am therefore not helped by them. I read the titles of books, but never turn the leaves."

"You must be a busy man?"

"I am," said the man who only glanced at the titles, "I am a book reviewer."—London Mail.

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Conducted by
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VICE PRESIDENCY AN AMERICAN ANOMALY

The Government's Fifth Wheel With Little Participation in Administration.

Speaking in general, it is common knowledge that the vice presidency has been used to "harmonize" the party by giving to the weaker faction the nomination of the second officer of the republic.

Just where does this lead? As our party system has evolved, there has been developed within every party two sets of opinion almost as violently opposed to each other as the principal opposing political parties themselves are opposed to each other. Let us suppose, then, that the immense majority of sentiment in a given party is highly conservative in economic policies, or, if economic policies are not to the front, that there is a strenuous difference of opinion as to certain foreign programs. Very well. A candidate for President, who vigorously holds to the views of the majority, is nominated by his party. Thereupon, in order to make sure the election, a Vice President is nominated who just as staunchly holds to the views of the minority of the party. Both are elected, but the President, having begun to carry out the policies the strength of which among the people secured his nomination, dies or is incapacitated. The Vice President, representing antagonism to these policies, thereupon becomes President. Immediately he reverses the policies of his predecessor, or, if not immediately, he certainly reverses them in the end.

Not only is it a fact that he does so, as is illustrated by Tyler and by Andrew Johnson, but it is nothing more than human nature that he should do so. In his heart he does not believe in the policies of his chief, no matter what he may say for political effect. More important still, he owes his nomination to that element of his party opposed to views of the element which nominated the President. Thus the will of the people can be negatived in a single moment. How grotesque that a typhoid germ or a weak heart or a bit of lead and a pinch of powder should suddenly change the designs of a great people and the course of a mighty nation!

It is plain to all thinking people that this is a weak link in our chain of government which needs strengthening. The best way to strengthen the chain—and the strongest chain is never stronger than its weakest link—is of course to abolish the office of Vice President. But that is quite out of the question. Such amendments to our Constitution are now virtually impossible.

And besides, the resourcefulness of tinkers usually finds some way of accomplishing the popular will and nullifying dangers without amending the Constitution. The abolition of the vice presidency, the taking out of this dangerous, unnecessary and illogical fifth wheel in our government, is plainly desirable, because, for the reason already given, the vice presidency is now and always has been an useless office. Moreover, the law of succession passed in 1896 renders it worse than useless, for that law provides that in case of the death of the President (and the Vice President) the Secretary of State shall succeed to the presidency, and after him the Secretary of the Treasury, and after him the other members of the cabinet in the order of establishment of their offices. If we had no Vice President this law would insure to the republic a President chosen by the chief magistrate himself, because first, of his harmony of views with the chief executive, and, second, because of his great ability, learning, patriotism and force of character.

Thus under the present law, if there were no Vice Presidents, the country would be certain, in case of the death of the President, of a successor who would faithfully carry out those policies which the President himself was elected to carry out; and there would be no reversal of the will of the people in case of a succession.

What is the next best thing to do? First, the powers of the Vice President should be enlarged, either from an executive point of view or from a legislative point of view. The office should be exalted in real importance. The Vice President should no longer be the "queen bee kept in reserve," as Mr. Oliver picturesquely described him; he should no longer be an "heir apparent" calling for the morning papers at every sunrise to find whether the events of the night have raised him to the throne and with nothing to do meanwhile except to let this corrugating thought dwarf and malform his soul. He should be given a substantial, tangible, powerful part either in the executive or legislative branch of the government. Either might accomplish the supreme purpose of compelling political conventions to nominate a Vice President with the definite thought in mind that he may become President instead of with the thought of "harmonizing" a party, and insure the nomination of a man in complete and perfect harmony with the President, whose possible successor he may become.—Century Magazine.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since November 1, 1909:

Jeff Britton and Pearl Nestor, both of Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Clarence McElroy and Emma Silman, both of Grafton, W. Va.

C. G. Brown and Fay Hamilton, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Sherman White and Luna Taylor, both of Kingwood, W. Va.

James D. Williams, of New Castle, Indiana, and Esther Bond, of Buckhannon, W. Va.

L. J. King and Laura Curstead, both of Uniontown, Pa.

George Reed and Phoebe Channing, both of Fayette county, Pa.

Truman Bittinger, of near Accident, and Sarah Beckman, of near Mt. Lake Park.

B. H. Dewitt and Ruth Stahl, both of this county.

William Murphy and Anna Millrad, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Wm. Kolbfleish and Cora Miller, both of near New Germany.

C. R. Evans and Clara Doen, both of Elkins, W. Va.

Joseph Rebe and Anna Wolfe, both of Kingwood, W. Va.

John E. Shaver and Leatha Nixon, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

J. V. Kilcoyne, of Mobley, W. Va., and Jessie Aberegg, of New Martinsville, W. Va.

Edward Pletcher and Della Patterson, both of Wind Ridge, Pa.

Oliver Glass, of Swanton, and Sadie Phillips, of Parsons, W. Va.

James Bean and Margaret Freeland, both of Keyser, W. Va.

E. H. Powell and Hattie Doak, both of near Salem, W. Va.

L. F. Ries, of Cordova, Md., and Matilda Muench, of Bittinger.

C. M. Bosley, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Eva DeGarmo, of Wadestown, W. Va.

E. A. Gordon and Jessie Wolfe, both of Hiorra, W. Va.

E. M. Utterback and Ethel Goff, both of Parkersburg, W. Va.

M. A. Talamore and Leoda Dennis, both of Oliphant's Furnace, Pa.

B. J. Collins and Nola Riddle, both of near Pennsboro, Pa.

C. H. Lipscomb and Rebecca Steward, both of Richwood, W. Va.

E. S. Lowe, of Cameron, W. Va., and Pearl Robinson, of Littleton, W. Va.

Calvin Conner and Emma Elson, both of New Martinsville, W. Va.

Samuel Luzader and Gertrude Hoffman, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

W. C. Flemmikess, of Whitely, Pa., and Blanche Seaton, of Cassville, W. Va.

W. J. Cork, of Sedalia, W. Va., and Lora Chipps, of Cascara, W. Va.

A. B. Seckman, of Sedalia, W. Va., and Delta Stark, of Cascara, W. Va.

Wm. Furniss, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Hazel Dow, of Elm Grove, Ohio.

Jesse Fox and Margaret West, both of Monongalia county, W. Va.

Racy Dennison and Grace Sommerville, both of Weston, W. Va.

Charles Painter, of Mt. Jackson, Va., and Stella Vanstoy, of Rosemont, W. Va.

William Beckman, of Ramsay, Pa., and Elizabeth Hall, of Kingwood, W. Va.

Ormsby McK. Johnson, of Athens, O., and Marie Miller, of Parkersburg, W. Va.

William A. Casteel and Alice Vansicke, both of Sang Spring, Garrett county.

Walter Thomas Windel, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Rose May Jenkins, of Monessen, Pa.

Joseph Cody and Teresa Pugliese, both of Berryburg, W. Va.

Jason T. Gain and Clarissa Bramer, both of Sardis, Ohio.

Cicero Hanford White and Dorothy Steinman, both of Marshall county, W. Va.

Two with request not to publish.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Communion service at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev W. D. Reed, District Superintendent of Oakland District.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services for Sunday are as follows:
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a.m.
Loch Lynn—Preaching at 3 p. m.
Ferndale—Preaching at 7 p. m.
Sunday school at Ferndale at 10 a. m. and at Loch Lynn at 2 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ONE MILLION RED CROSS STAMPS

In the Hands of Maryland's Tuberculosis Association.

The first supply of one million Red Cross Christmas Stamps has been received by the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis and it is expected that the people of Maryland will buy them in liberal quantities, for use as Christmas greetings on letters and packages sent to friends during December. An effort will be made to have business houses, professional men, lodges and other organizations use the stamps on their outgoing mail, not only because the stamp is attractive and carries a hearty greeting, but for the better reason, that the money from the sales goes into the Red Cross fund for the suppression of tuberculosis in this state. Every stamp sold is a bullet in the warfare against the White Plague in Maryland.

In all communities where they are known, the Christmas stamp is very popular with men, women and children and millions of them will go through the mails during the next month. The stamps sell at one cent each, which places them within the reach of every giver of a Christmas gift, and the use of the stamp will enrich the kindly sentiment which prevails everywhere at this season of the year.

An order for any quantity, addressed to H. Wirt Steele, Executive Secretary, No. 101 W. Saratoga street, Baltimore, will bring a quick response.

Road of the Future.

All road builders are now engaged in trying to devise a road which will stand motor traffic. Many new methods have been tried, with varying degrees of success, but none of them seems to be perfectly satisfactory. If broken stones is to form the wearing surface, then some means must be found to hold the binding particles so firmly that they cannot be sucked out; and sufficient strength must be given to the mass to enable it to withstand the sliding action of the wheels at bends and turns. Several kinds of tar macadam answer fairly well, but they are expensive.

It seems to me that the most promising kind of road for heavy automobile traffic is what is called Durax in England. It is a pavement of three-inch irregular cubes of hard stone, laid in small segments of circles. These stones can be cut by machinery, and are comparatively inexpensive; they are laid without grout, but there seems to be no reason for its omission except the cost. Great quantities of this kind of pavement have been laid in Germany.—Century Magazine.

Hounds Trail Barn Burner.

Bloodhounds owned by Messrs. Landis and Harris of Fairmont, followed the trail from a burned barn near Terra Alta to the home of a man 20 miles away. The barn was owned by James Freeland.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening the barn on the Freeland farm was seen to be on fire. All efforts to put out the flames failed. The stock was taken out but about $1,000 worth of feed together with the building was completely destroyed, the total loss being about $2500. Mr. Landis with the Landis-Harris bloodhounds arrived at the scene of the fire about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The dogs followed a clear trail for about 20 miles and gave suspicion to a prominent farmer of that section! Bad blood is said to exist between Freeland and the man pointed out by the dogs. It is said that the grand jury which meets in about a week will be asked to investigate the charges and until that time the name of the man is withheld.

BITTINGER.

Jolly Joe, our local wayside astronomer, declares he sat up every night last week and kept his eye on the moon, but failed to see the eclipse.

C. E. Ellithorp and wife, of this village, drove over to Westernport, Md., last Monday, from which place it was Mr. Ellithorp's purpose to go to Baltimore to attend to some business matters.

As a result of the all-week meetings at the Glades Mennonite church, near here, last week one new member was added to the congregation.

For a few hours' recreation on last Monday afternoon Rev. Alvin Yugel shouldered his gun and betook himself to the laurel thickets and succeeded in bagging a rabbit and a squirrel.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Orendorf spent a few days last week visiting their daughter, Mrs. Lewis Maust, over in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

Harvey Stark, our local photographer was gathering views of interesting places and persons in the Meadow Mountain and North Glade settlements last week.

Jonas Bittinger and wife spent last Saturday and Sunday with friends and acquaintances in and about Accident.

Miss Laura Fazenbaker, who has been employed at Grafton, W. Va., for some time past, returned to her home at this place last week.

The ladies of the Lutheran congregation at this place will hold a box supper and ice cream festival in the school house on next Saturday evening and the public is cordially invited to attend and participate in the evening's pleasure.

HOYES.

Thanksgiving Day passed very quietly at this place, and although there were no Thanksgiving services, we feel assured that every person feels thankful for the prosperous year that has just passed.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dewitt gave a dinner to a number of their relatives last Thursday. We understand that Mr. Dewitt has sold his farm and will move to Oakland in the near future. We are sorry to see so many of our good citizens leave this community.

Miss Mary O'Donnell, of Loch Lynn, accompanied by Asa Callis, also of that place spent Wednesday; and Thursday with Misses Kate O'Donnell and Bernadette Mattingly, returning to Loch Lynn Thursday evening.

Mrs. Emma Dewitt left Hoyes last Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. John Brenneman, near Crellin.

Troy Glover and family and Floyd Fearer and family all spent Sunday at Allan Glover's.

We are informed that there are several well developed cases of scarlet fever in Flatwoods settlement. We sincerely hope it will be kept strictly confined, as it is a disease much to be dreaded.

Walter Haenfling spent last Sunday at his home at Accident.

Mrs. Allan Glover met with quite a painful accident a few days since, in removing some jars of sausage from her kitchen to the cellar. She lost her footing and fell from the top to the bottom step, breaking her collar bone in two places. She was attended by Dr. Briscoe, who made her as comfortable as possible.

Rev. H. E. Friend is conducting revival services at McHenry at this time. A great many, both young and old, from this place have been attending.

Misses Freda Dewitt and Auburn Smith went to Accident last Monday for the purpose of having some dental work done.

We feel very sorry for Mrs. John Haenfling, of near here, who was taken suddenly ill last Wednesday suffering from appendicitis. She grew worse so rapidly that she had to be taken to a hospital in Baltimore Thursday and operated on at once. The last news was that she was doing as well as could be expected. She was accompanied to Baltimore by her brother, Mr. Burkhart, and Dr. Briscoe.

Misses Eve and Mildred Welch were visiting their sister, Mrs. Bernard, several days last week.

Lakin Friend and wife, of near Mt. Lake Park, spent Monday night with Mr. Friend's grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Friend.

Of the number of young men from this community who are away for the winter, Earl Smith is the only one who spent Thanksgiving with his parents.

Wm. Bowman is erecting a chop mill at Flatwoods and will soon be ready for business.

Mrs. Joe Keller and children were Mt. Lake Park visitors a few days last week.

RYAN'S GLADE.

Since the great political battle of 1909 is over, and the results noted in your paper, and it has all become history, we thought we might ask for a little of your space.

Indian summer weather still continues.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached one of his ablest sermons here Sunday.

We noticed many visitors in our midst Sunday, among them being Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Short Run; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lish, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moon, of Bethlehem, and Mrs. Charles Harvey and daughter, of North Glade.

Mr. J. W. White, of near Mt. Lake Park, was calling on his friend, J. B. Shockey, Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Harvey is the champion bee hunter, he having located another tree Saturday, which makes him four trees this season.

Mr. Albert Steyer and sister, Nellie, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Allen DeBerry Sunday.

Mr. Alva Paugh, formerly of near Deer Park, but now one of Uncle Sam's soldier boys stationed at a fort in Indiana, was home on a furlough recently and called on some friends in this section. He is serving his second term of enlistment and seems to enjoy soldier life. He served two years in the Philippines and he wears the medal as one of Uncle Sam's Sharp Shooters.

The Sunday school at this place will render a program on Christmas Eve.

Mr. D. O. Harvey's new house is nearing completion.

We noticed old Fred hitched in the runabout Sunday evening, which is the same as saying that one of our young ladies who teaches in another community and who spent Saturday and Sunday at home, did not have to walk back to her school that evening.

We are sorry to report Mr. N. B. Harvey on the sick list.

Now the hunting season is over, we wonder if there are any pheasants left since W. W. Steyer was in the woods so much with that new Winchester shot gun.

We hear people talking about migrating, some to the northwest and others to Florida or New Mexico, but as for us right here in old Garrett, where we have an abundance of pure water, maple syrup, buckwheat cakes and sausage, is good enough.

FITS OF PURE ANGER.

How to Know and Check This Dangerous Tendency.

There is many a young mother who admires secretly the little outbursts of anger that baby gives vent to and thinks they are funny and cute until by the time the child is two or three years old she awakes to the sad realization that her baby has grown into a willful and spoiled child who is thought anything but lovable and cute by other people. She then begins to see what lack of discipline has done for the baby. Every mother, out of justice to the child as well as to herself, should check these outbursts of anger when the child first shows an inclination to indulge in them. But when the mother finds that the outbursts have taken a firm hold on the child and seem to occur periodically she should set about the tedious task of overcoming them.

The little one should be punished, but her will must not be broken by repeated "spankings," for these seldom fail to give the child a moody, sulky disposition. It takes time and patience to effect a cure. The best cure for those fits of anger is to shut the child in a room by itself whenever they occur. A particularly successful method of making a naughty child good is to divert its attention from unpleasant things. Children often have as much to make them irritable and cross as a grown person, and when a mother notices that a child is fretful it takes but a minute to find an untried toy or a new book or to suggest a new and interesting occupation that will brighten the child's mood and prevent an outburst of anger before the child can be aware of its existence.

How to Make a Lily Pond.

Aquatic plants for the home garden are not grown as much as they should be. Amateurs who hesitate for fear of failure are wrong, for water lilies require far less care than tender bedding plants and are less expensive. Any swampy or boggy ground can easily be converted into an aquatic garden. Flowering shrubs, trees and ferns will grow luxuriantly near a pond. When you decide on the location of your pond, which should be at the lowest point of the garden, dig out the soil from eighteen inches to three feet deep, depending on the severity of the winters in your locality. The lilies must be planted deep enough to prevent them freezing. An inexpensive way to make the pond hold water is to line it with common clay. Cover the bottom and sides of the pond with this clay three or four inches thick and beat firmly until solid and even. The best method is to plant the water lilies in boxes or tubs. Use very rich soil, as coarse as possible. Rough pieces of sod and lumps of earth should be mixed in. Boxes holding five or six cubic feet will accommodate strong growing plants, and others holding half that much will be large enough for the weaker growing plants. If the pond is large the soil may be placed on the bottom and the plants set out in it, but in smaller ponds under this method the roots of the stronger plants will quickly cover the bottom, crowding out the weaker.

How to Clean a Light Wool Skirt.

To clean a light wool skirt take one pail of warm soft water. To this add one pint of gasoline and one-quarter bar of naphtha soap (dissolved). Put the skirt to be washed into this and wash carefully. Rinse in water the same temperature as water used in washing the skirt. This is an excellent method and never fails to make the skirt look like new.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Circumstances.

Circumstances: The man of genius creates them, the man of talent uses them, the fool looks at them without seeing them.—Charles Narrey.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett county at the suit of R. K. Maroney against M. V. Broderick and William Broderick, and R. K. Maroney against N. E. Broderick, the same being Nos. 10 and 11 Judicials to December Term, 1909, and directed to me, I have seized and taken in execution all the interest and estate of the said defendants in and to all that parcel or lot of land, which on the Plat of Brants Addition to the town of Oakland in said county, is known as Lot No. 53, and I hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY,

the 27th day of December, 1909,

at 10 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House in said town of Oakland, I will offer the same for sale by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash.

By the same authority and under the same writ, I have also seized and levied upon one lot of stone now on said lot, suitable for building purposes, which I will at the same time and place, and in a like manner offer for sale. All of said property will be sold to satisfy the writs aforesaid.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.— Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 5, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Cor. viii, 1-15. Memory Verse, 9—Golden Text, Acts xx, 35—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The opening chapters of this epistle are very much on the lines we have recently been studying, those of suffering for Christ's sake and denial of self that His life may be manifest and that we in His stead may plead with man to be reconciled to God. We cannot thus plead unless we are showing something of God in our own lives. So when Paul speaks of and makes manifest the comfort which he has found in Christ and is heard saying, "Thanks be unto God, who always causeth us to triumph in Christ" (ii. 14), we feel like listening to one who can thus testify. Then when he tells us that this sufficiency is wholly from God and in no sense from us (iii. 5) we are encouraged, for we know that He is no respecter of persons. But when we hear him say that to manifest the life of sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty we must be separate from all unbelief and unrighteousness and darkness and cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit (vi. 14-18; vii. 1) we begin to wonder if we really mean to give ourselves to such a life.

The lesson today on "The Grace of Giving" includes chapters viii and ix, though we have but a few verses assigned us in the former. The heart of it seems to be in the memory verse viii. 9, with which we should put ix. 15, "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift." Nothing can win us to a life of self denial and cheerful submission or work in us the grace of giving but the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, though He was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, through His poverty, might be rich. How few consider that the familiar benediction, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you," is really a prayer that we may be as willing to become poor for the benefit of others as He was to humble Himself even unto death for us. "Beloved, if God so loved us we ought also to love one another" (I John iv. 11).

It is written of certain Macedonian believers that they "first gave their own selves unto the Lord," and then, though very poor and greatly tried, the abundance of their joy caused them to abound in liberality (verses 1-5). No giving counts in the sight of God that is not from those who have first given themselves to Him. He may respect the gifts of those who are seeking Him, as Cornelius did, but He will surely send to such somehow increased light that they may truly know Him. Paul would stimulate the Corinthians by the example of the Macedonians, and yet he comforts them by the assurance that if they have a willing mind God will give them credit for all that they would do if they had the ability (verse 12). I am often comforted by the assurance that what He expects us to do or to give He will not fail to give the ability for the service, so it is ever an application of I Sam. x. 7, "Do as occasion serve thee," or as in the margin, "Do as thine hand shall find." But there is a word in Eccles. ix. 10, which is also pertinent, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." In the matter of giving we have the same principle in II Cor. ix. 7, "Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful (hilarious) giver."

When we remember that whatever we are able to give to God we are giving Him only that which He first gave to us we can readily see that there is no room to boast of our giving. Listen to David as he gave his millions to the temple and saw his people offer so willingly: "Who am I and what is my people that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort, for all things come of Thee, and of Thine own have we given thee?" (I Chron. xxix. 14.) Ask him why and how he did it and hear his reply: "Because I have set my affection to the house of my God; * * * I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God" (I Chron. xxix. 2, 3). See the Israelites giving for the building of the tabernacle until Moses had to restrain them from bringing, for the stuff they had brought was sufficient and too much.

How great an illustration there is everywhere of sowing sparingly and reaping sparingly, but how few seem to understand the sowing bountifully and the reaping bountifully (ix. 6). I have for many years associated in my mind viii. 9, and ix. 8, the one telling of His grace that saves us and makes us rich to all eternity and the other of the all grace that He will make to abound toward us, that we may have all sufficiency in all things for every good work. In I Cor. xvi. 2, there is a good plan suggested in reference to giving. "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him," but I have found so much blessing for over twenty years in giving to the Lord at least one-tenth of all He sends me that I must commend Mal. iii. 10, to all who will receive it. But the tithe might be considered only our duty and only that which is above the tithe our real offering. Yet there must be no bondage. It must be done cheerfully, not with any grudge, whatever is done. Let it be hilarious, with a glad "Praise the Lord for the privilege" and a hearty "Of Thine own do we give Thee."

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909. NUMBER 41

SINCELL

A Cut-Price Sale in December affords you a great advantage over such a sale at any other month of the year. We are going to reduce our stock one-half by January 1st, and in order to do so we will place before you such bargains as never before offered you in our line.



This store is recognized as the best store with the best line of Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings and Fancy Goods in Garrett county, or we may say this part of the country. From now until January 1st we offer you our high-class HART, SHAFFNER and MARX Clothing at prices far below that which you pay for the ordinary kind.

You may buy your clothing wherever you choose of course; you have the right to; but it is worth something to any man to do business where

Hart, Shaffner and Marx

quality is the standard of excellence; where this superior all-wool fabrics; this perfection of style and tailoring, and this absolute security of satisfaction are added inducements. The special sale we are making on HART, SHAFFNER and MARX Clothes is a saving to you of $5.50 to $6.75 on each suit.

The famous GRIFFIN brand clothes which we have been handling for the past ten years and which have never failed to give entire satisfaction, are included in this sale, and we are in a position to save you a goodly sum in the purchase of any of these strictly high-grade suits over the price you have been paying for the ordinary kind.

The little fellow who dons a new Suit on Xmas morning is the best pleased and feels that he has been better treated than any member of the family. You can please these little fellows with a suit made by one of the best concerns in the world for a cost not exceeding Two Dollars

If you see a lady on the streets of Oakland with a nice fitting, stylish made, refined Coat or Suit you are safe in saying it is a

"SUNSHINE" Garment

purchased from Sincell. Our Coat and Suit Department is well filled with this noted line and we are determined to close out every garment within the coming three weeks. Come in, look them over and the price marked will compel you to take them home with you



In doing your Christmas buying come to SINCELL'S, where you will find all that you could wish for in the way of handsome and useful articles which go to make the hearts of your loved ones happy.

What to Give for Christmas:

SILVER ARTICLES	SHOE HOOKS	CLOTH BRUSHES	VEIL PINS	BEAUTY PINS
HAND MIRRORS	SHOE HORNS	GOLD ARTICLES	BROOCHES	LEATHER GOODS
TOILET SETS	EMBROIDERY SCISSORS	BRACELETS	WAIST SETS	TRAVELING CASES
MANICURE SETS	MANICURE SCISSORS	NECKLACE	CUFF LINKS	SUIT CASES
NAIL FILES	NAIL BRUSHES	LOCKET CHAINS	CUFF PINS	BILL BOOKS
BUFFERS	TOOTH BRUSHES	WATCH CHAINS	BABY RINGS	POCKET BOOKS
CUTICLES	HAT BRUSHES	BELT PINS	BAR PINS	PURSES
LETTER SEALS		COLLAR PINS	HAT PINS	HAND BAGS

For Mother	For Father or Brother		For Sister	
KID GLOVES	SUIT CASE	INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS	TOILET CASE	LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
HOUSE SHOES	LINEN SHIRT	PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS	MANICURE SET	UMBRELLA
SILK WAIST.	NECKTIE	HOUSE JACKET	SET OF FURS	SILK SCARF
WASH WAIST	SUSPENDERS	WHITE VEST	FANCY HOSE	KIMONO
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS	KID GLOVES		KID GLOVES	DRESSING SACQUE
UMBRELLA	BOX HOSE		SILK WAIST	
TOWELS				
TABLE LINEN				
SILK SHAWL				

This store will be open every night from Dec. 9th until Dec. 24th.

H. C. SINCELL

Wishing You a Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO will be in the market for several tons

Fat, Dry Picked, Undrawn Turkeys

Will pay 20c—one-half cash—for Turkeys; 14c for Full Dressed Chicks. Turkeys to be delivered 17th to 22d. Chickens 20th to 23d.

Have made preparations for the biggest Holiday Business in our history. Will have an immense stock of everything useful and ornamental. Everyone invited to come in and look our stock over before making your purchase.

Mine Props. We have orders for a few cars 9 and 10 foot props. Will give prices on application.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

No Tariff Revision For the Present.

NICARAGUAN TROUBLE.

Irresponsible Nations Not Protected by Monroe Doctrine.

A DEFICIT OF $73,075,600.

Legislation Urged Against Injunctions Without Notice.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In his annual message, read to congress, President Taft said:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Europe.

The American rights [in the fisheries on the north Atlantic coast] under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly seventy years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy [by the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague] will remove a source of constant irritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such great international questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the north Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The attitude of the governments interested leads me to hope for a satisfactory settlement of this question as the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

The Near East.

The quick transition of the government of the Ottoman empire from one of retrograde tendencies to a constitutional government with a parliament and with progressive modern policies of reform and public improvement is one of the important phenomena of our times. Constitutional government seems also to have made further advance in Persia. These events have turned the eyes of the world upon the near east. In that quarter the prestige of the United States has spread widely through the peaceful influence of American schools, universities and missionaries. There is every reason why we should obtain a greater share of the commerce of the near east since the conditions are more favorable now than ever before.

Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent pan-American diplomacy was the pacific, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrain imbitterments affecting other republics less directly concerned.

Our Citizens Abroad.

This administration, through the department of state and the foreign service, is lending all proper support to legitimate and beneficial American enterprises in foreign countries, the degree of such support being measured by the national advantages to be expected. A citizen himself cannot by contract or otherwise divest himself of the right, nor can this government escape the obligation, of his protection in his personal and property rights when these are unjustly infringed in a foreign country. To avoid ceaseless vexations it is proper that in considering whether American enterprise should be encouraged or supported in a particular country the government should give full weight not only to the national as opposed to the individual benefits to accrue, but also to the fact whether or not the government of the country in question is in its administration and in its diplomacy faithful to the principles of moderation, equity and justice upon which alone depends international credit in diplomacy as well as in finance.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to signalize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a network of material interests.

I am happy to say that all but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal.

On July 30, 1909, the government of Panama agreed, after considerable negotiation, to indemnify the relatives of the American officers and sailors who were brutally treated, one of them having, indeed, been killed by the Panaman police this year.

This government was obliged to intervene diplomatically to bring about arbitration or settlement of the claim of the Emery company against Nicaragua, which it had long before been agreed should be arbitrated. A settlement of this troublesome case was reached by the signature of a protocol on Sept. 18, 1909.

Many years ago diplomatic intervention became necessary to the protection of the interests in the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile. The government of Chile had frequently admitted obligation in the case and had promised this government to settle it. There had been two abortive attempts to do so through arbitral commissions, which failed through lack of jurisdiction. Now, happily, as the result of the recent diplomatic negotiations, the governments of the United States and of Chile, actuated by the sincere desire to free from any strain those cordial and friendly relations upon which both set such store, have agreed by a protocol to submit the controversy to definitive settlement by his Britannic majesty Edward VII.

The Nicaraguan Trouble.

Since the Washington conventions of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advising party this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another and in turn by all of the five Central American republics to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension or turmoil. The responses made to the representations of Central American republics as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conventions have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographic proximity to the canal zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these republics and the Caribbean sea.

I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the Zelaya government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which had continued many weeks and was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan charge d'affaires and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization. It may later be necessary for me to bring this subject to the attention of the congress in a special message.

In the Far East.

In the far east this government preserves unchanged its policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese empire, to which policy are pledged the interested powers of both east and west.

By the treaty of 1903 China has undertaken the abolition of likin with a moderate and proportionate raising of the customs tariff along with currency reform. These reforms being a manifest advantage to foreign commerce as well as to the interests of China, this government is endeavoring to facilitate these measures and the needful acquiescence of the treaty powers. When it appeared that Chinese likin revenues were to be hypothecated to foreign bankers in connection with a great railway project it was obvious that the governments whose nationals held this loan would have a certain direct interest in the question of the carrying out by China of the reforms in question. The administration deemed American participation to be of great national interest. Happily, when it was as a matter of broad policy urgent that this opportunity should not be lost, the indispensable instrumentality presented itself when a group of American bankers of international reputation and great resources agreed at once to share in the loan upon precisely such terms as this government should approve. The chief of those terms was that American railway material should be upon an exact equality with that of the other nationals joining in the loan in the placing of orders for this whole railroad system. After months of negotiation the equal participation of Americans seems at last assured.

In one of the Chinese-Japanese conventions of Sept. 1 of this year there was a provision which caused considerable public apprehension in that upon its face it was believed in some quarters to seek to establish a monopoly of mining privileges along the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden railroads and thus to exclude Americans from a wide field of enterprise, to take part in which they were by treaty with China entitled. After a thorough examination of the conventions and of the several contextual documents the secretary of state reached the conclusion that no such monopoly was intended or accomplished. This government made inquiry of the imperial Chinese and Japanese governments and received from each official assurance that the provision had no purpose inconsistent with the policy of equality of opportunity to which the signatories, in common with the United States, are pledged.

Our traditional relations with the Japanese empire continue cordial, as usual. The arrangement of 1908 for a co-operative control of the coming of laborers to the United States has proved to work satisfactorily. The matter of a revision of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan which is terminable in 1912 is already receiving the study of both countries.

The Department of State.

I earnestly recommend to the favorable action of the congress the estimates submitted by the department of state and most especially the legislation suggested in the secretary of state's letter of this date whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad.

Under a provision of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, I have appointed three officials to assist the officers of the government in collecting information necessary to a wise administration of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909. As to questions of customs administration they are co-operating with the officials of the treasury department and as to matters of the needs and the exigencies of our manufacturers and exporters with the department of commerce and labor in its relation to the domestic aspect of the subject of foreign commerce.

As a consequence of section 2 of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, it becomes the duty of the secretary of state to conduct as diplomatic business all the negotiations necessary to place him in a position to advise me as to whether or not a particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the sense of the statute referred to.

Government Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by $34,075,620. If to this deficit are added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama canal, amounting to $38,000,000, and $1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of $73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal. I approve this proposal.

The Panama Canal.

The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama canal not out of current revenue, but by bond issue, was adopted in the Spooner act of 1902, and there seems to be no good reason for departing from the principle by which a part at least of the burden of the cost of the canal shall fall upon our posterity, who are to enjoy it, and there is all the more reason for this view because the actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed Jan. 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engineering and construction will be $297,766,000 instead of $139,705,200, as originally estimated. In addition to engineering and construction, the other expenses, including sanitation and government and the amount paid for the properties, the franchise and the privilege of building the canal, increase the cost by $75,435,000 to a total of $375,201,000. The increase in the cost of engineering and construction is due to a substantial enlargement of the plan of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Culebra cut and by increasing the dimensions of the locks, to the underestimate of the quantity of the work to be done under the original plan and to an underestimate of the cost of labor and materials, both of which have greatly enhanced in price since the original estimate was made.

Government Economy.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the secretary of the treasury, that the estimates of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—that is, for the next fiscal year—are less by $55,633,000 than the total of appropriations for the current fiscal year and less by $94,000,000 than the estimates for that year. So far as the secretary of the treasury is able to form a judgment as to future income, there will be no deficit in the year ending June 30, 1911, but a small surplus of $712,000.

In the present estimates the needs of the departments and of the government have been cut to the quick.

For the purpose of securing information which may enable the executive and the legislative branches to unite in a plan for the permanent reduction of the cost of governmental administration the treasury department has instituted an investigation by one of the most skilled expert accountants in the United States. The object of the investigation is to devise means to increase the average efficiency of each employee. There is great room for improvement toward this end, not only by the reorganization of bureaus and departments and in the avoidance of duplication, but also in the treatment of the individual employee.

Under the present system it constantly happens that two employees receive the same salary when the work of one is far more difficult and important and exacting than that of the other. Superior ability is not rewarded or encouraged.

Civil Pensions.

As the degree of efficiency in all the departments is much lessened by the retention of old employees who have outlived their energy and usefulness it is indispensable to any proper system of economy that provision be made so that their separation from the service shall be easy and inevitable. It is impossible to make such provision unless there is adopted a plan of civil pensions. We cannot, in view of the advancing prices of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of salaries paid. Indeed, if any change is made in that regard an increase rather than a decrease will be necessary, and the only means of economy will be in reducing the number of employees and in obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the service.

Frauds In the Collection of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due which might have been recovered by civil action against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an excess reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employees of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

Maximum and Minimum Clause In Tariff Act.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country it is necessary that the executive shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue—that is, without good and fair reason. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Tariff Readjustment.

The new tariff law enables me to appoint a tariff board to assist me in connection with the department of state in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. I believe that the work of this board will be of prime utility and importance whenever congress shall deem it wise again to readjust the customs duties. If the facts secured by the tariff board are of such a character as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present tariff law are excessive under the principles of protection as described in the platform of the successful party at the late election I shall not hesitate to invite the attention of congress to this fact and to the necessity for action predicated thereon. Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the facts are at hand, after careful and deliberate investigation, upon which such revision can properly be undertaken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it.

War Department.

In the interest of immediate economy I have required a reduction in the estimates of the war department for the coming fiscal year which brings the total estimates down to an amount forty-five millions less than the corresponding estimates for last year. This could be accomplished only by cutting off new projects and suspending for the period of one year all progress in military matters. For the same reason I have directed that the army shall not be recruited up to its present authorized strength. These measures can hardly be more than temporary, for I am sure that the interests of the military establishment are seriously in need of careful consideration by congress.

The secretary of war calls attention to a number of needed changes in the army, in all of which I concur, but the point upon which I place most emphasis is the need for an elimination bill providing a method by which the merits of officers shall have some effect upon their advancement and by which the advancement of all may be accelerated by the effective elimination of a definite proportion of the least efficient.

The military and naval joint board have unanimously agreed that it would be unwise to make the large expenditures which at one time were contemplated in the establishment of a naval base and station in the Philippine Islands and have expressed their judgment, in which I fully concur, in favor of making an extensive naval base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, and not in the Philippines.

The Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world in more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. The marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers on schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

It is a regrettable fact that the higher officers are old for the responsibilities of the modern navy, and the admirals do not arrive at flag rank young enough to obtain adequate training in their duties as flag officers.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first class battleships and one repair vessel.

The secretary of the navy has inaugurated a tentative plan involving certain changes in the organization of the navy department, including the navy yards, all of which have been found by the attorney general to be in accordance with law. I have approved the execution of the plan proposed because of the greater efficiency and economy it promises.

Department of Justice—Expedition In Legal Procedure.

The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many state bar associations as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in public procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings are directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the appointment by the president of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity procedure of the federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the supreme court and the costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendation with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigant of little means.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following:

Injunctions Without Notice.

"We believe that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix unless within such seven days or such less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

Anti-trust and Interstate Commerce Laws.

The jurisdiction of the general government over interstate commerce has led to the passage of the so called "Sherman anti-trust law" and the "interstate commerce law" and its amendments. The developments in the operation of those laws call for a discussion and some suggestions as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message.

Postoffice Department — Second Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the postoffice department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of 1 cent a pound charged on second class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers, but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second class mail matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about $63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than 9 cents a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second class mail matter constituted 6.59 per cent of the weight of all the mail and yielded only 5.19 per cent of the revenue.

The figures given are startling as show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals. A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage.

Postal Savings Banks.

I believe postal savings banks to be necessary in order to offer a proper inducement to thrift and saving to a great many people of small means who do not now have banking facilities and to whom such a system would offer an opportunity for the accumulation of capital. They will furnish a satisfactory substitute, based on sound principle and actual successful trial in nearly all the countries of the world, for the system of government guaranty of deposits now being adopted in several western states which, with deference to those who advocate it, seems to me to have in it the seeds of demoralization to conservative banking and certain financial disaster.

Ship Subsidy.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill.

Interior Department—New Mexico and Arizona.

The successful party in the last election in its national platform declared in favor of the admission as separate states of New Mexico and Arizona, and I recommend that legislation appropriate to this end be adopted.

Alaska.

With respect to the territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide for the appointment by the president of a governor and also of an executive council, the members of which shall during their term of office reside in the territory and which shall have legislative powers sufficient to enable it to give to the territory local laws adapted to its present growth. I strongly deprecate legislation looking to the election of a territorial legislature in that vast district.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress.

The White Slave Trade.

There is urgent necessity for additional legislation and greater executive activity to suppress the recruiting of the ranks of prostitutes from the streams of immigration into this country—an evil which, for want of a better name, has been called "the white slave trade."

Bureau of Health.

There seems to be no reason why all the bureaus and offices in the general government which have to do with the public health or subjects akin thereto should not be united in a bureau to be called the "bureau of public health."

Political Contributions.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in a proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

Conclusion.

Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community; but, on the other hand, they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and the general prosperity. Various reasons are given for the high prices. The proportionate increase in the output of gold, which today is the chief medium of exchange and is in some respects a measure of value, furnishes a substantial explanation of at least part of the increase in prices. The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in acreage production, may furnish a further reason. It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but prevails the world over, and that those who would charge increases in prices to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and farm in respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff or in many instances a very considerable reduction.

ZELAYA THE DICTATOR OF NICARAGUA

Sketch of His Stormy Career—A Bully and a Strategist.

The internal and international quarrels in which the Zelayan government of Nicaragua is now involved have brought forcibly to the attention of this and other governments the arrogant ruler of that turbulent Central American republic—Jose Santos Zelaya—who for nearly a score of years has been one of the most troublesome figures in international affairs.

That the latest difficulty in which he has become involved, through the execution of Groce and Cannon, citizens of the United States, will result in his final elimination from the field of politics, is now generally believed by diplomats in Washington. The long list of insults to which various nations have been subjected by this troublesome executive, and which culminated in the killing of Leonard Groce and Leroy Cannon, American residents of Nicaragua, will undoubtedly be avenged by Uncle Sam. While a substantial indemnity undoubtedly will be demanded for their deaths, the intervention of this nation is expected to result in the success of the present revolutionary movement under General Juan Estrada. This would mean Zelaya's deposition as president and undoubtedly his exile from Nicaragua.

For nearly a score of years this autocrat has ruled Nicaragua with an iron hand, substituting military force where moral sausion proved ineffective, and sowing the seed of discord among the other Central American states, which would ultimately be harvested to his advantage. All industries, whether native or foreign, have been compelled to pay toll to this avaricious ruler, who supports his various military movements with the proceeds. The most profitable of these, such as sugar, tobacco and coffee, are controlled by him or his rep esentatives, and the vast returns have made him immensely wealthy. One source of revenue, however, he has been unable to get control of, namely the vast mineral wealth on the eastern coast. Yankee ingenuity has developed this section, and despite the heart-breaking tariff and various other Zelayan schemes, the Americans have managed to retain their hold.

Zelaya has blamed the Americans for the many revolutions stirred up against him, and when the recent and most riotous uprising broke out in the Bluefields district, it did not serve to increase his affection. This has been the basis for the report that the execution of Groce and Cannon was purely a matter of personal revenge on the part of the Nicaraguan executive. Zelaya is a man with a purpose, and for many years, even before his advent to the presidency, has had in mind the union of the Central American states, with himself at the head. Born of wealthy parents, very little is known of his early life except that he is of "unmixed" blood. The date of his birth is fixed between 1845 and 1850. According to the best information obtainable, his early days were spent in the dirty little city of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, where, with his indolent companions, he passed his time in gambling and cock fighting. As military service is compulsory, young Zelaya entered the army at an early age. This marked the beginning of his career. The energetic qualities of his character, which had long laid dormant, now asserted themselves.

The enormous power of the army in the affairs of the state formed a blazed path for his stormy career. He quickly recognized the vast undeveloped mineral and agricultural wealth of the Central American states, and the deterrent effect the revolutionary character of the inhabitants had on the country's future. His prophetic eye discerned the vast revenues that would ensue when the five states were formed into one harmonious nation. But he was also keen enough to appreciate his deficiencies. He knew he must possess a thorough knowledge of state and military affairs in order to realize this dream of empire. So with this end in view, he left his native country and spent ten years in traveling in Europe and the United States, where he studied the various forms of government and military training.

Fully equipped for his new enterprise he returned to Nicaragua, where his superior knowledge of military tactics won him a place at the head of the army. Then he waited for his opportunity. This came in 1893, when, after he had suppressed a revolutionary movement, he made himself president. The dramatic details of this event furnish a good illustration of Zelaya's character.

President Saracasa, who was then in office, and the members of his cabinet were seated in the council room of the capitol at Managua to welcome the victorious general. When Zelaya, summoned by his officers, strode majestically into the room, the president began his little speech of thanks, praising the conqueror for his great victory. But the expression in the piercing gray eyes of the stalwart soldier caused the words to die in his throat. Then drawing a revolver from his belt, Zelaya advanced to the table, while all present, with the exception of his escort, turned pale.

"The revolution is dead!" he said. "Long live the revolution! I am the revolution. Do you think I won the victory for you? No!

"My army holds the town and the country. The soldiers are devoted to me. It is useless for you to protest or resist.

"Today you must all leave the city under escort for the coast, and you will depart to the United States or Europe by the first steamer. It you refuse you will be shot."

They went. Zelaya had now achieved the first step of his ambition. With a well equipped army, he quickly silenced all opposition, for as he was wont to say, "Opposition is anarchy, and anarchy must be suppressed." Soon after he assumed control, he issued a proclamation incorporating Mosquito Coast, which lies on the Atlantic side, under protest from the British consul, who was clapped into jail because of his persistency England immediately jumped in and brought Zelaya to his senses by forcing him to pay an indemnity of $75,000. In 1894 he drafted a new constitution, but, from a Zelayan point of view, there was a serious defect in it, which provided that a president could not succeed himself. He had this remedied by an amendment in 1896.

In the meantime, he had begun his active campaign against Honduras. The settlement of this was not satisfactory and was soon followed by another. His campaigns became so frequent that the Nicaraguan army was spending the greater part of its time marching across the state line. On the slightest pretext old troubles were revived, and when there was nothing else to fight about Zelaya would select the boundary line as an excuse, this being a never failing source of dispute since the states were first formed. Finally, with the aid of the United States, Mexico and Central America, a Peace Conference was held in Washington in 1897 and each republic signed an agreement not to interfere with the government of the others and agreed to refer all to a court of arbitration at Costa Rica. Under the watchful eye of this country and Mexico, this agreement has been fairly well carried out, although Zelaya has been charged several times with trying to destroy the Costa Rican Court.

His military efforts curbed by this agreement, Zelaya began exercising diplomacy and in August, 1898, he induced Honduras and Salvador to join a federation known as the United States of Central America. It soon became evident, however, that Zelaya wanted to be the president of the new republic, and govern it as autocratically as he had his own. The two states immediately protested and the federation was dissolved in November of the same year. But the international entanglements of Nicaragua were not the questions in which this ingenious ruler was most successful. His enemies were numerous and when the quadrennial election period came around he had to see to it that they were carefully removed. He developed a system of espionage which rivals that of Russia, and thousands of citizens, whose only crime was their opposition to the administration, were forced into exile, and their estates forfeited. Others were clapped into jail until the election was over, while some of the more dangerous element were placed against a stone wall as targets for a file of soldiers.

In one of the elections a unique scheme was devised by this clever politician to deceive the ignorant provincials and insure his election. It consisted in the printing of three names on the ballot—Jose, Santos and Zelaya—all candidates for the presidency. The result showed the election of all three; or, in other words, Jose Santos Zeyala was unanimously re-elected. By such methods Zelaya has managed to be thrice re-elected, in spite of his enemies.

Many attempts have been made to assassinate him, and in 1902 his palace at Managua was blown up and 150 soldiers killed, but the wily executive escaped unharmed. His undisputed bravery and many miraculous escapes from death have led the more superstitious of his enemies to believe that he is in league with the devil.

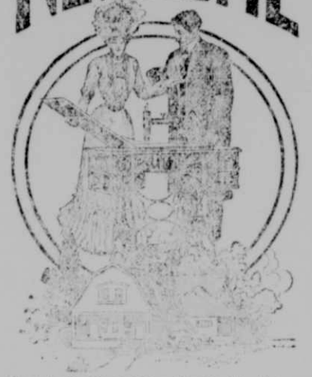
In one instance he learned of a plot that was being organized against him, in which several of his officers were involved. Through his spies he discovered their meeting place and determined to surprise them. The conspirators were gathered around a table discussing the details of the plot when there came a knock on the door. When the summons was answered, the officers were dumfounded to see the president standing in the doorway.

"Good evening, gentlemen," he said, advancing towards the table. "I heard you had a party here this evening and thought I would look in and share the fun. Quite a distinguished gathering of my officers! You all seen serious. Discussing military matters, I suppose?" He took his seat with the party and chatted affably for about a half hour, while the conspirators stirred uneasily in their seats. Finally, filling his glass with wine, he raised it and said: "I will give you a toast. Here's long life to the President of Nicaragua and confusion to traitors!" He then dashed his glass against a window a squad of soldiers entered and placed the conspirators under arrest. When they were brought up for trial, however, he was unusually lenient with them. Some were imprisoned for long terms while others were deported.

Thus, for nearly twenty years, this strange mixture of courage avarice and illimitable ambition has been in supreme power in the hot bed of revolution. Although he has installed modern methods of transportation, lighting heating, etc., all improvements have been made with a view to increasing his revenue and filling his coffers. His courage and purpose won for him the title of the Napoleon of Central America when he first came into power; but his unpolitic methods and unsatiable avarice have changed this to the Castro of Nicaragua.

Present indications are, however, that he has reached the end of his rope, and his fate will probably be the same as that of the Venezuelan tyrant. The present revolutionary movement, is by far the strongest that has ever been organized against him, and the late news dispatches report that thousands of Nicaraguan exiles are returning to their native land and enlisting under the standards of General Juan Estrada, the revolutionary leader.

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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

DR. W. W. GRANT,
DENTIST.
Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09-1y.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *8.38 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.
For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.
For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.
For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *8.38 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.
For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.
For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *8.38 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.34 a. m., *8.29 p. m.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see
THE Little Man
and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,
Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.
Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00
The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.
Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.
SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.
Its Advantages
Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.
We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier
DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y
You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows & Plows
AT NAYLOR & CO.'S
Big Stock to select from.
Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.
We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.
Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.
We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

CONGRESS.

The Sixty-first Congress was called into extra session for a special purpose—the readjustment of the Dingley tariff schedules. The regular session will take up the legislative routine where it was laid down by the preceding Congress. There are many important questions of legislation left unsettled by the Sixtieth Congress which the Sixty-first will be obliged to take up. The President has made it plainly understood by various public declarations that he favors certain amendments to the Interstate Commerce Law such as he believes to be necessary to the realization of the Rooseveit policy of a larger degree of federal control over railroad rates. He is also known to favor some form of marine-subsidy enactment that will prove effective in establishing American shipping lines in the foreign trade. What are known as the conservation and development policies are prominently in the public thought, and Congress must take up various phases of these for consideration and definite action.

Notwithstanding the large amount of talk that has has been afloat concerning what certain members of the majority representation in the House will endeavor to accomplish in the way of readjustment of the newly framed tariff schedules, there is no reason to expect that the regular session will consume time in an attempt to reformulate the work of the extra session. The public mind is in no frame to contemplate patiently a reraising of tariff questions. Whether the Payne law is, as Speaker Cannon declares it to be, the best tariff law which has ever been enacted, or whether it be as defective as those who are attacking it represent it to be, the plain common-sense view is that it should be given a fair trial. Thus far, judged in its broad and general effects, it seems to be operating in a way calculated to promote activity in all branches of industrialism and trade. The insurgent movement, based as it seems to be upon opposition to the tariff schedules, is not likely to prove a formidable demonstration.

THE DEATH RECORD.

ISAAC KUYKENDALL.

Capt. Isaac Kuykendall, one of the best known of the older residents of Hampshire county, W. Va., died at his home at the Blue place near the Wire Bridge on the South Branch of the Potomac. He was 70 years old and was ill but a short time. He was captain of Company F, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, having won promotion by deeds of daring and bravery. He was a devout member ot the Presbyterian church for many years. He was a brother of James, William and Thomas Kuykendall, all well known in Hampshire county. He is survived by his wife and several children, all grown.

JOHN LIPSCOMB.

Died, at his home in Oakland, Tuesday afternoon, after months of suffering with dropsy and a complication of diseases, John Lipscomb, aged fifty years, leaving a widow and several children. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, with interment in the Oakland cemetery.

NANCY ELLEN KISNER.

Mrs. Nancy Ellen Kisner, wife of Mr. Jefferson Kisner, died very suddenly at her home in Hutton last Thursday at noon as she was engaged in preparing the midday meal for her husband and children. For a number of years the deceased was subject to periodical attacks of heart disease, which ultimately resulted in her sudden demise. She was a member of St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland, from which edifice she was buried Saturday after services conducted by the pastor and Rev. J. M. Davis. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her and leaves besides her husband four children, her mother, four brothers and one sister. She was a sister of David Stephens, of Oakland. The interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

Stores Will Be Open Nightly.

To accommodate the holiday trade the merchants of Oakland will have their stores open nightly beginning on Saturday night, the 11th, until Monday, the 27th inst.

Prizes for Flowers.

At the Maryland State Horticultural Exhibit in Baltimore last Thursday and Friday, the exhibit of monnted and pressed wild flowers, prepared and exhibited by Mr. Joseph E. Harned, of Oakland, was awarded the premium. The exhibit comprised 200 specimens of native wild flowers and filled four tables. It created much interest and was much admired.

Messrs. H. Weber & Sons, of Oakland, took first prize for light pink carnations, also first prize for variegated carnations and second prizes for dark pink and red carnations. They also took second prize for the fines vase of sweet peas.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION AND ITS WORK

Nearly a Hundred Miles of New Public Highways Being Built.

Chairman Tucker, of the State Roads Commission, has prepared a summary of the work done by the State Roads Commission during the year, and shows that contracts have been awarded for 87 30-100 miles of highways, and in addition to this the Commission is directly engaged in the construction of 20 45-100 miles of road, the work being done by county officials under the direct supervision of the State without a contract. In this mileage is embraced almost every conceivable kind of road construction, one of the objects being to devise some means whereby the cost of road building can be reduced.

Governor Crothers believes that ways can be devised whereby the cost will be greatly lessened, estimating the reduction, providing the necessary legislation is secured, at possibly one-third.

The total of the contracts awarded by the Commission amounts to $856,-188.65, and this, augmented by the work being done directly by the State, will bring the sum up to $1,000,000.

In addition to the method of general supervision the State Commission also permitted the County Commissioners of Wicomico to bid in their official capacity for roads in that county, so the savings on the contract will be paid directly into the county treasury to be used in continuing road improvement. Under this plan the profits of the contractor go directly to the county, guaranteeing to that county the expenditure of Wicomico's full allotment on the Wicomico roads.

Macadam is the standard road-building material for the counties. Departures from this rule were made in Charles, where gravel was used, and the contracts for Calvert and Anne Arundel counties simply call for grading, draining, bridging and widening the roads. These thoroughfares were little more than cattle paths, the width of the road often being no more than eight feet. On such roads one vehicle must draw up to the side while another passes.

Special plans were deemed necessary for the roads in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore city, because of the volume of traffic that passes over them. Pitch macadam was the material selected for the Philadelphia and Hartford roads and vitrified brick for the Falls road. Such improvements cost heavily, as the contract price shows, for the additional cost of the pitch preparation was only a part of the expense. The macadam had to be laid deeper and the road bed made wider.

Under the law by which the State Roads Commission is working $500,000 was allowed for disbursement during the first year and $1,000,000 for every subsequent year until the $5,000,000 loan was exhausted. During 1908 only about $100,000 was spent, so the Commission had practically $1,400,000 at its disposal at the beginning of this year.

Summing up of the work actually done was completed by the Commission on October 15. The percentage of roadways completed varied greatly. Since then there has been six weeks of ideal weather for road building. It is now estimated that 10 per centum of the contracts have been completed. If the weather continues open the contracts will be in a fair way to completion by Christmas

Contracts have been awarded for work by the contractors under the supervision of the State Roads Commission for 1909 as follows:

County	Miles	Contract Price
Allegany	5	$38,738.93
Anne Arundel	4 81-100	13,253.45
Baltimore city	69-100	41,614.25
Baltimore county	1 95-100	24,174.40
Baltimore county	2 93,100	40,677.00
Baltimore county	1 57-100	39,810.37
Calvert	2 93-100	11,670.80
Carroll	1 29-100	7,527.90
Charles	4 64-100	31,351.55
Caroline	4 25-100	47,271.15
Caroline	1	13,126.49
Dorchester	5 51-100	45,847.77
Garrett	5 55-100	46,481.90
Harford	4 43-100	36,787.30
Harford	2	17,522.50
Howard	3 21-100	30,840.40
Kent	3 25-100	30,535.68
Prince George's	5 75-100	56,397.70
Queen Anne's	3	32,458.30
Queen Anne's	3 14-100	31,586.06
Queen Anne's	3	26,252.10
St. Mary's	5 25-100	54,495.50
St. Mary's	3 49-100	40,833.76
Talbot	3	28,986.60
Wicomico	5 75-100	56,977.90

Other work is being done under the direct supervision of the State Roads Commission as follows:

County	Miles.
Cecil	3 12-100
Cecil	3 98-100
Worcester	5 72-100
Carroll	11 59-100
Allegany	2
Montgomery	1
Somerset	3 4-100

Subscribe for The Republican.

DECEMBER PLEASANT

Weather will be Fair and Dry for Most of the Month.

Peter R. Smith forecasts the weather for December as follows:

December will open under the influence of the last storm of November, which will be in a cold wave. The temperature will change to much warmer on the 4th or 5th.

Cloudiness and high winds will be the advance messengers of a renewal of a wave of weather disturbance, which will be attended with light rains and some snow flurries on the 6th and 7th, touching most parts of the country. Behind the storm clearing cold weather will show up on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

On the 10th or 11th the temperature will moderate and a storm wave of much force will center on the 12th. Waves of disturbance are from 20 to 36 hours earlier in forming and starting in the west than they are here. This disturbed wave will touch most parts of the country either in rain, wind or snow. The period is in the winter solstice, which is an exciting factor due to certain relations of earth and sun from the 10th of the month to its close. The period in question from the 12th to the 15th will embrace severe winter storms both on land and sea; also it will be followed by a very cold wave, which will wind up the period about the 15th.

More stormy weather will center on the 16th, 17th and 18th. The disturbing effect of the winter soltice will be manifest in snow flurries at this and all the following periods of the month.

A storm period centers on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th. The deepest snows of the winter are most likely to fall at the center of the period embracing the shortest days. The period will wind up with a blizzard from the northwest and a cold spell of weather.

The last period of the month embraces the 27th, 28th and 29th. On these days renewed storms of rain, sleet and snow will pass over most parts of the country, and on the northwestern tangent of the wave blizzards of much force will prevail, which may spread far into central parts.

December is likely to be above the usual average of the month for dry, fair and pleasant weather till much of the month is past.

Last Meeting of Old Board.

The retiring Board of County Commissioners held its last meeting as such Monday and Tuesday of this week with all members present, when several matters of business was transacted. The members of this body go out of office with an excellent record for painstaking and diligence in looking after the welfare of the tax payers of the county. The new board will meet and organize sometime during the first week in January next. Mr. Fike, a member of the retiring board, will retain his office for two years longer, he having been elected two years ago for four years. Mr. Friend and Mr. Smith are the two retiring members and will be succeeded by Mr. D. M. Dixon and Mr. Walter M. Lowdermilk.

Honor Roll of the Bittinger School.

The following named pupils of the Bittinger school made an average of 90 per cent. in daily recitations and merited 100 per cent. in deportment for November, 1909:

Fourth Grade—Hulda Stark, Lena Keller, Oscar Hetrick, Lester Hetrick and Dewey R. Wiley.

Fifth Grade—Ruth Beahm, Estelle Beahm, Edward Buckle and Roy Hetrick.

Sixth Grade—Leonora Wiley, Myrtle Emory, Naomi Orendorf, Harrison Wiley, and Clyde Broadwater.

J. C. BEAHM, Principal.

Capt. Harrison to Retire.

Captain George W. Harrison, of Piedmont, W. Va., who has been with the railroad company now known as the Western Maryland from the time it first went into operation as the Cumberland and Piedmont railroad, and later as a part of the West Virginia Central, will be retired January 1, 1910, as the oldest employe of the company in point of age and service.

Call for Your Letters.

Leonard Eisentrout, F. L. Warnick, Enquirer News Co., Mrs. Dora Gauer, F. M. Burnett and Sons, Jennie M. Lee, Geo. W. Snyder.

What Became of the Six Little Roosters.

Did you ever hear the story of the six roosters, the six pullets and the Methodist conference? A friend of mine had the nicest little hen house. Then some of the colored brethren in the neighborhood held a Methodist conference. The six little roosters all disappeared. So when the colored Methodist Bishop came by my friend asked him if he knew anything about her six little roosters. The Bishop winked and said "he guessed they had all gone into the ministry, as he didn't think they would make good laymen."

Have you a good Roaster for your Christmas Turkey? Remember we carry a full line of Roasters, Kitchen Utensils, Glass and China Ware and household specialties.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY YOUTHFUL COMPANION

Charles Leonard East Died As a Result of the Wounds He Recived.

Another of those unfortunate and wholly unexpected gunning accidents has been added to the great list in Garrett county, whereby another young man lost his life and two families have been plunged into the depths of despair.

Last Thursday about noon two youths, Charles Leonard East and William Collier, aged sixteen and fifteen years respectively, both of Friendsville, were at the home of the latter's uncle, Mr. T. O. Collier, at the Cove, and went from there to the woods for the purpose of hunting rabbits. While seated on a log in the woods the boys heard an engine on a lumber road approaching and with one accord they jumped to their feet and started toward the road when the gun in the hands of young Collier exploded, the charge of shot entering his companion's leg just below the knee, making a terrible wound. In this condition and with the help of the Collier boy young East made his way to the home of Mr. Collier, more than a mile distant, when a physician was summoned and upon his arrival all that was possible to be done to save the sufferer's life was resorted to, but his condition, by the great loss of blood sustained, was such that death ensued half an hour afterward.

The remains were taken to Friendsville and there the funeral occurred Saturday afternoon at two o'clock from the Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a member.

The following resolutions of respect were adopted by the Lutheran Sunday school of Friendsville, of which the deceased young man was a member, and are published by request of the committee:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his wise and loving providence, to call out of our midst Charles Leonard East, one of our number, the teacher of the infant class, hence we, the officers and teachers of the Sunday school, do offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby give expression to the esteem and regard in which we have ever held our young brother.

Resolved, That we note with pleasure that he was seldom absent from his place in the school, and that he was willing and anxious to do all that was required of him.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of his genial and sunny ways of speech and action, and especially his kindness and courtesy to his parents.

Resolved, That we hereby extend to his parents and the rest of the family our sincere sympathy in their irreparable loss, and have reasons to believe that their loss is his gain.

Resolved, That we invoke the blessing of God upon them, and that it is our prayer that He may strengthen and comfort them in this their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and also sent to the Oakland papers and to the Turkeyfoot News for publication.

J. G. KOLB,
MRS. ARTHUR CHISOLM,
MRS. ORVAL WELCH,
MRS. SAMUEL STOUFFER,
F. G. FOX,
Committee.

Steven's Rifles,

The Best Advertised and Best Known Boys' Rifle on the Market.

Every time you pick up a magazine you wonder how much money the Stevens Arms & Tool Company pay for advertising. They surely do put it on thick. Every boy knows this rifle. How your boy's eyes will stick out if he finds one of these among his Christmas presents. You can bet he will drop all the rest and hang on to his rifle. The right kind of a boy takes to a rifle like a duck to water. Beware of the boys who don't like guns. There is something unnatural about them. Give the boy a Steven's rifle.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

Your Share Is $34 98.

Every person in the United States should have a stake of $34.98 if the money in circulation on December 1, were evenly divided. This is based on the treasury's estimate that the population of the United States is 89,524,000 at this time.

The monthly circulation statement, which was issued by the treasury department the other day, shows that the general stock of money in the United States on December 1, was $3,428,602,-048, which is an increase of $712,935 since a month ago, Of this total there was in circulation $3,131,310,934, an increase of $6,631,877 over a month ago, and of $13,749,901 over a year ago. This is in striking contrast to the $816,-266,721 in circulation on Janurry 1, 1879, for which comparative figures are given.

The treasury held as assets of the government on December 1, last, $397,-291,114, which does not include the $35,951,787 of deposits of public money in national bank depositories to the credit of the United States treasury.

22222 **The Lonaconing Savings Bank** Of Allegany County. 22222

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank
Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.,
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

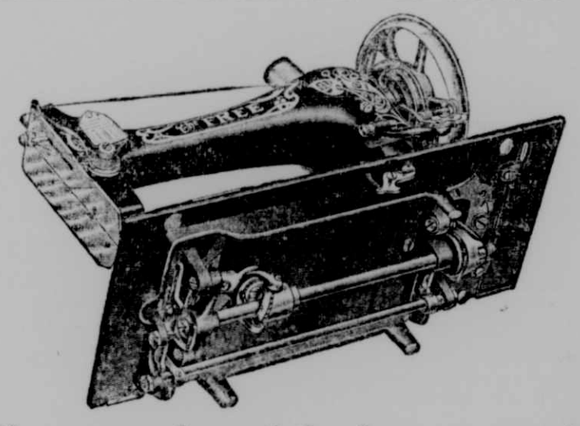
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

COME and SEE THE **FREE** Sewing Machine

Spend a most delightful half hour in our store, examining this wonderful Sewing Machine.

The Free is as different from every other sewing machine as your wash machine is different from your wash board, and simply because it is "superior."

MR. WILLIAM C. FREE, president of the Free Sewing Machine Co., spent the best years of his life laboring to produce in The FREE Sewing Machine, a machine which would possess all the good points of every other machine, which would eliminate all the bad points of every other machine, and which would possess some 15 special improvements. He succeeded!



Here are a few of the Improvements

Which will arouse your enthusiasm:

The "Rotoscillo" Movement, Mr. Free's Invention.
The Eight Sets of Ball-Bearings.
The Beautiful French Leg Design, which does not show dust.
The Automatic Shuttle Ejector.
The Automatic Locking Drawers.
The Rotary Spool Pin, which never breaks a thread.
The Automatic Tension Release, which never breaks a needle.
The Needle which can't be put in wrong.
The Improved Head Latch.

THE FREE Sewing Machine is Insured

For Five Years, against Breakage, Wear, Fire, Tornado, Lightning and Water.

This means that if from any such cause any part, (a needle, belt attachment, etc.,) or all the machine is destroyed it will be replaced free to you.

The Free Sewing Machine Company is the only company which has enough faith in their machine to dare "insure" it.

Attachments, which go with the Free are the best and do beautiful work.

We are Exclusive Agents for The FREE. Come and See It.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Oakland, Md.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.



LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

$25 Reward.

The undersigned offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set out fire on my farm at Deep Creek bridge and also broke into the house on said farm.

39-3t MRS. JENNIE KIMMELL.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Mr. E. H. Sincell was called to Baltimore last night on professional business.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, is spending today in Oakland on business.

Money to loan in sums to suit borrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attorneys, Oakland. 4t.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Wilson, of Elkins, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dixon last Saturday.

Mr. Frank Strawn, of near Accident, was in Oakland last night and this morning on business.

Three pounds fresh fish for 25 cents; quart fresh oysters, solid measure, 40 cents, at Creutzburg's.

Mr. Scott T. Jones returned to Oakland last Wednesday from a brief business visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. E. E. Friend, Mrs. J. Echard and Miss Abbie Chance, of Mt. Lake Park, spent Tuesday at Frostburg.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., returned to Oakland Tuesday night from a short business visit to Wheeling and points nearby.

Mr. Benj. F. Friend, of Friendsville, a juror at the present term of the Circuit Court, was a visitor to this office Monday morning.

Miss Maud Shartzer left Oakland yesterday for Baltimore, where she will enter the Peabody Conservatory of Music as a student.

Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh and their two children returned to their home in Oakland Tuesday after a visit of ten days to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Alvin Friend, of Sang Run, were in Oakland a day or two this week and called at this office yesterday morning on business.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger, accompanied by her son Robert went to Baltimore Tuesday night where the latter will receive treatment for a nervous affection.

SKATES

Splendid Christmas Presents.

We have seen graceful skating, and skating on ice is graceful, but we never could see anything graceful about the child performing on a pair of his grown-up brother's skates. But take home a pair of skates for Christmas for that little boy or that chip of the old block and the expression in his eyes will be your reward.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

CAPITAL $50,000.00 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $80,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

GARRETT COUNTY WHEAT TOOK SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE

At the Recent Meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Baltimore.

Garrett county has come off with the the best prizes for cereals at the State Horticultural Society meeting held in Baltimore last week when the sweepstakes prize for wheat was awarded a Garrett countian and first prizes were given for oats, barley and buckwheat. This record for cereal crops, taken in connection with the prizes awarded Garrett county last year for apples, brings our native county to the fore and the publicity which will ensue warrants us in the statement that Garrett county will before many years stand at the head of the state in agriculture and other necessaries making for the benefit of mankind.

The sweepstakes prize for wheat was awarded Mr. George T. Porter, of Oakland, on his exhibit of the Fultz variety.

Other prizes awarded Garrett countians were as follows:

On yellow corn for the Mountain district Mr. A. P. Enlow, of Hoyes, was awarded second premium, and Ridder Bros., of Oakland, third.

Prizes for Oats—First, Geo. T. Porter, Oakland; third, Thomas E. Bishoff, Hoyes.

Prizes for Spring Barley—First, H. Weber & Sons Co., Oakland; second, Thomas E. Bishoff, Hoyes; third, Nicholas Merrill, Oakland.

Buckwheat—First prize, Geo. T. Porter, Oakland.

Messrs. H. Weber & Sons Co. took a first and second prize for two different varieties of cauliflower.

For Garrett county potatoes the following awards were made:

Rural New Yorker—First prize, Urias McKenzie, Finzel.

Prosperity—First prize, W. McCulloh Brown.

Christmas!
Christmas!
Christmas!

For many reasons, new goods can be bought for Christmas more intelligently at home. Catalogues all look about alike. We will be glad to talk it over with you in person, and show the goods. Our store is open for your inspection.

"Whiniver anybody offers to give ye somethin' f'r nothin' or somethin' f'r less its worth, or more f'r somethin' than its worth, don't take any chances; yell for a polisman."

The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will serve supper this afternoon and evening and have on sale a large assortment of fancy and useful articles. You are cordially invited.

Mr. E. J. Fringer, who spent the past several months at Fayetteville, W. Va., returned to his home in Oakland Tuesday night and will remain here during the balance of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bush and daughter, Miss Ora, who were on a driving trip through portions of West Virginia, including Petersburg and Hartmonsville, returned to their home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. B. Frank Selby went to Baltimore Monday night with the expectation of accompanying Mrs. Selby to her home in Oakland this morning, but last night she suffered a sudden relapse and it was deemed inexpedient by the surgeons at the hospital to allow her removal, much to the regret of the lady's many friends here.

Mr. John Lee Harne, cashier of the Banking and Trust Company of Bluefield, W. Va., spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland as the guest of his father and other relatives. For several months past the elder Mr. Harne has been extremely ill, suffering with asthma and has been confined to his home almost all the time since he was taken sick.

Capt. A. N. Pritchard, of Mannington, W. Va., who died a few months ago at his summer home in Mountain Lake Park, was a rich man, according to the records in the county clerk's office at Mannington. The estate left by the deceased was scheduled as being worth $137,333.04. Of this $101,957.99 was in personal property; $34,035.05 in realty, and the residue, $1,340, in royalty interests.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

Using A Telephone.

The telephone can be made either a paying or a losing proposition. Sometimes the phones do not seem to work well, and there is nothing uncommon about that, but we have them for mutual benefit.

Use the telephone for rush orders; they are at your disposal.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

GAS COMPANY NOT RESPONSIBLE

For the Condition of the Oakland-Deer Park Road.

To the Editor of The Republican:

We beg space in your paper to reply in part to the "Correspondent Directs Attention To The State Of The Highways" of last week's issue.

In part, the letter reads as follows: "At one part of the road there seemed to be a ditch across the roadway, which gave me such a jolt that I thought the vehicle would collapse on the spot. If this ditch is the work of the gas company it is the duty of our County Commissioners to compel that company to at once put the road in order."

We desire to say to your correspondent and the public that there is no such ditch of the gas company's working, between Deer Park and Oakland. We have been very careful to refill and tamp all road crossings. A personal inspection of very recent date shows our two crossings on the Deer Park road to be in excellent condition. We have been especially careful in looking after the matter of road crossings and and stand ever ready and willing to make any and all repairs of our ditches on any highway. Information regarding defective ditches though of the slightest nature, will be thankfully received and immediately looked after.

We desire the public to know this, and to know that it does not require newspaper publication or compulsory action of the County Commissioners to secure repairs of our ditches.

We appreciate very highly the road franchises granted by the County Commisssioners, and it is not our desire to violate or abuse this right in any manner. We consider it unfair and very unjust for anyone to insinuate or imply that any mudhole or ditch across the highway is the work of the gas company. This is not only an implying charge on the gas company, but also on the County Commissioners. We believe the writer of this implied charge wrote it thoughtlessly. We cannot think his writing was malicious We know he wrote about a matter upon which he had not given the slightest investigation, for had he investigated he would have found that the ditch was not one of the gas company's working, and with that knowledge we do not believe he would have implied the charge which places the County Commissioners and the gas company before the public in an unjust light.

J. B. CHEUVRONT, Superintendent.
Oakland, Md., Dec. 9, 1909.

Honor Roll.

The following pupils of the Oakland Public Schools have been neither absent or tardy during the month of November:

First Grade: Perry Teats, Floyd Johnson, Arthur Hinebaugh, Joseph Hessen, Gertrude Grant, Alice Welling, Amelia Lauer, Christina Hessen, Hilda Burke, Bertie Purnell, Hilda Slabach, Ara Peddicord, Ruth Davis, Helen Little, Dorothy Marorey, Frances Grant.

Second Grade: Willie Giessman, James Carney, Harry Newman, Alva Gortner, Harry Glotfelty, Morgan Hinebaugh, Carl Clark, Carl Kahl, Vincent Hessen, Philip Waters, Hugh Maffett, Ruth Welling, Coral McRobie, Ella Helbig, Katherine Teats.

Third Grade: Perren Davis, Ralph Robinson, Alva Johnson, Webster Griffith, Harry Rice, Daniel Porter, Walter Wolfe, Townshend Naylor, Uriel Cheuvront, Robert Porter, Evelyn Cheuvront, Sarah Ellen Maroney, Mary Drake Naylor, Katie Lauer, Ethel Naylor.

Fourth Grade: Clarence Dixon, Edward Kahl, Julius Littman, Ada Glotfelty, Louise Harned, Winona Wharton, Katherine Porter, Iona Johnson, Josephine Jamison, Reva Davis, Helen Hart, Mildred Dixon, Regina Helbig, Lillian Helbig, Gladys, McRobie.

Fifth Grade: Fred Cogley, Felix Robinson, Blanche Clark, Norine Ault.

Sixth Grade: Walter Cross, Virginia Mayer, Lena Ravenscroft, Florence Flanigan, Bessie Hendrickson, Douglass Sincell.

Seventh Grade: Louis Littman, Morris Sincell, Bernadette Hart.

High School: Truman West, Walter Dawson, Harold Harned, Frank Ross, Fred Peddicord, Frederick Thayer, Harry Weimer, William Scherr, Bessie Ault, Georgia Davis, Eleanor Peddicord, Mary Harsch, Frances Shaffer, Hilda Weimer, Preston DeBerry.

Suggestions for Christmas Presents

On a cold winter night, when the wind is whistling outside, nothing can beat a bright, open fireplace. It is great for the family to sit around the fire with Grandpa and Grandma, Mom and Pop and all the kids and tell stories and pop corn or toast marshmallows. These fireside re-unions will be remembered for many, many years when the family is all scattered. The fireplace of today is all changed, instead of wood fuel we have the natural gas logs and open polished coppered front stoves that give the finishing touch to the home.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

Natural Gas Savings.

THE H. B. Shaffer Company of Frostburg, Maryland, in a testimonial has this to say:

"We have been using natural gas for lighting our general store room on Main Street during the past year. Our bills for the same totaled $30.25 and for maintenance, $10; total $40.25. During the year prior to the installation of natural gas we paid $72 for artificial gas, so THE SAVING TO US WAS $31.75 FOR THE YEAR. It cost us $60 to make the natural gas installation."

Mr. D. E. Shaffer, whose home is at 126 East Main Street, Frostburg, Maryland, says it cost him $21.50 for natural gas used in his home during the year 1908. The gas was used for heating, lighting and cooking. Formerly he paid $40 a year for heating and cooking alone, so he saves $18.50 by using natural gas and VIRTUALLY GETS HIS LIGHTING FOR NOTHING, and, in addition to all this, as he himself adds, he HAS THE GREAT CONVENIENCE OF LESS LABOR AND DIRT.

Mr. J. C. Weiser, of J. C. Weiser & Son, Frostburg, Maryland, says regarding his experience with natural gas:

"I used natural gas for the past year, 1908, for cooking, heating and lighting in my residence and store, No. 149 East Main Street. I paid for the entire year $59.50 for gas and $5 for maintenance, a total of $64.50.

"During the year prior to this natural gas installation I paid for electric light, $48; coal, $24; total $72. The SAVING to me for the year WAS $17.50, BESIDES GIVING ME A BETTER LIGHTED STORE ROOM AND CONVENIENCE, LESS THE DIRT AND LABOR CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF COAL."

Northern Natural Gas Co.

D. E. BOLDEN'S Remodeling Sale

Contemplating extensive improvements to my store building, I offer my entire stock of

Bed Room, Dining Room, Library and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Etc.,

— AT —

10 Per Cent. Discount

For the Next 30 Days.

Some Rare Bargains will be included in this Special Sale.

D. E. BOLDEN.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston County, in West Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHERINE OESTER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the day 23rd of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of November, 1909.

DAVID M. BEEGHLY,
Administrator,
Bridgeville, W. Va.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Copyright, 1908, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

with the scar appeared, eyed the retreating figures doubtfully and then started after them. That he did not know them Hillard was reasonably certain. He assumed that the Italian saw a possible flirtation. He rose quickly and followed.

The four departed from the casino and crossed toward the Hotel de Paris, the women in the lead. As yet they had not observed that they were being followed. The car stops at this turn. As the women came to a stand one of them saw the approaching men. Instantly she fled up the street. The other hesitated, then pursued her companion. Whatever doubts the Italian



"A lady? Grace of Mary, that is droll!"

might have entertained, this flight dissipated then. He knew now—he knew! With a sharp cry of exultation he broke into a run. So did Hillard. People turned and stared, but none sought to intercept any of the runners. In Monte Carlo there are many strange scenes, and the knight errant often finds that his bump of caution has suddenly developed. And there were no police about; they were on the casino terraces or strolling through the gardens.

Past the park the quartet ran. Then came a stretch of darkness between one electric lamp and another. And then, as if whisked away by magic, the foremost woman disappeared. The other halted, breathless. She started again, but too late. The Italian caught her roughly and quickly tore aside the veil.

"Kitty Killigrew!" Hillard cried.

He sprang forward and grasped the Italian by the shoulders. The Italian struck out savagely, but Hillard seized his arm. Each man could hear the breathing of the other, quick and deep.

"You meddling dog!" gasped Hillard.

"Take care lest the dog bite, signor. Release my arm and stand aside!"

"Presently. Now, that way is yours," said Hillard, pointing.

"Are you certain?" the Italian hissed.

"So certain that if you do not obey me I shall call the police."

"I should like nothing better," replied the Italian, with a coolness which dumfounded Hillard.

"Do you know these ladies?"

"Do you?" insolently.

"My knowing them does not matter. But it is any gentleman's concern when a man gives pursuit to a lady who does not wish to meet him."

"A lady? Grace of Mary, that is droll!"

Hillard released the imprisoned arm. There was a patent raillery, a quizzical insolence which convinced Hillard that the Italian had not given chase out of an idle purpose.

"We shall meet again," the Italian said softly.

"I hope not," replied Hillard frankly. "However, you may find me at the Hotel de Londres."

The Italian laughed again. "You understand the language well," debatingly.

"And the people too." Hillard had no desire to pass the time of day with his opponent.

"Well, I have said that we shall meet again, and it must be so."

"And your hat, as well as mine, is still in the casino. The night is cold."

The Italian permitted his glance to wander over Hillard critically. He swung round on his heel and walked rapidly down the street. Hillard turned to reassure Kitty. Kitty had

CHAPTER XIII.

MANY NAPOLEONS.

MERRIHEW sighed with perfect content. The pretty woman sitting opposite smiled at him tenderly, and he smiled back abstractedly, as a man sometimes will when his mind tries to gather in comprehensively a thought and a picture which are totally different. Before him in neat little lustrous stacks stood 7,080 francs in gold, 350 effigies of "Napoleon the Little"—7,000 francs, $1,400, more than half the sum of his letter of credit!

He counted off ten coins and placed them on the second dozen. The ball rolled into No. 23. He leaned back again with a second sigh, and the pretty woman smiled a second smile, and the wooden rake pushed the beautiful gold over to him. He was playing a system, one bet in every three turns of the wheel in stakes of $40 and $80. To be sure, he lost now and then, but the next play he doubled and retrieved. Oh, the American Comic Opera company should be well taken care of! Two more bets and then he would pocket his winnings and go. He laid 40 francs on No. 26 and 400 on black, leaned upon his elbows and studied the pretty woman, who smiled. If she spoke English—he scribbled the question on a scrap of paper and pushed it across the table, blushing a little as he did so. She read it, or at least she tried to read it, and shook her head with the air of one deeply puzzled. He sighed again, reflecting that there might have been a pleasant adventure had he only understood French.

Twenty-six, black and even!

Merrihew slid back his chair and rose. He swept up the gold by the handful and poured it into his pockets, casually and unconcernedly, as if this was an everyday affair and of minor importance. But as a matter of fact his heart was beating fast, and there was a wild desire in his throat to yell with delight. Eighteen hundred dollars, 9,000 francs! A merry music they made in his pockets—jingle, jingle, jingle! And then he saw Hillard coming across the hall. Instantly he forced the joy from his face and eyes and dropped his chin in his collar. He became in that moment the picture of desolation.

"Is it all over?" asked Hillard gravely.

"All over!" monotonously.

"Come over to the cafe, then. I've something important to tell you."

"Found them?" with rousing interest.

"I shall tell you only when we get out of this place. Come."

Hillard put out a friendly hand.

"I am sorry, boy. I wanted you to win something. Cheer up! We'll shake the dust of this place in the morning."

"Oh, for a vacant lot and a good old whooper-up! Feel!" cried Merrihew, touching his side pockets.

"What is it?" asked Hillard.

"What is it? It is 450 napoleons!"

"What?" sharply, even doubtfully.

"That's what! Eighteen hundred dollars! My system will have no funeral tonight."

He caught Hillard by the sleeve and fairly ran him over to the cafe.

"Nearly two thousand!" murmured Hillard. "Well, of all the luck!"

"It does seem too good to be true. I say, what's the matter with your cravat?"

Hillard looked down at the fluttering end and reknotted it carelessly.

"I saw Kitty tonight," he said.

To Merrihew it seemed that all the clatter about him had died away suddenly. He breathed deeply. "Where is she?"

"I'll explain what has happened."

Merrihew listened eagerly.

"And why did you bother about the Italian?" he interrupted. "Why didn't you hold on to Kitty?"

"I confess it was stupid of me, but the gentleman with the scar was an unknown quantity. Besides, why should Kitty run away from me of all persons? And why, when I spoke to them in the casino, did they ignore me completely?"

"It's your confounded prima donna. She's at the bottom of all this, take my word for it. Something deliberately wrong. Trying on masks and hide in the confusion for a lark. Why didn't you run down?"

"I wanted to, but it wasn't the psychological moment. You can't run a man down when he practically surrenders."

"You're too particular. But what's the matter with Kitty? I don't understand. To see you was to know that I was round somewhere. She ran away from me as well as from you. What shall we do?"

"Start the hunt again or give it up entirely. There are some villages between here and Nice. It must be in that direction. They were about to board the car for Nice. If you hadn't been gambling, if you had been sensible and stayed with me"—

"Come, now, that won't wash. You know very well that you urged me to play."

"You would have played without any urging."

"And who is this Italian anyhow?" asked Merrihew. "And why did he run after your prima donna?"

"That is precisely what I wish to find out," answered Hillard.

"I'm afraid that Kitty has fallen among a bad lot. I'll wager it is



He swept up the gold by the handful

some anarchist business. They are always plotting the assassination of kings over here, and this mysterious woman is just the sort to rope in a confiding girl like Kitty. One thing if I come across our friend with the scar"—

"You will wisely cross to the opposite side of the street. To find out what this tangle is it is not necessary to jump head first into it."

"A bad lot."

"That may be, but no anarchists, my boy."

Hillard was a bit sore at heart. That phrase recurred and recurred: "A lady? Grace of Mary, that is droll!" The shadow of disillusion crept into his bright dream and clouded it—to build so beautiful a castle and to see it tumble at a word! The Italian had spoken with a contempt based on more than suspicion.

"Kitty doesn't wish to meet us," Merrihew bitterly observed. "So we'll light out for Venice in the morning. I'm not going to be made a fool of for the best woman alive."

In the meantime the lamps in the casino had been extinguished. In the harbor the yachts stood out white and spectral. The tram for Nice shrieked down the incline toward the promontory. At the foot of the road which winds up to the palaces the car was signaled, and two women boarded. Both were veiled. They maintained a singular silence. At Villefranche they got out. The women stopped before the gates of a villa and rang the porter's bell. Once in the room above, the silence between the two women came to an end.

"Safe! I am so tired. What a night!" the elder of the two women sighed.

"What a night truly! I should like to know what it has all been about. To run through dark streets and alleys, to hide for hours, as if I were a thief or a fugitive from justice, is neither to my taste nor to my liking."

"Kitty," she began sadly, "in this world no one trusts us wholly. We must know why. Loyalty must have reasons; chivalry must have facts. You have vowed your love and loyalty a hundred times, and still when a great crisis confronts me you question, you grow angry, you complain, because my reasons are unknown to you. It was blind terror which made me run. I counted not the consequences. I shall tell you why I am lonely, why the world, bright to you, is dark. I am proud, but I shall bend my pride." With a quick movement she lifted her head high, and her eyes burned into Kitty's very heart. "I am"—

"Stop! No, no! I forbid you!" Kitty put her hands over her ears. She might gain the secret, but she knew that she would lose the heart of the woman it concerned. "I am wrong, wrong. I have promised to follow you loyally, without question. I will keep that promise. I am only angry because you would not let me speak to Mr. Hillard. He is very handsome," Kitty added thoughtfully. "He is strong too."

"Strong and cruel as a tiger. How I hate him! But thank you, Kitty; thank you. Sooner or later, if we stay together, I must tell you. The confidence will do me good." Kitty approached, and La Signorina drew her close. "I have wrought harm to no one. But on my side they will tell you that I have been terribly wronged. And all I wish is to be left alone, alone. It was cruel of me to forbid you to speak to Mr. Hillard. But I wish him to recollect me pleasantly, as a whimsical being who came into his life one night and vanished out of it in two hours."

"But supposing the memory cuts deeply," ventured Kitty. "Men fall in love with less excuse than this."

"Nonsense!" La Signorina opened the window to air the room. She lingered, musing. "You are very good to me, Kitty."

"I can't help being good to you, you strange, lovely woman, for your sake as well as for mine. Now I am going to write a letter."

La Signorina still lingered by the window.

Merrihew was pocketing currency in exchange for his gold when Hillard passed an open letter to him:

My Dear Mr. Hillard—Do not seek us. It will be useless. If Mr. Merrihew is with you, tell him that some day I will explain away the mystery. But this please make plain to him—if he insists upon searching for me he will only double my unhappiness.

KITTY KILLIGREW.

Merrihew soberly tucked the letter away. "I knew it," he said simply. "She is in some trouble or other, some tangle, and fears to drag us into it. Who left a letter here this morning?" he asked of the concierge.

"A small boy from Villefranche."

"Just my luck," said Merrihew. "I said that it would be of no use to hunt in the smaller towns. Well, we had better take the luggage back to the rooms. I am going to Villefranche."

"You will be wasting time. After what happened last night I am certain they will be gone. Let us respect their plans, hard as it may seem to you."

"But you?"

"Oh, don't bother about me. I have relegated my little romance to the garret of no account things, at least for the present," said Hillard, with an enigmatical smile. "Make up your mind—we have only twenty minutes."

"Oh, divine afflatus! And you lay down the chase so readily as this?" Merrihew was scornfully indignant.

"I would travel the breadth of the continent were I sure of meeting this woman. But she has become a will-o'-the-wisp, and I am too old and like comfort too well to pursue impossibilities."

"But why did she leave you that mask?" demanded Merrihew. "She must have meant something by that."

"True, but for the life of me I can't figure out what."

"But I don't like the idea of leaving Kitty this way without a final effort to rescue her from the clutches of this fascinating adventuress."

"I admit nothing, my boy, save that the keenness of the chase is gone. As for Kitty, she's a worldly little woman and can take good care of herself. Her letter should be sufficient."

"But it isn't. A woman's 'don't' often means 'do.' If Kitty really expects me to search for her and I do not she will never believe in me again."

"Perhaps your knowledge of women is more extensive than mine," said Hillard.

But this flattery did not appeal to Merrihew. "Bosh! There's something you haven't told me about that makes you so indifferent."

This was a shrewd guess, but Hillard had his reasons for not letting his friend see how close he had shot. "A lady? Grace of Mary, that is droll!" He could not cast this out of his



Hillard espied a beggar leaning over the parapet.

thought. He floated between this phrase and Mrs. Sandford's frank defense of her girlhood friend.

"Time flies," he warned. "Which is it to be?"

"We'll go on to Venice. It would be folly for me to continue the hunt alone."

At 7 that evening they stepped out of the station in Venice—the blue twilight of Venice that curves down from the hollow heavens, softening a bit of ugliness here, accentuating a bit of loveliness there. Here Merrihew found one of his dreams come true, and his first vision of the Grand canal, with its gondolas and barges and queer little bobtailed skiffs, was never to leave him. Hillard hunted for his old gondolier, but could not find him. So he chose one Achille, No. 154. With their trunks, which they had picked up at Genoa, and small luggage in the hotel barge they had the gondola all to themselves.

Instead of following the Grand canal Achille took the short cut through the Ruga di San Giovanni and the Rio di San Polo.

Out into the Grand canal again. As they swept under the last bridge before coming out into the hotel district Hillard espied a beggar leaning over the parapet. The moonlight shone full in his face.

"Stop!" cried Hillard to Achille.

The beggar took to his heels, and when Hillard stepped out of the gondola the beggar had disappeared.

"Who was it?" asked Merrihew indifferently.

"Giovanni!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XIV.

O'MALLY SUGGESTS.

IN a bedroom in one of the cheap little pensiones which shoulder one another along the Riva degli Schiaboni sat three men. All three were smoking execrable tobacco. The castaways of the American Comic Opera troupe were on the anxious seat.

"O'Mally, what's your opinion of La Signorina?" said Worth.

"What about her?"

"What do you think of her? She's not one of us; she belongs to another class, and the stage is only an incident."

"Well, I don't know what to think. I've pumped Killigrew, but she seems to be in the dark with the rest of us. That ring and the careless way she offered it as security convince me that she doesn't belong. But what a voice!"

"She is without exception one of the most beautiful women I ever saw or care to see," rejoined Worth.

Smith and O'Mally exchanged a swift, comprehensive look.

Worth rose to go to Cook's office for possible letters, but abruptly returned to announce that the two ladies had returned from Monte Carlo. The actors proceeded to the parlor and greeted the prima donna and Kitty.

"We lost," explained the latter.

"I was very foolish," said the erstwhile prima donna. "I might have known that when one is unlucky one may become still more unlucky. But I did so wish to win. I wanted to bring back enough gold to send you all to America."

"But what was to become of you?" asked Worth.

The question was not expected. "Oh, Italy is my home. I shall find a way somehow. Put me out of your thoughts entirely. But I am sorry to bring you this bitter disappointment, for it must be bitter."

"There is one thing I wish to understand thoroughly," put in Worth slowly.

"You have guaranteed our credit at this hotel. By what means?" Worth held her eye with courage.

"With my word," she answered.

"I know something of these foreign hotel managers. Words must be backed by vaines." Worth's eye was still steady and unwavering. "If, as I believe, you guaranteed our credit with jewels we must know."

"Is it from a sense—a misguided sense—of chivalry?" she asked, her lips suggesting a smile.

"You are evading us," went on Worth.

"You insist, then?" coldly.

"Positively insist. If you do not tell us we shall be forced to take our chances elsewhere." Worth pressed a button. A servant appeared. "The manager at once."

La Signorina dropped her veil and sat stiffly in her chair. Kitty moved uneasily. The manager appeared. He bowed.

"Madame here," began Worth, indicating La Signorina, "has guaranteed our credit at your hotel."

"Yes. Is not everything satisfactory?" asked the manager eagerly.

"What security did madame advance?"

"Security?" The manager looked at La Signorina, but she rendered him not the least assistance. "I have given my word to madame not to tell."

"Then three gentlemen shall leave. Make out our bill at once!"

The manager appealed to the lady.

"You are foolish men," spoke La Signorina. "If the manager wishes to tell you he may do so."

The manager brought forth a fat wallet and opened it. Out of this he took a flat object wrapped in tissue paper. Very tenderly he unfolded it. The treasure was a diamond pendant, worth at least $1,000.

"I was to keep this simply till madame chose to reclaim it. Nothing has been advanced against it." A new thought came into the manager's mind, and he turned slightly pale. "If it is not madame's"—

"It is mine," said La Signorina. She was very angry, but her sense of justice admitted that Worth was perfectly right. "Once more I ask you not to make me miserable by forcing this trinket back upon me. Will you do me the honor to wait till tomorrow morning?"

The three men exchanged looks.

"Till tomorrow morning, then," said Worth. The manager was glad to escape.

La Signorina raised her veil. From her girdle bag she took a letter. "This letter is from a friend I have always known. Has any one of you ever heard of the Principessa di Monte Bianca?"

Her audience leaned forward attentively as she read the letter:

My Dear—I was very glad indeed to hear from you, and I shall be only too happy to offer you the temporary assistance you desire. You will recollect that I possess a villa just outside of Florence, a mile or so north of Fiesole. The villa is furnished and kept in repair by an ancient gardener and his wife. You and your friends are welcome to occupy the Villa Ariadne as long as you please. Of course you will find all the chests, bureaus, sideboards and closets under seal, for I have not been there since the death of my father. None of the seals may be removed till I occupy the villa legally. However, the gardener and his wife have silver and linen and china, and with these you will be able to get along nicely.

LA PRINCIPESSA DI MONTE BIANCA.

"The question is, Shall we accept this offer?" She refolded the letter. "This was the plan I had in mind when we went to Monte Carlo, and a much better plan too."

"Of course we shall accept it," said Worth.

"But what's the matter with your playing the princess to the neighbors?" suggested O'Mally, his eyes laughing. "I'll be the concierge, Smith the steward and Kitty your maid."

"And I?" asked Worth.

"Oh, you can be her highness' private secretary."

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XI.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 12, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Tim. iv, 1-18. Memory Verses, 6-8—Golden Text, Phil. 1-21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In our last study for the present on the life of Paul it would seem wise to glance at the whole epistle rather than only at the last chapter. He is still of the same mind as when he wrote I Cor. ii, 2, determined to know nothing save Jesus Christ and Him crucified, for in this brief letter he mentions the Father, Son and Holy Spirit forty-eight times. His mind is stayed upon the Lord, concerning whom he says, "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep."

Our lesson chapter opens with a solemn charge in view of the judgment, and we are reminded of Eccles. xi, 9; xii, 14, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment;" also of Matt. xii, 36, "Every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." Let us remind ourselves that "the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son, that all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father" (John v, 22, 23). Believers who have died and who are resting from their labors, along with all living believers who shall be in a moment changed, shall appear for judgment at the judgment seat of Christ for believers only. Then there will be the judgment of living nations when He shall come with His saints to establish His kingdom, and a thousand years later the judgment of the rest of the dead at the great white throne. In due time and in due order there shall be a resurrection both of the just and the unjust and a judgment of all that have ever lived.

As His witnesses, His messengers, we are therefore to "preach the word" (verse 2), to preach the preaching which He bid us (Jonah iii, 2; Jer. i, 7; Ezek. ii, 7; iii, 11), being warned, as were the prophets and apostles, that many will not endure it, but, loving pleasure more than God and being satisfied with a form of godliness without the power (iii, 4, 5), they will prefer lying, deceit and delusion to the truth of God (Isa. xxix, 13; xxx, 8-12). The word for the faithful witness is, "Watch, endure, fulfill thy ministry," "Please Him who hath chosen you," "Study to show thyself approved unto God" (verse 5; ii, 4). Many things look different when we come to the hour of our departure, but if by His grace we have fought the good fight of faith and have kept the ... (verse 7; I Tim. vi, 12) we may have boldness even in the day of judgment (I John iv, 17). Fitness to meet it depends wholly upon His great and all sufficient sacrifice for us. But we will not be approved as His redeemed ones unless we have run the race well and been good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Our safety depends upon Him alone; our reward depends upon our faithfulness. The crown here spoken of—the crown of righteousness—was not for Paul only, but for all who love His appearing (verse 8). The crown of life is for patiently enduring, the crown incorruptible for self denial, the crown of rejoicing for winning souls, the crown of glory for feeding the flock—four different lines of service. But this one is for an attitude of soul in all our service. Many saved ones do not love His appearing, and many postmillennialists would be glad to see Him and may be said to love His appearing, although not looking for Him so soon or in the same way as some others. If we receive one or more of these crowns it will be that we may cast them at His feet and give Him all the glory (Rev. iv, 10, 11). These crowns, or rewards, are not given us when we die, although it is a common saying, "He has gone to his reward," but, as Paul says, "at that day," concerning which see Rev. xxii, 12; I Pet. v, 1-4. Then notice that Paul was not thinking of dying quietly in one's bed with kind friends about him, but he was ready to be offered as a sacrifice in any way His Lord might appoint.

In verses 9-15 note how some are taken captive by the world and some openly withstand the word. But note also how some at one time considered unprofitable may later become profitable. The closing verses of the lesson teach us to find our encouragement where Paul found his—in the Lord alone—and, though all turn away from us (verse 16 and i, 15), "He hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," so that we may boldly say, "The Lord is my helper; I will not fear what man shall do unto me" (Heb. xiii, 5, 6). "The Lord stood with me and strengthened me" makes us think of an experience of David when in a time of great distress his faithful God turned against him and spake of stoning him, but it is written, "David encouraged himself in the Lord his God" (I Sam. xxx, 6). No one could be more alone than our Blessed Lord, but His comfort may be seen in these words: "The living Father hath sent Me, and I live by the Father." "He that sent Me is with Me; the Father hath not left Me alone, for I do always those things that please Him" (John vi, 57; viii, 29). Notice Paul's one great occupation, "that the preaching might be fully known and that all the gentiles might hear," and remember that Christ hath sent us as the Father sent Him to be His witness.

DIRECTOR DURAND ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS

Methods of Selecting Enumerators, the Duties of Supervisors and Other Features of Census Taking Outlined.

The general instructions to supervisors of the census have been issued by U. S. Census Director Durand. They embrace the scope of the census, the period of enumeration, the duties of the supervisors, the formation of enumeration districts, the appointment of enumerators, the employment of of interpreters, the compensation and allowances of supervisors, the penalties for nonperformance of duties, and conclude with a personal paragraph intended to promote prompt and whole-hearted cooperation.

The instructions point out that there is nothing in the census act making women or persons under 21 years of age ineligible for appointment as enumerators. It is stated that a considerable number of women were employed in the Eleventh and Twelfth censuses. It is suggested that it is undesirable to employ enumerators who are too immature, either in experience or appearance. The supervisors are cautioned to exercise their judgment in each individual case.

It is suggested that, as they are particularly likely to be good enumerators, the supervisors employ crop reporters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; officers and leading workers in farmers' organizations, live stock associations, cooperative creameries, etc.; progressive farmers and their sons and daughters, and especially young men and women who have attended agricultural colleges or agricultural experiment stations; physicians, former enumerators, school teachers and substitute teachers, college and high school students, persons who have passed federal, state or municipal civil examinations for clerical positions or for mail carriers, substitute letter carriers, local, state and municipal officers, and particularly town and village clerks and recorders.

The supervisors are cautioned that in no case should any person who is directly or indirectly concerned in the assessment of property for taxation or in the collection of taxes be designated as an enumerator.

The instructions call attention to section 19 of the Census Act and state it provides that all appointments shall be made solely with reference to the fitness of the appointees and without reference to political party affiliations.

The supervisors are informed that after proper enumeration districts have been established it will be their duty to designate a suitable person in each district to perform the actual work of enumeration.

The director is emphatic upon this point and says it is their most important duty. They must exercise the greatest possible care to secure competent persons. Their success as supervisors and the success and value of the census as a whole are, he states, absolutely dependent upon the thoroughness, accuracy and promptness with which the enumerators perform their duties.

The instructions state that the enumerators should be active, energetic persons of good address. They must be thoroughly trustworthy, honest, and of good habits. They must have at least ordinary education, and be able to write plainly and with reasonable rapidity. In general preference should be given former enumerators, if they are at present physically able to perform the duties.

It is hoped, the director states, that in many cases they will be able to secure the services of persons who do not care for the positions on account of the pay involved, but who are willing to do the work in the public interest.

While not required by law, the enumerator should live in the district he is to canvass. Only in case a competent resident cannot be found should a selection be made of a person living elsewhere.

The instructions state that in order to determine the fitness of the enumerators the director will at a later date provide for an examination, the form of which will be prescribed by him, and the examination papers will be passed upon by the Census Bureau. This examination will be of a practical character, consisting chiefly or wholly of the filling out of a sample schedule of population from data furnished, and, in the case of enumerators whose work will be in rural districts, the filling out of a sample schedule of agriculture. Applicants who are unable to pass this examination will be rejected, and it will be necessary for the supervisors to designate others. The utmost precautions will be adopted by the director to obtain an examination which will accurately reflect the individual fitness of the applicants, and which, also, will be surrounded by every possible safeguard to prevent any of the applicants from resorting to collusion or from obtaining assistance in the preparation of the sample schedule.

"It will be a mark of your fitness for the position you hold," state the instruction, "to make your selections in such a way that the number who will be unable to pass this examination will be as small as possible. You will later be fully informed as to this examination."

The circular states that applicants should understand that their entire working time will be required during the period of enumeration, and if they accept such appointment and qualify they can not, under the law, "without justifiable cause," refuse or neglect to perform the duties of the position. Having assumed the office, they cannot retire at their own pleasure. The supervisors are advised to have in view substitute enumerators.

It is stated that in enumeration districts where the population is largely of some particular foreign nationality, the supervisors ought to be able to obtain members of that nationality with sufficient intelligence and education to act as enumerators. The employment of such persons as enumerators will also tend to dispell any prejudice that may exist against the census among the foreign population. It would also reduce the cost of the employment of interpreters.

The supervisors are informed that the regular form of appilcation for appointment as enumerator; a circular setting forth the duties and qualifications of census enumerators; a blauk form to contain the designated names, and a circular stating precisely the rates of compensation to be paid enumerators, will be furnished later on.

Applications should be addressed to the individual supervisors and not to the Census Bureau. It is understood that the filing of applications will be permitted to continue until about January 15. The population and agricultural schedules will not be forwarded the supervisors until a few weeks before the enumeration begins. It is estimated more that 65,000 enumerators will be employed, of which number 45,000 will carry both the population and farm schedules.

Notice To Delinquent Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent taxpayers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before January 1, 1910, I will proceed by law to collect. I refer to Sec. 50 of 566 of Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Please pay promptly and save cost.

SECTION 50. The said Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year, give notice to all the delinquent taxpayers of said county, by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county, and by hand-bills posted in five of the most public places in each election district of said county, and at the court house door, warning them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrears will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same be paid before the 1st day of January next following.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

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For Infants and Children.
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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

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Go to the only up-to-date
Grocery and Meat Market
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Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

SUB-GRADE MAKING.

Treatment of This Important Factor In Road Building.

KIND OF MATERIAL TO USE.

Nothing but the Best Obtainable, Says Highway Commissioner—Surfacing Is Also a Prominent Feature That Demands Strict Attention.

A well built road's chief characteristic is not unlike a well constructed house, at least in one respect. Both will have a similarity—namely, a tight roof and a dry cellar. Such a road must have the ability to sustain and hold up into position it should occupy the wearing surface of the road, whether it be two inches or two feet in depth. Any yielding of the sub-grade will be fatal to the road. The whole question of dust laying and road preservative requirements of the hour is simply relegated to a secondary position when compared with this very important feature of the construction, and the remarkable aspect of this important part of road building is that it is not so much the expense, for the



GETTING THE GRADE READY FOR STONE.
[From Good Roads Magazine, New York.]

same principle can be adopted in the simple turnpiking of a road as that which will have to be employed in the most expensive construction that we are called upon to build today.

The first principle to follow in every case is to properly drain the section of road to be improved, after which you then take up the question of sub-grade, or foundation upon which to build your road. I have found the best material with which to construct a sub-grade is sand or gravel. Disintegrated rock, with an admixture of light loam, makes a capital sub-grade.

Sprinkling the sand before rolling, using a light roller before using the steam roller or lightening the roller by relieving the boiler of one-half its water capacity is a great assistance in firming the road, as the sand will not then creep before the roller, thus making the sub-grade firm. A little subsoil placed on top of the sand is a very good practice. This will prevent the material from being pushed ahead of the roller, and it will make a good sustainment for the stone or gravel. If something is not done to make a sandy foundation firm it will shift.

Slighting the sub-grade is sometimes practiced by contractors, with the result that they do not gain anything, for the contractor has to pay in the end an increased expense owing to the fact that there will be a greater shrinkage in the stone.

The wisest contractor is the man who will spend more time with his 15 cents an hour help in forming the sub-grade and thereby require less stone or gravel and other incidental expenses. This is often the reason why the tonnage of stone per mile has been largely exceeded over the original estimate of the contractor. This is very easily demonstrated by taking the cost of the stone per ton, with freight, the haul from the cars, the time consumed in applying the stone on the road, to say nothing about the expense of watering and rolling required to get the road into a perfect bond—firm and unyielding.

But you will ask naturally, "Is not the road better by reason of the fact that more stone has been used?" Not at all. This would be true if a uniform depth of stone were on the road. But it is an intermittent depth. In some places there may be four inches of stone, while in other places there may be eight inches. The influence of the roller is not uniform where the sub-grade is not sufficiently hard and firm. Wherever there is an intermittent depth of stone the road will develop a weakness because the pressure of the roller on the road has not been uniform.

You must have a good, well built, substantial foundation as well as a good surface—a roof to your road. I do not and never have believed that the surface of the road can ever become an accomplished fact until this all important and necessary adjunct to a good road—the foundation—is taken care of.

Antedating the surface must come directness to your road, then the reduction of these grades to a minimum, then the question of drainage. Of these the most important is under and surface drainage, after which comes the question of surfacing, the least important of all things connected with road building. You want directness to your road to shorten the distance and minimize the danger and to carry the surface water to its nearest and best exit point. It is not enough to get the water off and out from the road, but it must be got away from the road. When we have done this we can commence to properly construct the sub-grade, and not before.

As a general proposition, in accomplishing a well built sub-grade it is always well to remove all loam, roots and vegetable matter from the proposed travel part of the road; also everything of a springy nature or anything found in excavating for said roadway that will be liable to heave or settle and fill all such places with clean sand or gravel.

Where it is necessary to fill to bring the sub-grade up to the height required I have found in my practice where the filling exceeds one foot in depth that the filling should be deposited in courses not to exceed twelve inches in depth, loose measurement, and require that each course shall be extended across the entire fill and completed before commencing another course, no matter if the fill be two or twenty feet. And this method should be followed with each succeeding course until the established grade is reached. The constant traveling over each of the courses by the teams employed in handling the material will remove the possibility of ever having a cracked fill or one that will slide after the road has been constructed. This is a very important matter, I find, and I have used it in my work in my own state. I also find that in the cuts it is well not to plow down below that point that is to be the finished grade of the sub-grade, but to keep it a sufficient height above that so that when the roller is placed on the work it will make a good solid foundation, and you will not have to resort to filling in the cut to bring the sub-grade up to the grade desired. These two principles of cut and fill will be found to work to great advantage in the proper construction of a road.

The shape, or contour, of the sub-grade has been somewhat a matter of controversy, some engineers holding to the level line foundation and putting on an extra depth of stone or material in the center to make the contour or shed from the center line of the road to the berms, or shoulders, while other engineers have given the sub-grade or foundation upon which the wearing material is to be placed the same contour as the finished road. I have used this latter method in my own work in my state by reason of the fact I believe it makes a better foundation and that the uniform depth of stone at the shoulders will assist in holding the crown of the road in shape and furnish a sustainment at the shoulder line better than to have a less depth of stone at the shoulders and a greater depth at the center of the road. It also assists in case of a breaking up of the road or a fracture or other developments in draining to the side, or shoulder, of the road.

The forming of the shoulders is a very important matter. They are really the support of the road. It has always been my practice when making a shoulder in the fills to lay out my road and put the newly added material ten or twelve inches into the new travel path, tamping it down firmly and then cutting back to the line, thereby making a good, firm shoulder to work to and to hold in place the stone or gravel in the travel path of the road.

It is a difficult matter to treat this question as intelligently through the medium of the written word as it would be with charts, but if these principles are followed in building the sub-grade a good foundation upon which to put the wearing surface will result.—James H. MacDonald, State Highway Commissioner of Connecticut, in Good Roads Magazine, New York.

CONVICT ROAD BUILDERS.

Inmates of Georgia Prisons Beautifying Highways.

The roads of Swainsboro, Ga., are fast being converted from veritable sand beds into beautiful turnpike clay roads. The county chain gang, which is now about fifty strong, including thirty felony convicts, Emanuel's quota of the state convicts, is doing fine work in road building, under the supervision of M. B. Boatright, who has had much experience in practical road building.

However, the people of the county, while awakening somewhat to the fact that they must be up and doing in matters pertaining to roads if they would keep apace with their neighboring counties, still do not show the proper interest in the construction of their roads, or, rather, in the keeping up of the roads after they are built by the chain gang. There seems to be an idea abroad that it is the chain gang's province to keep up the roads as well as to construct them, and this idea must be eliminated before a thorough good road movement can be installed and substantial improvements made on the county's highways.

Object Lesson In Good Roads.

A Glastonbury (Conn.) rural free delivery carrier became tired of traveling the dirt roads on his route and, finding that he had no right to dictate to road officials in regard to needed repairs, took a little of his spare time and had the fourth postmaster general advised on the subject. That official replied that if the roads were not put in repair at the earliest possible date—thirty days—the carrier can deviate from those portions of his route that are out of repair and inform the families residing on these roads that the department will not maintain rural service over any road that cannot be traveled by the carriers with facility and safety at all seasons of the year.

THANKSGIVING CAKE.

How to Make a Seasonable Treat For the Children.

Bake two fruit cakes of the same stock, using tin or porcelain vegetable bowls with rounded bottoms for molds. The cakes should be at least six inches deep and from ten to twelve inches in diameter and look like symmetrical hemispheres. Keep in paraffin paper a few days or even a week, and then scoop out one of them on the flat side until you have a hollow about the size of an individual soup bowl. Fill this with stuffed dates, candied pineapple and choice bitter sweets. By laying on the other hemisphere the cake will have the proportions of an average pumpkin.

Coat the entire surface with a frosting made of the yolks of six eggs, to which a pound of confectioner's sugar and two ounces of cornstarch have been added. Beat well and test before using. Do not apply thickly the first time, as it is sure to run on the rounded sides, but spread thinly in the beginning, let dry, and then add a second and third coat. In this way you can get a good imitation of the vivid yellow surface of a pumpkin.

On to one side of the cake press eight red candy beans in a straight row to imitate teeth. Above these place a large red candy heart for a nose and two large red bulging gumdrops to represent eyes. Model a stub end of green sealing wax and set on top of the cake.

The hostess will cut the upper half only, sinking the knife at the green stub end and cutting outward in straight lines. When all these upper pieces are disposed of the candy in the lower half, being in full view, will suggest the next course.—Chicago Tribune.

How to Serve Christmas Breakfast.

In one home where there are several half grown children last year's Christmas breakfast will always be remembered. The plain baked apple which was at each plate when the family sat down wore a holiday look simply because atop of each was a tiny dab of thick cream in which was set a large red candied cherry. It was unusual, and everybody noticed it.

With the cereal was passed, instead of the sugar of every day, a low glass dish filled with curly shavings of maple sugar. These had simply been cut from a cake of rather soft maple sugar with a sharp knife. It was the first time it had ever been so served in the family, and the little folks especially were delighted. Though nothing but boiled eggs formed the principal dish, these came to the table cuddled down in a nest made of Christmas greens—in reality, little sprays left from the trimming of the house. It was arranged on a medium sized meat platter, the green sprays being piled sufficiently high at the edges to make the nest quite realistic. You can imagine how it delighted the children.—Delineator.

How to Make a Coat Cover.

Take a wire coat hanger and pad with cotton on both sides, with a little favorite sachet sprinkled on it. Then whip together two pieces of white satin ribbon about three inches wide and cover the padded hanger; then wrap the handle with ribbon and tie a large bow; also take two lengths of about one and a half yards of white linen. Shape the top for the shoulders and cut a small opening so it can be slipped over the hanger. Brier stitch the seams, and in the left hand corner embroider a monogram. This is to be slipped over the garment on the coat hanger to keep out dust and avoid creasing. This makes a pretty gift.

How to Eradicate Dandruff.

A hair tonic which is excellent when bothered by dandruff is made of five ounces of bay rum, half an ounce of tincture of cantharides and half an ounce of glycerin. This should be applied to the scalp every night before going to bed. It is well to remember in applying any tonic to the scalp that it is not so much the amount you spat on your scalp that counts as it is the amount you force your pores to absorb. If you will stroke and spat the scalp gently you will notice that it will respond to the treatment and absorb more of the liquid than if you merely wet the scalp thoroughly and permit the solution to soak in and dry.

How to Wash Spinach.

If housewives and cooks would only remember to wash spinach in scalding water they would not only get it much cleaner, but kill all insects and worms which may happen to be clinging to the under part of the leaves; also the process is a much quicker one than when clean cold water is used, and the spinach itself takes on a fresh greenness that is unexpected considering the temperature of the water. It should not, however, be washed until immediately before putting into the saucepan.

How to Cleanse the Teeth.

It is more important that the teeth be cleansed thoroughly at night before retiring than at any other time. A good alkaline mouth wash should be used. Rinse it thoroughly through the mouth and force it through the teeth by means of the tongue. Hold the liquid in the mouth two or three minutes. The mouth with this treatment is put in an antiacid condition and offsets to a large degree injury to the teeth from acids. Use a fairly stiff toothbrush.

How to Cook Venison Steak.

Fry until almost done in a small piece of butter. Season with salt and pepper and then add a cupful of sweet cream. Let boil until it thickens.

KODAK SAFETY FILM

CIRCUIT COURT.

December Term of Court Convened Monday.

The December term of the Circuit Court commenced Monday morning with Judge Robert R. Henderson on the bench.

Mr. G. A. Fraley was appointed foreman of the Grand Inquest and the following named persons were drawn to serve on that body for the term:

Samuel B. Brydon, Robert L. Fries, Charles W. Hopkins, Newton Reams, William A. Selby, Alpheus Welsh, Scott Harvey, F. C. Ries, James A. Dent, Elijah Howell, George Blocher, H. C. Hochstetler, John W. Biggs, John Sines, Jefferson Lowdermilk, Thomas J. Hughes, Franklin J. Folk, Herbert V. Leighton, William Mattingly, I. T. Myers, Jacob W. Carder, Lewis Gingerich.

Judge Henderson delivered the usual charge and called attention to a number of statutes which the law requires shall be given in charge to the Grand Inquest. The court had not been informed of any serious crimes in Garrett county.

APPEALS.

The appeal docket was taken up and cases disposed of as follows:

1. Baker Johnson vs. Gilead Broadwater; Thayer—Sincell; continued.
2. Andrew J. Washington vs. P. T. Garthright; Hamill & Matthews—G. S. Hamill; dismissed.
3. Andrew J. Washington vs. Thomas Callis; Hamill & Matthews—G. S. Hamill; dismissed.
4. James G. Cummins vs. J. E. and H. Rexroad; tried before the court and judgment for Cummins for $10 and costs; Thayer and Hamill—Renninger & Offutt.
5. A. L. Shircliff vs. C. H. Stallman & Son; tried before the court and verdict for Shircliff; Legge—Hamill & Matthews.
6. C. C. Frederick vs. Dragon Automobile Co.; Legge—Hamill; continued.
7. John Felty vs. E. S. Gilpin; Legge—Hamill; dismissed.
8. Felty & West Lumber Co. vs. Truman Casteel; Legge—Hamill; continued.
9. Harman Hessen and wife vs. D. E. Bolden; jury trial; verdict for Bolden for $51; judgment before Justice $76 and costs; Peddicord and Legge—Renninger & Offutt.
10. G. J. Lee vs. Robert C. Pope; dismissed for non-payment of costs; Legge—Hamill.
11. G. J. Lee vs. William T. Pope; dismissed for non-payment of costs; Legge—Hamill.
12. Grace M. Dow vs. P. T. Garthright; appeal dismissed on motion of appellee; Offutt—Legge.
13. J. W. Whorton vs. Mayor and Town Council; dismissed on motion of appellee; Sincell—Offutt.
14. B. H. Sincell vs. same; dismissed on motion of appellee; Sincell—Offutt.
15. Austin Brown vs. same; appeal dismissed on motion of appellee; Sincell—Offutt.

The Free Sewing Machine

Think of it! and all this in the year 1909, when husbands have automobiles, automatic adding machines, automatic locking desks—you, Mrs. Housewife, are compelled to be satisfied to sew for your husband and family with a sewing machine that hasn't been improved for 25 years. Wouldn't you be interested in a 20th century improved sewing machine which completely removes every objection you have to any sewing machine? That's The Free Sewing Machine. Of course it is impossible to explain all this here. The Free is insured for five years against breakage, wear and tear, fire, tornado, lightning and water. No other sewing machine company dares to insure their machine.

WILLIAM C. FREE, Pres.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Oakland, Md.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Joseph Lee Walton, of New Milton, W. Va., and Maude Olive Cain, of Central Station, W. Va.

Ezra Savage, of Hutton, and Bertie Friend, of Blooming Rose.

Joseph Washington Jones and Olie Gay Neer, both of Mannington, W. Va.

Marion Beckley and Mae Allman, both of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Carl Willett and Nelle R. Dawson, both of Mt. Lake Park.

Charles D. Case and Bessie N. Kelley, both of Grantsville, W. Va.

James Artice and Minnie Reckley, both of near Friendsville.

Two with request not to publish.

New Paper Appears.

Fairmont's new daily paper, to be known as "The Independent," made its first appearance Wednesday evening, being a bright and newsy sheet. J. Harvey Vaneta is the manager of the concern and other local men are interested stockholders. It is stated that George McIntosh, of Fayette county, will be there early in January to be editor of the paper.

Ammunition.

One of our salesmen has a very bad heart. He always has a touch of heart trouble just when coon hunting is at its best. While we write these lines he is laying off suffering with his heart. We are wondering if we will get any 'coon for Christmas. Now, brother, we carry almost every load under the sun, both in black and nitro powder and can fill your order without delay. The way business is going to chilled shot reminds us of a story that was told on one of our competitors. A customer said they were so cold that all the shot was chilled. This was not in Oakland; we are all warm here.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

Married.

LIPSCOMB—SCHOOLEY.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua B. Lipscomb, near Deer Park, on Thanksgiving Day at 11 a. m., a quiet wedding took place, the contracting parties being their daughter, Miss Huldah Lipscomb, and Mr. William Schooley, of Coshocton, Ohio. Rev. Johnson, of Loch Lynn, performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family and a few relatives of the bride. The bride wore a handsome suit of gray silk and the groom was very becomingly attired. After spending some time with relatives and friends in this section the happy couple will go to Ohio, where they intend to make their future home. They have the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy life.

BITTINGER.

Thus far December has brought us exceptionally fine weather, much to the delight and profit of the farmer, who is using it well in preparing the ground for the early spring seeding.

A number of persons from this settlement attended the funeral of Mrs. Katie Miller, of Springs, Pa., whose funeral occurred at Grantsville on last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Estella Reckner, who spent two weeks among relatives and friends here, returned to her home near Swanton last Sunday.

J. T. Lohr and Joseph Deem, of this district, are spending this week at Oakland, as jurors of the Circuit Court.

The box supper and ice cream festival held in this village on last Saturday night by the ladies of the Lutheran church is reported to have been a success.

Charles Sechler, of this place, drove over to Keim, Pa., last Sunday for a short visit with his parents.

Thomas Brenneman is having a new porch built to his residence. Messrs. Simon Brenneman and A. J. Oester are doing the carpenter work.

The Lutheran Sunday school of this village is planning to have a very attractive Christmas entertainment in the church on the evening of Dec. 24th. The children are now being trained and a pleasant time is anticipated.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 11 a.m.
Oakland—Preaching at 7:30.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Communion service at 10:30 a. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. D. Reed, District Superintendent of Oakland District.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

It Is Our Way Of Thinking.

There is nothing more useful than our line of NICKLE WARE. If we were in the advice-giving business, we would say to our young friends who are just starting out in life, buy a few things and buy them good. A good piece of Nickle Ware is more useful than a room full of cheap bric-a-brac; one good picture than a wall full of chromos. Take our advice be poor in many things, but rich in a few.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

They Will Get Married.

You know it is an interesting thing to study the people at a wedding—the bachelors and the buds, the young married people and the old married people. Every old lady is interested in weddings. There is no joke about that. We are interested in selling the wedding presents. Silver Knives and Forks, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Cream Ladles, etc., are useful and suitable presents for Wedding or Christmas gifts.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

FOR A CLOSER UNION

County Commissioners Will Hold Meeting Next Month.

Mr. Henry P. Mann, of Baltimore county, who is chairman of the State Association of County Commissioners and Treasurers, says that he will probably issue a call for the second conference of these officials in Baltimore, during the second week in December. The first conference was held last spring and attracted leading public officials of the several counties. The conference was held at the suggestion of Governor Crothers, who made a speech in which he urged greater economy in county affairs, including a reduction in court expenses, earlier adjournment of the grand jury, and a better system in public road building and improvement.

The suggestions advanced by the Governor and others were referred to a committee, of which Mr. Mann, who is one of the commissioners of Baltimore county, was made the chairman. This committee will meet prior to the general meeting of the commissioners and treasurers and will prepare a report to be submitted to the general meeting. Mr. Mann has already had one conference with Governor Crothers relative to the subjects to be considered. He will have another conference with him, when a date of the meeting will be agreed upon and a tentative program prepared. The subjects to be discussed at the meeting will have a prominent place in the proceedings of the next legislature.

The commissioners and treasurers agree that there ought to be a new assessment of property. In two or three counties, including Somerset and Worcester, there has been a reassessment. A reassessment is now in progress in Baltimore. It is desired to make the reassessment general, so that no county will have an advantage over another county in paying less State taxes. General reassessment is approved by the city officials, who recognize the fact that an increase in the basis of taxation in the counties will mean larger tax receipts from that source and a consequent lessening of the State burden resting upon Baltimore.

If the reassessment is made it will be made next year. Democratic leaders differ as to the advisability of the step. While they appreciate the party advantage to be gained by the employment of an army of assessors, they also foresee the disgruntlement to follow increases in valuations. They well understand the political effect of this disgruntlement.

At the coming conference the question of another loan for public road improvement will also be discussed. It is generally conceded that the loan of $5,000,000 authorized by the last General Assembly will be inadequate for the improvement of roads on the scale proposed.

To Do Business Right

You must be organized right. You can't do a time saving business in a store of the vintage of 1864. Let us repeat what has been said so many times, "Show Goods." If the jobber does not show his goods to the salesman, the salesman will not sell them. If the salesman does not show samples to the retailer, the retailer will not buy them. If the retail merchant does not put them to the front where the consumer can see them the goods will not move. The man from Missouri says, "Show me." So come and see our Christmas line.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

STOYER.

Indian summer days still continue and are enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Thomas Melvin, who has been visiting relatives at Piedmont and Midland, has returned home.

Miss Martha Walters, who has been visiting her sister in Marlington for several months, was in town last Friday.

Mr. Chas. Kidd was calling on the "fair sex" at Bethlehem last Sunday.

Mr. Mike Mulucy was in town Monday.

Mr. Ed. Tucker was in town one day last week.

Mr. Wm. Bowers, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

Mr. I. N. Shillingburg was a business caller here last week.

Miss Grace Riley and Mr. Henry Harper were the guests of friends near Blaine last Sunday.

Mr. J. D. Harvey, of Ryan's Glade, was seen in town one day last week.

Miss Myrtle Wilson was a caller in Blaine last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Bud King, of Chaffee, was in town Monday.

Mr. E. E. Price, of Baltimore, was here last week inspecting logs which are to be shipped to Europe. There have already been several carloads shipped.

Mr. John Riley, of Elkins, was in town on business Friday.

Mr. McHenry moved his saw mill to Schell, W. Va., the first of the week.

Some of our young people attended Epworth League at White Chapel Sunday evening.



OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor,
OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Xmas Again

And we are still here and have a Fine Line of

FANCY CHINA
FANCY BASKETS
TOILET SETTS
WRITING DESKS
JAPANESE WEAR
BOOKS
MIRRORS
BOX WRITING PAPER
SCARFS
GLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS
CUFF BUTTONS
STICK PINS
NECKWEAR
SLIPPERS
RUGS, Etc.

Also Full Line of

FRUITS	DATES
RAISINS	ALMONDS
CURRANTS	WALNUTS
CITRON	CANDIES
FIGS	ORANGES, etc

Bargains in Boys' and Men's OVERCOATS BLANKETS, Etc.

Come and See for Yourself.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

More Christmas Stuff.

NUT PICKS and CRACKS

Fine surgical instruments to eat nuts with.

You may not care much for nuts, but when you get started on them you never know when to quit. You know the doctors have found out that a nut diet is just the proper thing. The object of this advertisement is to sell Nut Sets. We have a varied line. Of course, you can get the goodie out of a nut with a hairpin. That is not very sanitary, but then it is wonderful how many of us live long lives of usefulness and escape all the bad microbes.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

NOTICE.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Maryland Lumber Company, of Garrett county, Maryland, No. 1624 Equity. Ex Parte.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Maryland Lumber Co., of Garrett county, to file their claims properly authenticated with E. Z. Tower, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, on or before the third day of February, A. D. 1910.

GEO. W. LEGGE, JR.
Receiver for the Maryland Lumber Co. of Garrett Co.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910.

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January, 11, 1910,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1817 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Amanda Cook vs. James O'Laughlin et al.

Ordered, this 7th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by H. J. Blackiston, Attorney named in mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 7th day of January, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of December, 1909.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.



is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application neccessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 5th day of November, 1909, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1619 Equity on the Docket of said Court, wherein Mary Lohr and others are complainants and Peter Lohr and others are the defendants, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in said cause mentioned and hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 1st Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., of said day in front of the National Hotel in the town of Grantsville, Maryland, he will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, the following described real estate situated in Garrett county, Maryland, about 2½ miles north of Bittinger on the public road leading from Bittinger to Grantsville:

1. All that part of a tract of land called "Palestine" containing 148⅝ acres, more or less.

2. All that other parcel of land, adjoining the above tract, containing 1 acre, more or less, the above constituting the home farm of the late Eli Lohr.

About 60 acres of this farm is clear and under cultivation.

The timber upon said land with the exception of the sugar trees and about 2 acres of other timber, belongs to Jenning Brothers and will be excepted from this sale.

The other improvements consist of a new dwelling house, two stories high, containing 7 rooms and a good cellar; the outbuildings upon said farm are only ordinary.

Upon the farm is an excellent sugar camp in which about 500 sugar vessels can be set, also two valuable orchards.

This property is underlaid with valuable seams of coal.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by said decree—One half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, and the balance in six months from the day of sale; the deferred payment to be secured by the note of the purchaser with security to the satisfaction of the trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

JACOB J. BENDER, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Situate in Grantsville, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed in a cause wherein Nellie M. Broadwater, et al., are plaintiffs, and Russell Broadwater, et al., are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell by public auction on the premises, on the

18th Day of December,

1909, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m.,

All that valuable fee simple lot of ground situated in the town of Grantsville, on the North side of the National Road, and being Lot No. 22 on the plat of said town of Grantsville, and contains about one-fourth of an acre, more or less;

Said Property is improved by a good substantial Store House, Ware House and Blacksmith Shop,

and is the same property that was occupied by the late Noah Broadwater as a general store. Also all that other fee simple lot of ground situated in said town and on the South side of said National Road, and is known and designated as Lot No. 1 on the Plat of said town. Said Lot is unimproved, but is nicely located, and would make a very desirable building lot for anyone contemplating the erection of a building in said place.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months for all cash at the option of the purchaser; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, endorsed to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

NELLIE M. BROADWATER,
Trustee.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Patrons of our School and also our references are:

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill,	Mrs. John Hart,
" Richard Maroney	" Friend,
" M. Carney,	" Joseph Helbig,
" Walters,	" Harry Helbig,
" Leathers,	" H. Lauer,
" Wamsley,	" Glover,
" Tritchler,	" C. Reams,
" Ed. Spedden,	" Schoch,
" Hinebaugh,	" Chase,
" Chas. Bunce,	" John Carney,
" Blanche Miller,	" Albert Dent,
" Thompson.	

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE.

Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

During the term ending December 1st, 1909, 581 music lessons have been given to the following esteemed and efficient young music students

Lillian Helbig, Jamie Hamill, Bernadette Hart, Kathleen Helbig, Marguerite Carney, Eleanor Maroney, Elizabeth Walters, Sarah Friend, Fannie Bowser, Adeline Wamsley, Agatha Martini, Hazel Friend, Marie Carney, Regina Helbig, Elizabeth Maroney, Amelie Bunce, Margaret Chase, Catherine Menhorn, S. Chase, Katie Lauer, O. Dewitt, Robert Spedden, Gertrude Tritchler, Iva Thompson, Ivy Schoch, Lillian Tritchler, M. Reams, Edith Schoch, Pauline Dent, M. Collins, Francis Dent, Eva Christian, Blanch Miller, Mary Glover, Rosalie Pendergast, Annie Carney, Romanus Pendergast, Loretta Carney, Edward Pendergast, Carrie Kisner, and Nancy Whetsell.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., November 18, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, December 6, 1909,

to transact all routine business.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909. NUMBER 42

SINCELL

A Cut-Price Sale in December affords you a great advantage over such a sale at any other month of the year. We are going to reduce our stock one-half by January 1st, and in order to do so we will place before you such bargains as never before offered you in our line.



This store is recognized as the best store with the best line of Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings and Fancy Goods in Garrett county, or we may say this part of the country. From now until January 1st we offer you our high-class HART, SHAFFNER and MARX Clothing at prices far below that which you pay for the ordinary kind.

You may buy your clothing wherever you choose of course; you have the right to; but it is worth something to any man to do business where

Hart, Shaffner and Marx

quality is the standard of excellence; where this superior all-wool fabrics; this perfection of style and tailoring, and this absolute security of satisfaction are added inducements. The special sale we are making on HART, SHAFFNER and MARX Clothes is a saving to you of $5.50 to $6.75 on each suit.

The famous GRIFFIN brand clothes which we have been handling for the past ten years and which have never failed to give entire satisfaction, are included in this sale, and we are in a position to save you a goodly sum in the purchase of any of these strictly high-grade suits over the price you have been paying for the ordinary kind.

The little fellow who dons a new Suit on Xmas morning is the best pleased and feels that he has been better treated than any member of the family. You can please these little fellows with a suit made by one of the best concerns in the world for a cost not exceeding Two Dollars

If you see a lady on the streets of Oakland with a nice fitting, stylish made, refined Coat or Suit you are safe in saying it is a

"SUNSHINE" Garment

purchased from Sincell. Our Coat and Suit Department is well filled with this noted line and we are determined to close out every garment within the coming three weeks. Come in, look them over and the price marked will compel you to take them home with you



In doing your Christmas buying come to SINCELL'S, where you will find all that you could wish for in the way of handsome and useful articles which go to make the hearts of your loved ones happy.

What to Give for Christmas:

SILVER ARTICLES	SHOE HOOKS	CLOTH BRUSHES	VEIL PINS	BEAUTY PINS
HAND MIRRORS	SHOE HORNS	GOLD ARTICLES	BROOCHES	LEATHER GOODS
TOILET SETS	EMBROIDERY SCISSORS	BRACELETS	WAIST SETS	TRAVELING CASES
MANICURE SETS	MANICURE SCISSORS	NECKLACE	CUFF LINKS	SUIT CASES
NAIL FILES	NAIL BRUSHES	LOCKET CHAINS	CUFF PINS	BILL BOOKS
BUFFERS	TOOTH BRUSHES	WATCH CHAINS	BABY RINGS	POCKET BOOKS
CUTICLES	HAT BRUSHES	BELT PINS	BAR PINS	PURSES
LETTER SEALS		COLLAR PINS	HAT PINS	HAND BAGS

For Mother

KID GLOVES
HOUSE SHOES
SILK WAIST,
WASH WAIST
LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS
UMBRELLA
TOWELS
TABLE LINEN
SILK SHAWL

For Father or Brother

SUIT CASE
LINEN SHIRT
NECKTIE
SUSPENDERS
KID GLOVES
BOX HOSE
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS
PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
HOUSE JACKET
WHITE VEST

For Sister

TOILET CASE
MANICURE SET
SET OF FURS
FANCY HOSE
KID GLOVES
SILK WAIST
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
UMBRELLA
SILK SCARF
KIMONO
DRESSING SACQUE

This store will be open every night from Dec. 9th until Dec. 24th.

H. C. SINCELL

Wishing You a Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO are better fixed than ever to take care of their Holiday Customers.

WE START IN BY SELLING

25 boxes Fancy big sweet Florida Oranges per dozen	20c
Fancy New Mixed Nuts, per lb.	12½c
" " English Walnuts, per lb.	14c
Black Walnuts, per peck	25c
Good French Mixed Candy, lb. 7c; 4 lbs.	25c
Big assortment other Candy	9c to 15c
Fancy Chocolate Candy, lb.	12½c
Big Cocoanuts (milk thrown in)	5c
Qt. fresh roasted Peanuts	5c
Good loose Raisins, lb.	6½c
Fancy seeded Raisins and Currants, lb. package	10c
Baker's or Hershey's Chocolate, cake	20c
Fancy loose Roasted Coffee, lb.	12½c
Dandy Cup Coffee, lb. pkg	15c
Fancy large Cranberries, qt.	10c

Our stock of goods suitable for XMAS PRESENTS is so large and varied that we don't know how to begin to describe it, but invite every one to come and have a look.

☞Can use large quantities of Dressed Turkeys and Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Apples, Potatoes, Cross Ties, Props, etc.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

A CHRISTMAS LONG DELAYED.

Woman's Loyalty Recompensed After Many Weary Years.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.]

She was just a common, everyday sort of woman, a woman of the people, a product of poverty and yet a heroine as noble as ever was immortalized by poet's pen. Her wasted form was scarcely hidden by the limp, angular folds of her scanty calico skirt and the shawl about her shoulders. Her name was Mary, and as for her other name—it does not matter. She had hardly dared to use it for eighteen long years, and she thought of this as she drew near the big stores which were filled with happy Christmas shoppers.

She could just faintly remember that first sad Christmas thirty years before when her father, mother and herself were taken to the city pesthouse. She never saw them after that day, for when she left the hospital she went away alone. Mary was only six years old then, and her life seemed to have begun in her uncle's tenement, where the health officer had left her. It was even then a life of poverty and hunger. Her uncle was a strange man and before she came had lived all by himself.

When she was a little older he sent her out upon the streets to beg and then cursed her because she was so timid and got so little. She was begging one night by the Common when she met her first friend, a very kind young man, who took her hand and told her she mustn't beg. He took her down into Pie alley and gave her supper there with the newsboys and promised that she should become a news girl herself next day, which was better than begging. "Mary the news girl" they called her then.

Her second friend was a new neighbor's girl, who moved into the same house where she lived. This neighbor's girl worked as a "cash" in a big store, and when Mary's uncle disappeared one night and did not come back the neighbor's girl lent her a dress, found her a place also as cash girl and persuaded her mother to take the orphan into the family. Then began the best part of Mary's life. Dora and her mother were honest, if poor, and they gave Mary as good a home as they could for her meager wages. But the hours of work were long and weary, with no money for finery and no time for play. It was scarcely easier when Mary became a clerk, with better pay, but with greater expenses for board and decent clothes. She was old already at seventeen, a pale, shy girl, when she came to know Tom Haley, who was a janitor in the store. It seemed very strange that Tom, who was several years older, should care for her and should want to take her to walk on Sunday afternoons, but when they knew each other better and after Tom had asked her to marry him he said that the reason he liked her was because she was so good. That did not clear the mystery for Mary, but she worshiped Tom.

She promised to marry him, and yet she held with timid obstinacy that



"MARY, MARY, ARE YOU MAD?"

there was a great deal to be done before then. Homeless as she had always been, a waif of the street, she knew that Tom was scarcely better off than herself, yet she could not bear to think of marrying without a home. A home was her great ambition, and it could not be realized without money—a great deal of money, as it seemed to her, at least $500. And her lover came to share that ambition.

Late one Saturday night when Mary and Dora went home together to the tenement down in the Cove district they saw a fierce looking man sitting on the doorstep. His rough hands stopped Mary as she tried to pass, and she felt the return of the old sickening fear as she recognized her uncle. He did not say why he had deserted her or tell where he had been, but harshly ordered her to pack her "duds" and go with him. The thought of Tom Haley was the first that came to her mind, and it gave her courage to say that she would not go. Then as the tears started to her eyes she jerked away her hand and ran up the stairs, breathless and sobbing. A little later the uncle followed and told Dora and her mother that he was Mary's guardian and was going to have his rights. Mary had locked herself in an inner room, and, although her supposed uncle swore that he would have the law on them all, he finally left the house defeated.

Tom Haley came that Sunday afternoon, as usual, and when he found what had happened he was pale with anger. He and Mary talked the matter over with the hopeless calm of people who are accustomed to misfortune. It did not seem impossible that Mary's uncle might have the law on them, as he threatened. They could not help sharing the fear that all the old neighbors felt for the man. It seemed to Tom that the only thing they could do was to be married at once. But Mary would not listen to this proposition.

It was eighteen years since all this had happened, yet it did not take Mary a moment to remember it all. She had been wrong. She ought to have listened to Tom's pleadings, and, once married, they might both have escaped the misery that followed. The faded woman drew her ragged shawl closer and shivered from something sharper than the December wind. She was living it all over again. She had not dared to leave the house on that Sunday long ago, not even to take her accustomed walk with Tom. Before he left her lover had promised to protect her on her way home the next night if she would wait outside until he had closed the store. That night she had waited and let Dora go home alone. When Tom appeared they walked together down to the Cove district, and, as they had feared, Mary's uncle was waiting in the doorway of the tenement. He scowled as they stopped before him.

"Who is that man?" he demanded of Mary.

"I am the man she is going to marry," said Tom, answering for her. Mary clung to her lover's arm. She felt a thrill of pride in Tom, followed by a nameless dread of what might happen to him. Her uncle's quick anger was aroused. He cursed Tom as a liar and abused Mary in the vilest way. Suddenly he stopped and, slouching down the steps, said to Tom: "If you are going to marry her I've got something to say to you first. Meet me at Jones' place, and we will have it over."

He brushed them as he passed and disappeared around the corner of the court. Tom's hands were clinched, and he would have followed at once had not Mary hung so heavily upon him. She was more frightened than before, it was so strange, so unnatural. Tom was eager to go to the saloon around the corner and find out what her uncle had to say. He had nothing to fear, he said, and would be right back. When he had gone Mary bolted the door and sat waiting fearfully in the dark. Then the minutes dragged more heavily, because she thought it was time for Tom's return, and she breathed more freely when she heard a man's step upon the stairs and a bold knock upon the door.

"Is that you, Tom?" she said. She hardly noticed that his voice sounded strange when he answered. She drew the bolt, but it was her uncle who put his foot against the door and forced his way into the room. Seizing the almost paralyzed girl by the arm, he held up a bottle which she could just see in the dim light.

"It's vitriol," he hissed. "It will burn like a flame and eat like a tiger. Now, come along and don't make any fuss."

She dared not resist, but went along with him, wondering, with sickening dread, what terrible thing he had done to the man she loved. When they got into the court by the flicker of a street lamp they saw Tom coming toward them.

"Tell him you are going with me and won't have anything more to do with him, or I'll give him the acid," muttered her uncle. Mary, half stupefied with fear and wishing to save Tom from her uncle's fiendish threat, obeyed. She coldly passed Tom by and told him "not to bother her" then, as she had important business with her uncle.

"Mary, Mary, are you mad?" Tom cried, but she walked on, leaving him standing as if he had been stung. Her uncle chose the quietest streets, and they walked rapidly across the city toward the north end. She thought many times of calling for help, but the bottle of liquid fire was still in his hand, and she knew only too well that he would use it. The real terror of the situation seized her when they came to an old wooden rookery that had once been a mansion, but was now dark and empty. Her uncle opened the street door and almost dragged her up the three flights of old fashioned stairs. "I'll have you safe enough in a minute," he said as he fumbled with the key. It was too much for Mary's weakened nerves. She lost all sense of fear and control and, crying, "Tom, help!" slipped from her uncle's grasp to the floor. As the old man bent over her he heard quick steps coming up the stairs and a voice he recognized saying, "Yes, Mary, I'm coming!" Tom had followed them unseen to learn just what the mystery of Mary's coolness meant and was on hand to rescue her. But the thought of the dreadful bottle in her uncle's possession aroused Mary, and, seizing her uncle's hand, she screamed: "I'm all right, Tom! Go away!"

"What does this mean?" asked the panting Tom as he burst into the room and glared at Mary's uncle. The old man was cursing under his breath and, clearing himself from Mary's grasp, sprang savagely toward him.

"The vitriol, the vitriol!" was all that Mary could say. It was all over in a moment. The men grappled. Tom bent the old man over the banisters, only half realizing the danger, while Mary wrenched the bottle from his grasp and threw it away. Suddenly the old banister broke, and with a gasp of horror Tom and Mary saw the old man topple headlong heavily to the floor below.

When Tom reached him there was no sign of life. The man's neck had been broken, and Tom had just made sure of this fact when a policeman put his head in the door and asked in a gruff voice what was the matter. Why Tom Haley attempted to escape he could never tell. Terrified and dazed, he made a blind rush for the back door, but found himself in a yard surrounded by a high fence with the policeman at his heels. The hand of the officer was on his collar, and his struggles to free himself were soon quieted with stinging blows on his head.

There were long months in jail until the indictment was brought against Tom and more delay before the case finally came to trial.

Oh, justice had been blind! The revolver Tom had in his pocket he had



AND FROM THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY CAME THE PEAL OF BELLS.

borrowed "for an old man," as the lender testified. Jones said that he had been to his place "looking for an old man." A neighbor had seen Mary's cold greeting as she started away with her uncle and had heard Tom's threat of vengeance afterward. The policeman had seen Tom entering the house and had found him bending over the dead man.

All hope had left Mary's heart when she heard Tom sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Even the assurance that it would not be over eighteen years with good conduct on Tom's part failed to brighten her despair, for that term seemed almost a lifetime. The thought of the jail haunted her everywhere, and instead of trying to get back into the store where she had worked with Dora she found a place as waitress in a restaurant down by the market, but she was recognized even there, and when she found that men came to see her as a curiosity she would not stay. She no longer dared to be a waitress and for years lived as dishwasher in restaurants and cheap hotels. The pay was scarcely enough to keep her alive, yet she saved a few cents week by week, never failing in her hope and her trust for Tom. When his time was nearly up she was more feverishly eager to save, for after all her hardships she had but little, scarcely $200, in all these weary years. Then she had a long sickness of typhoid fever that in three months swept all her precious savings away.

* * * * * * *

This was her first day out after her convalescence. She was still very weak and without a dollar. But what did it matter? This was Tom's day of delivery. She knew the hour when he was to be set free.

She wanted Tom, and the long deferred hope of a happy home seemed a slight thing compared to her great longing. The great prison which she knew so well was almost in sight. At last she reached the shelter of the high wall and looked up the passageway that led to the entrance. She felt a sudden consciousness of her ragged clothes, of the limp calico skirt and of the holes in her shoes. She would not disgrace Tom by going inside, but would wait in the street where no one could see her.

What was she bringing her lover after all these years? She had neither youth nor health nor money nor home. She almost dreaded to see him in the new clothes that she knew the state would give him. He was coming. She heard his footsteps on the walk, but she could not bear to put him to the test yet and tremblingly crouched by the great wall.

He came to the street and looked about him. How old and gray he seemed, but how handsome still! Dejectedly he walked away from where she was hiding, failing at first to recognize her. Her weakness and her longing overcame her and, huskily crying "Tom, Tom!" she staggered out before him.

"Mary!" he gasped and ran to her as she was sinking to the pavement.

"I worked for you, Tom, but was sick and lost it all. I have no money for our home," she said.

She was fainting on his shoulder, and the big tears rolled from his eyes and his voice choked him as he replied:

"God bless you, Mary! You're too good for one like me."

And from the churches of the city came the peal of the bells ringing the chimes of Christmas eve.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.

How to Preserve Them For at Least Eight Months.

Fresh eggs in cold storage at 34 degrees F. undergo little if any change, for this temperature is sufficient to limit the activities and prevent the growth of the more common bacteria.

The problem of preserving eggs by excluding air has brought forth numerous methods. According to American Medicine, German investigators several years ago conducted a series of tests, keeping the eggs for about eight months in some twenty different ways, and found that immersed in brine all were unfit for use:

	Per cent bad
Wrapped in paper	80
Packed in bran or coated with paraffin	70
Immersed in salicylic acid	50
Coated with shellac or collodion	40
Packed in wood ashes	20
Coated with vaseline or immersed in a solution of water glass or limewater, none bad.	

From these experiments as well as many others it has been found that a solution of water glass offers about the best method of preserving eggs aside from cold storage. Water glass is the common name for potassium or sodium silicate and is obtained in the shops in the form of a thick liquid something like glycerin. One part of this to nine of sterile water makes a preserving fluid of the proper strength.

The eggs should be packed in a clean, sweet vessel and the solution poured over them until they are well covered. Preserved in this way in a cool place, they will keep for months and often cannot be distinguished in appearance from the fresh article. It is generally conceded that they lack the flavor of new laid eggs, but are in no way inferior in nutritive value.

How to Seal Bottles and Jars.

When sauces and pickles are bottled for winter use care should be taken that the bottles and jars are perfectly airtight, and this fact cannot be assured if the corks are simply fitted into the necks and tied down in the usual manner. The corks should first be dipped into a mixture of one-quarter pound of beef suet and one-half pound of wax, melted down over a slow fire, and be dried at the fire afterward, this process being repeated several times. Then press the corks into the bottles and dip the heads and rims into a solution of one-eighth of an ounce of beeswax melted down with one-quarter pound of sealing wax and the same quantity of black resin. When making this mixture it is a good plan to stir it with a long tallow candle, the wax preventing it from sticking to the bottom of the pan. Sauces, liniments, etc., bottled in this way will be kept free from the inclusion of air or dust.

How to Prevent Bruise Discoloration.

Many people with a delicate, thin skin bruise from the slightest bump or fall, and as bruises, besides being disfiguring, are often painful it is well to know how to treat them. Wring a cloth out of warm water and apply it to the bruise, continuing this treatment until pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquify the congealed blood and send it back to its proper channels. The hot compresses should be applied as soon as possible and should be hot or warm and never cold. This also prevents any discoloration of the parts. Salt is also a valuable remedy for bruises. Saturate cloths with a strong solution of it and apply to the injured part.

How to Have Lovely Hair.

A woman of sixty-five years who has a head of hair few girls could boast says the secret of it is her constant brushing. She has her head shampooed much less frequently than is the present fashion, but preserves a clean scalp by both wet and dry brushing. Twice a week she dips the brush in water and works all over the scalp with it, following it up by a dry brush. Once in ten days or two weeks she substitutes witch hazel for water. The alcohol in it acts as a cleanser and cuts the oil in the hair.

How to Freeze With Chemicals.

Ice cream can be frozen in five minutes and for an expenditure of 2 or 3 cents. If the preparation desired to be frozen is placed in a tin bucket or other receptacle it can readily be congealed by putting it in a pail containing a weak dilution of sulphuric acid and water. Into this throw a handful of common salt, and the resulting cold is so great that a bottle of wine immersed in the mixture will be frozen solid in a few minutes.

How to Preserve Color of Ivory.

To clean and preserve the color of ivory ornaments place the articles in a bowl of cold water and allow them to remain for twenty-four hours. Take them out of the water at the end of this time and lay on a soft cloth. Do not dry them. They must dry in the open air. If any water remains in the carvings of the ivory blow it off. If it were allowed to settle on the ivory the color would be destroyed.

How to Remove Stains From Porcelain.

Wash them frequently with a mixture of turpentine and salt, both ingredients of which are easily procured. This will remove all stains and leave the surface smooth and spotlessly white. The proportions are one cupful of salt to one quart of turpentine. Wet a rag and rub over the porcelain. Stiff brushes should never be used on such a surface.

How to Prevent Bluing Spots.

If a couple of tablespoonfuls of sweet milk are added to a tub of hard water before putting in bluing it will surely prevent the bluing from lodging in the clothes in unsightly spots.

CARE OF GLOVES.

How to Keep Them and Lengthen Their Lives.

Snugly fitting gloves unless properly cared for and with a view to let a stitch in time save nine generally begin to show gaps at the seams, particularly between and at the tips of the fingers, in a short time. As glove seams are invariably sewed with an external buttonhole stitch they should be mended with the same stitch and a corresponding quality of thread or silk.

When such mending is done it is best to strip the glove on your hand, and, while wearing the right hand glove, let some one ply the needle for you. With the glove stretched snugly on your hand, uneven drawing or ruffling of the kid is not possible.

Should the kid split in the palm of your hand because of too much tension, instead of sewing up the rent seamwise insert an angle of kid from some other glove of which you may have lost the mate. Fold under the ends of the rent above the patch about one-sixteenth of an inch, and sew down close to the edge at least two times with the machine.

When kid gloves begin to wear out uniformly, growing thin and tattered through much contact, it doesn't pay to waste time or thread in improving them. But where the thumb or forefinger wears out ahead of the rest one may prolong their use by cutting out the worn portion, turning the finger inside out and setting a small piece of kid against the gap with liquid glue.

Most housekeepers discover a handy article in a soft, worn and weathered glove as a protection for the hands on cleaning day or in overnight cures of tan and freckles.

When kid gloves begin to look shabby an application of glycerin or the thinned part of the white of an egg rubbed on sparsely and allowed to dry without wiping will revive a certain luster.

Silk gloves, unless they are getting threadbare, should be submitted to some one who has special skill with a darning needle. Suede and chamois gloves are more durable than kid and get shabby before they show holes. They must be sent to the cleaners frequently, but if you would avoid the expense you will find this simple method most effective:

Saturate thoroughly with gasoline, rub until stains and soiled spots disappear, then put them on and allow fifteen minutes to evaporate. When thoroughly dry brush vigorously with cornmeal if your gloves are of a light shade. Use an unused brush when you are ready to completely brush off the powder. The cornmeal adds freshness and eliminates odor.

How to Care For Gas Stove Irons.

When a gas stove is used for heating the irons the irons will become rough despite the best of care, and the only way in which they can be kept smooth is by constant care. Irons frequently should be washed in warm water and soap. The water should be free from any grease, and the irons should be washed with a clean cloth. Irons that become rough on the gas stove can be made smooth by rubbing them briskly on a piece of sandpaper. The sandpaper should be nailed to a small piece of wood, and this should be kept with the irons, so that it will be ready for use whenever it is wanted. The irons should be rubbed on a piece of paraffin to make them smooth and so that they will iron easily. With proper care irons can be kept so smooth and nice that it is a pleasure to work with them.

How to Clean Silverware.

To clean silverware, either solid or plated, use a weak solution of ammonia (twenty parts water to one of ammonia) and soap. Rub with a brush and rinse in alcohol. This is for bright or polished finish. For satin or frosted finish use the weak solution of ammonia and baking soda. Wet the brush, rub on the soap, then dip brush into dry baking soda and scrub the article thoroughly. Repeat if necessary. Do not use soda on gray silver. It will make it all the same color.

How to Freshen White Furs.

White furs can be cleaned at home. Lay the fur upon a clean white cloth and sprinkle with alcohol until damp all over; then rub French chalk well into the hairs. Roll up in a cloth and lay aside for twenty-four hours, more if much soiled; then take out and shake, rub well between the hands until every particle of chalk is removed and comb the fur with a clean comb, preferably steel.

How to Make Wringers Hold.

The popularity of the galvanized tub, due to its light weight and durability, is the cause of a great many people discarding the wringer on account of their inability to fasten it to the tub securely. If a piece of heavy cloth is hung across the tub where the wringer fastens to it, you will find that it will fasten and hold as securely as to the old fashioned wooden tub.

How to Thread With Yarn.

Most people have a great deal of trouble in getting wool through the eye of the darning needle. To do this easily put your wool over the head of the needle and slide it down toward the point, pinching it closely with finger and thumb. In this position press it in the needle's eye, ready for work.

How to Pick a Fowl Quickly.

An easy way to remove down from a duck or pinfeathers from a chicken is after the fowl has been well scalded to take a rough towel and rub the fowl. This method saves much time and a tedious task.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

OUR HIGH IDEALS.

Is the Grange Measuring Up to the Standards Set by Its Founders?

[Special Correspondence.]

The question has been asked, "Is the grange measuring up to the high ideals of its founders?" Ideals are perfection. Results are reality. Ideals are spiritual. Results are human and because they are human are seldom perfect. Ideals mean higher and better things. "He aims too low who shoots beneath the stars."

The founders of the grange placed its ideals high, and that it has "measured up," "made good," that the realization of its ideals in results is apparent in the higher and better things for rural life, is proved by the oft repeated remark, "They builded better than they knew."

One of its ideals was to perfect for the first time in history an organization of tillers of the soil "united by the strong and faithful ties of agriculture," nation wide and perhaps as extensive as the world. This ideal has been largely realized, and well nigh a million members are now within its fold, while other farm organizations are following the lead of the grange and keeping step with millions more.

Other ideals were "meeting together, selling together, working together, buying together, talking together and in general acting together for mutual protection and advancement, to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible, to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits, to encourage education, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in our schools, encourage honesty in business and politics, to support temperance and promote 'peace on earth, good will toward men,' and stand for a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong—in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power." All worthy ideals these for the sons and daughters of our American republic. One of its highest ideals was to place woman in her proper place—the full equal with man—the first organization in the world to do so, and thereby to inculcate a proper appreciation of her abilities and her sphere.

Through the working out of its ideals it has made tens of thousands of men and women better—better to each other, better to their neighbors and better to their God. It has made brighter and better homes, bringing about the real uplift in rural life. It is securing better and more just laws, purer politics, curbing monopolies, electing better men to office, and if its ideals are kept bright and remain high and if its members work for these ideals and not for personal ambition or other selfish purposes millions more will rise up and call it blessed.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,
Past Lecturer National Grange.

GRANGE BANKS.

Pennsylvania Has Twenty of Them, With Resources of About $3,000,000.

Through the grange organizations in the state of Pennsylvania there has been worked out a practical demonstration of the fact that farmers are able to have and successfully operate their own financial institutions. In the short space of about three years, says Past Master Hill, some twenty banks and one trust company have been organized. The capital stock of these institutions is considerably over $1,000,000, and their resources at this time approximate $3,000,000.

There are about 3,000 shareholders in these various institutions, and while the institutions all receive the usual examination by the state and federal authorities they are also audited and thoroughly examined at frequent intervals by private auditors specially employed for this purpose by the institutions themselves. They are so organized that not one of them is in any way responsible for the operation of another, nor is there any liability attached to the state grange as an organization. This movement has, however, done much to popularize the grange and indicates the progressive character of the membership in the state.

A Woman State Inspector.

Miss Dora Ellis, who holds the office of pomona in the Ohio state grange, is one of the women visitors or inspectors of workshops and factories. She spent most of the winter in Columbus. She was called to Cincinnati for six weeks' work and then sent to Columbus for the third week in April. She next visited Marion and Delaware in her official capacity.

Fire and Tornado Insurance.

The Kansas Patrons' Fire and Tornado association has decreased the cost of insurance to grange farmers of that state by fully one-half. It is now carrying $8,280,000 in risks on something over 4,000 policies. The cost on each $1,000 for 1908 was $2.17. The president and treasurer each draw the munificent salary of $50 each.

The business agent of the Ohio state grange reports combined purchases by the members in that state last year of $16,000 worth of binder twine.

ALL WOMEN ARE JUDGED BY THEIR TASTE IN DRESS

A Bad Impression Is Given by Loud and Flashy Clothes.

No one woman in the world can afford to be indifferent to dress.

Men are properly supposed to be indifferent to women's dress, and so they are, as far as fabric is concerned. But a man is always conscious of the fact when a woman is inappropriately dressed.

If a woman dresses in a loud, flashy manner she is very apt to be misjudged.

A well-bred, modest woman never dresses in such a manner as to attract attention. A dress that is loud in color or that fits too tightly is bound to attract unpleasant attention.

Gay colored stockings are in the worst of taste. The other day I sat opposite a woman in the subway. She was young and good-looking, and at first sight I thought very well dressed. She wore a handsome street suit and a smart hat. Her furs were good. A glance at her feet dispelled the illusion. Her shoes were shabby and looked as though they had not been blackened in weeks. They were also run over at the heels. Just that one thing utterly spoiled her appearance.

The woman who is "getting on" and beginning to show the wrinkles cannot afford to dress like a young girl. She must give up the brilliant colors and be content with grays and whites and lavenders.

A youthful hat can make a middle-aged woman look ridiculous. So can curls and puffs and pompadours. Don't wear an unbecoming hat simply because it happens to be the style. This season's hats may be very unbecoming to you. If so, be wise and get one that while not in style may nevertheless be most becoming to you. As a rule it is fatal for a woman to get it into her head that she is picturesque. She tries to dress to her style and the result is far from pleasing.

I once went to a dinner where all the husbands looked as though they lived on canned foods and nuts. A man does not care a whit about your looking picturesque, but he does like you to look neat. That is one reason why most men admire hospital nurses—they always look the picture of dainty neatness.

Try to wear the colors that suit you. If your eyes are blue or gray do not wear brown, and if they are brown do not wear dark blue. If your hair is fair and your color bright, red will not suit you. If you are sallow, avoid greens and pinks. Conspicuous stripes and plaids are never in good taste.

If you are stout, always choose a dark shade and have your clothes as plain as possible. The white ruche at the neck, while pretty enough, is not becoming to one person in fifty. As a rule men dislike large hats. They like turbans and toques that set close to the head.

Every woman has visions of herself in a picture hat, but the reality is not always as lovely as the vision. It is a woman's duty to dress as well and as becomingly as her means permit. A plain woman can improve her appearance tenfold by suitable dressing, and a pretty woman can greatly enhance her beauty.

To wear becoming clothes and then to forget about your looks is the secret of a good appearance.—Baltimore Star.

It Is Our Way Of Thinking.

There is nothing more useful than our line of NICKLE WARE. If we were in the advice-giving business, we would say to our young friends who are just starting out in life, buy a few things and buy them good. A good piece of Nickle Ware is more useful than a room full of cheap bric-a-brac; one good picture than a wall full of chromos. Take our advice—be poor in many things, but rich in a few.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

A YORK PASTOR ON GAMBLING.

Says Churches That Allow It Are To Be Condemned.

In his sermon Sunday night, Rev. Jacob A. Gohn, pastor of the First United Brethren Church, one of the largest in York, Pa., denounced gambling in the home and the social clubs in strong terms.

The discourse, it is said, was a direct slap at certain social organizations of women in that city, also church societies which exist by conducting games of chance in houses of worship.

Rev. Gohn said, in part.

"The mothers of our American homes who play cards in their homes and in the clubs are responsible for the great majority of the wretched gamblers in our land. Ninety per cent. of the gamblers declare that they learned to play the game in their own homes and 80 per cent. of these say that their parents were church members.

"If the accursed gambling is not kept out of some societies, calling themselves churches, this country will grow worse and worse. The soldiers raffling for the Saviour's garment is the same principle as is involved in the sale of grab-bags and other articles in the church.

"When gambling, is brought into the house of God to support public worship or some charity it is time for every Christian to repeat his Master's words, 'My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.' I would as soon take a coal of fire and let it burn its way through my hand as to take money raised by gambling for my support.

"I would just as soon be pastor of a bunch of stock gamblers and racetrack gamblers as a bunch of parlor gamblers, club gamblers and church gamblers. If I could indorse card playing in the home and the club by church members, and raffling in the church, then I would invite all gamblers to become members of my congregation.

"A church that must depend upon members who play cards had better die. I don't believe that societies which flourish by gambling will bring five cents in h——.

"I have heard men make the statement that there is no harm in the social card game. You might just as well put burglar tools in the hands of your son and teach him how to use them as to put a deck of cards in his hands and teach him the games."

Using A Telephone.

The telephone can be made either a paying or a losing proposition. Sometimes the phones do not seem to work well, and there is nothing uncommon about that, but we have them for mutual benefit.

Use the telephone for rush orders; they are at your disposal.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME



Sold by authorized dealers only.

D. E. BOLDEN.

WILSON LAW UNDER FIRE.

Republicans Take Legal Steps To Test Validity of Disfranchising.

With the view of testing the legality of the election in Charles county, at which Republicans claim they were disfranchised through the medium of a ballot so arranged as to render it practically impossible for hundreds of them to vote, a petition was filed last Monday in the circuit court for Charles county in which Benjamin B. Compton, Republican candidate for sheriff, contests the election of his Democratic opponent, Alexander Haislip. Gen. L. A. Wilmer is the counsel of record, but with him are associated former Attorney General Bonaparte, John C. Rose, U. S. District Attorney, and Mr. John Philip Hill, of Baltimore.

This is the second attack made upon the Wilson law ballots used in counties to which the act applies, a suit somewhat similar, but in which the allegations differ, having been entered in Queen Anne's county.

In the very near future charges will be filed with the Governor, it is reported, against the Democratic supervisors in these counties, also in Somerset and St. Mary's. The specific charges are that these officials violated the law, and evidence will be submitted to sustain this allegation.

Ever since the election, the Republican organization has been investigating the conduct of the election officials, and they claim to have in their possession evidence which they regard as conclusive to prove to the court that the law was not observed, and that methods were used which render the elections invalid.

General Wilmer was in Baltimore last Monday and conferred with Messrs. Bonaparte and Rose. The bill, as prepared, was carefully considered.

The petition, after reciting the fact that Benjamin B. Compton was a candidate for sheriff against Alexander Haislip, states that the returns show that Haislip had received 1009 votes, while Compton was credited with 704. It then goes on to aver that Mr. Compton received a majority all legal votes cast, and that the result arrived at was owing to "irregularities, errors and wrongful acts of the supervisors of election and judges of election in failing to furnish legal ballots to the voters, and in the judges of election counting illegal ballots for the defendant and refusing to receive and count properly marked ballots offered and marked for the petitioner."

Not only does the petition attack the election, as conducted, but it questions the constitutionality of the Wilson law, which imposes an educational qualification. It is not expected that the decision of the lower court if adverse will be accepted by either side, and an appeal is certain to follow.

Notice To Delinquent Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent taxpayers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before January 1, 1910, I will proceed by law to collect. I refer to Sec. 50 of 566 of Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Please pay promptly and save cost.

SECTION 50. The said Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year, give notice to all the delinquent taxpayers of said county, by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county, and by hand-bills posted in five of the most public places in each election district of said county, and at the court house door, warning them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrears will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same be paid before the 1st day of January next following.

W. E. HOLLINGER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

They Will Get Married.

You know it is an interesting thing to study the people at a wedding—the bachelors and the buds, the young married people and the old married people. Every old lady is interested in weddings. There is no joke about that. We are interested in selling the wedding presents. Silver Knives and Forks, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Cream Ladles, etc., are useful and suitable presents for Wedding or Christmas gifts.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

COMMISSION DRAFTS UNIFORM GAME LAW

State Is Divided Into Three Districts and License Fixed at $1.

Uniform game laws for the whole State, a license fee for gunners and a game limit constitute the essential features of the work of the Game and Fish Commission, which assembled last Friday in the State's offices in the Union Trust Building in Baltimore to pass on proposed legislation embracing the ideas of the members of it. Represented on this Commission, which has State Senator Milbourne for its chairman, is every county in Maryland.

Legislation dealing with the questions that the Commission is trying to settle has always created a furor at Annapolis, but the Commission, after developing some of the contentious attitude that characterizes legislators, settled down to agree. They seem to have succeeded. Every effort will be made to induce the lawmakers to see the situation as they view it.

In providing for a uniform game law the state was divided into three districts. Garrett, Allegany and Washington counties in Western Maryland include one; the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland counties another, and the middle counties the third. In the first district the gunning season is to extend from November 10 to December 31, and in the second and third from November 15 to December 24.

The size of the bag is to be the same for all the counties. The limit is 15 partridges, 12 rabbits, squirrels and woodcocks each and 6 pheasants. Killing of deer is limited to one each season.

The gunner's license is $1; non-residents must pay $10. Any taxpayer can, however, invite a friend from out of the State to hunt over his property without being compelled to pay the license fee.

Maryland now has a law for fishing in the Potomac river, this legislation having been enacted jointly by Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. This cannot be interferred with. In regulating fishing in other Maryland waters the Commission sought to protect the waters by providing that fish of each kind less than a specified size cannot be caught.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

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Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m. Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.29 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.35 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.29 p.m. Arrive *2.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
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Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on
2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.
2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.
2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
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You can buy at Reduced Prices
Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows
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Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1909.

THE JOYS OF TOYLAND.

How old are you? This is not an impertinent question, nor yet a query put by the census man; it is asked for the purpose of bringing you to a realization that you should be only as old as you feel—and at this season of the year you should feel young indeed! Can you go through the crowded shopping districts of the city today and see the big-eyed, rosy-cheeked little folks rushing from one gorgeous shop window to another "Oh-ing" and "Ah-ing," without feeling a few of your years drop off? If you can, then hie yourself back to your office or your home and spend half an hour getting the grouch out of your system! For Christmas time is child time, and there is no place for the knit brows and the mouth that is turned down at the corners in the holiday scheme of things.

Walk through the toy department and stores some time at noon. You will be jostled and stepped on and kicked by small feet, poked in the ribs by eager elbows, and hear whispered exclamation of wonder as the beauties of toyland unrolled their fascinations before delighted eyes. Here are thousands of homeless little and big dolls waiting to be adopted, here are steam engines and electric cars, innumerable games, sleds and wagons, animals of every description (guaranteed city broke and perfectly gentle;) here are Noah's Arks, Santa Claus and doll houses in wonderous profusion. Clasping each other's hands, the children parade awestruck up and down the aisles, or rush madly from one attractive spot to another; the ragged and the soiled of face mingle with the well-dressed and clean—for Christmas time is a great leveler.

Stand back and watch the passing show of Liliputians, who hold the center of the stage from today until the dawn of another year. Do you hark back in your memory to the time when the simpler toys brought the keenest joy to you? When a miniature piano of eight illy-tuned notes or a doll with staring eyes—she was the grandmother of the one who later on opened and shut hers obediently—meant Christmas and happiness to you? Do you recall the gorgeous red sled and the skates that Santa Claus, after many penciled appeals, delivered the night before Christmas? If you do—if you remember what Christmas meant when you were young in years, then you understand what it means to these little folks who get in your way on the streets, who pressed their noses against the show-windows (leaving numerous small grease spots there,) who are painfully good day after day, because Santa Clause is keeping a check on them in his home up North.

If, on the other hand, the thronged street, the crowded stores, the glittering show-windows, and all the other suggestions of the children's Greatest Day, do not cause a reminiscent smile and a warmer feeling in your heart, you are indeed, old! Then it behooves you to make yourself go into the highways and gather some of the spirit that makes this old world worth living in.

The adage, "Men are but children of a larger growth," is merely a statement of what we ought to be; don't let it be changed in your particular case to "Men are but children with a grouch." If needs be, force yourself a bit and become a child in spirit—a child in the dreamy delights of toyland!

FINE FARM DISPLAY.

Few states of the Union can show such a diversity of farm products as the State of Maryland, with its high altitudes and its bay shores. A visit to the Fifth Regiment Armory last week, where the products of the Maryland farms were to be seen in vast quantities and with fine display effect, would have proved an agreeable experience to many who do not quite realize the extent and intelligence of the farm industry in this State. It was altogether creditable and inspiring, and the men who stand behind the plow give celerity to the state through their labors, for Maryland produce goes to all parts of the country—of the world, indeed. The farm and the cannery unite to make this distribution complete.

The various societies which cooperated in the armory exhibit did their level best to make it a signal one and with success. Whether one was interested in the exhibits of the Maryland horticultural society or in the culture of bees or any one of a half-dozen other related concerns, he found at the armory more points than he could secure by years of experience in the practical work that the various exhibits represented. The exhibitors deserved wide credit, as did the officers of the various societies that affiliated. All who attended the display gave the fullest measure of praise for the success of the enterprise.

KEEP YOUR TOWN ALIVE.

A town is very much like an individual. To be flourishing, it must have energy and enterprise. The people in a town should remember that the individual prosperity depends to a large extent upon the character of the place in which their business is located. Every public measure should be liberally supported by all, especially the business men. At the present day there is as much competition between towns as there is among persons and business enterprises. A man seeking a location will invariably select a town that is up to the times, and is eagerly in favor of every modern improvement. A town in these modern times can't afford to be peopled with old fogies or antediluvian fossils who are continually kicking at every enterprise. To make a flourishing town you must believe in its future and work for it, encouraging every improvement. Make a special effort to exhibit some evidence of improvement in your work and character. Help every worthy man, help every enterprise and encourage every good man to locate in your town.

PLAIN TALK BY RAYNER ON ZELAYA.

Diplomatic usage and reasons of state may prevail against carrying into effect the resolution of Senator Rayner instructing the President to capture President Zelaya of Nicaragua and place him on trial for the butchery of two American soldiers of fortune. That is a question which depends somewhat upon developments and further information. In the meantime, however, there is satisfaction and heartening inspiration in witnessing the dressing down which Mr. Rayner has administered to the Central American outlaw.

Senator Rayner, speaking on his resolution for the apprehension and punishment of Zelaya for murder in the death of the two Americans which was brought about by his orders, laid the ax at the root of the tree. He left no no doubt as to the temper of the Marylander, a temper widely reflected in the Senate, and especially by Senator Lodge. With the question of fact established and the position of international law upon the side of the government, with the inducement of necessity for protection of the lives and property of Americans at issue, there is no inherent reason for the State Department to defer drastic action, whatever questions of expediency may be involved.

It may be objected that it would be impolitic to take the severe course recommended by Senator Rayner but the fact remains that the United States must vindicate the facts of justice and right; nor will it secure any more respect from the other Latin-American republics by refraining than by action. It is more likely to win respect by firm action well within the scope of its undisputed rights. Should Zelaya retire from the presidency or be captured and punished for his crimes by the insurgents this country would be relieved of responsibility and intervention.

The government at Washington could not, of course, respond to the appeal of the insurgent leader for its endorsement of the military policies being pursued. This is out of its scope, but it would be glad to have Zelaya captured so as to be relieved of the disagreeable task of punishing him in its own behalf.

ANOTHER STATE TO WORK CONVICTS ON HIGHWAYS.

The State of Kansas passed a law some time ago permitting convicts to be worked on the roads, but no use of the permission has been made. It is stated, however, that the warden of the penitentiary proposes to take advantage of the law in the near future. This is further precedent, if more were needed, for the passage of a law in this State authorizing the employment of convicts for this purpose.

It is possible to place convicts at work under ideal conditions in this State. Aside from the fact that their use may result in the building of roads that might not otherwise be constructed, there can hardly be question of the advantage to the convict, physically, mentally and morally. Confinement within four walls must in time take the spirit and will out of a man. Whatever ambition to turn over a new leaf may animate the prisoner, the barrenness of his existence must prey upon his mind, weaken his determination and undermine his good resolutions. Putting him outdoors, where he can get fresh air and better food and feel again the rest which comes from labor under normal conditions, cannot but be a helpful regimen.

In all the discussion of the employment of convicts on road-building in this State no reasonable objection has been advanced why it should not be done, and we hope the next Legislature will enact the necessary legislation. Humanitarianism as well as practical economy urges action.

Quarterly Meeting.

The first Quarterly Meeting for the Grantsville circuit, Methodist Episcopal church, will be held in Grantsville on Saturday and Sunday, January 1 and 2, 1910. Quarterly Conference at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday, and preaching at night by District Superintendent W. D. Reed, and the usual services on Sunday. All are cordially invited.

D. A. FRIEND, Pastor.

THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL FOR ASSEMBLYMAN GREEN

And a Fine of $25 and Costs Imposed by Judge Henderson.

One of the most interesting of the several criminal cases tried in the Circuit Court at the present term was that of Lawrence F. Green, ex-Assemblyman from Garrett county, which was concluded yesterday morning, when Judge Henderson, sitting as a jury, rendered a verdict of guilty and sentenced the traverser to serve thirty days in jail and pay a fine of $25 and costs.

It will be remembered that prior to the campaign last fall Green was a candidate for the nomination for the House of Delegates, but withdrew from the race, claiming that he was not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the leaders of the party. He then prepared and had printed a circular attacking the private character of Mr. Harvey J. Speicher, who sought the nomination for the Senate. This circular was given some publicity in several of the districts of the county and contained the most infamous and scurrilous attacks not only upon Mr. Speicher but also another prominent resident of the county. It was not a hard task to connect Green with the authorship of the circular and his arrest followed. He waived a hearing before Justice Teats and gave bond for his appearance at the Circuit Court. The trial followed with the above result and Green's attorneys, after the verdict and sentence had been pronounced, entered an appeal to the Court of Appeals which was granted by Judge Henderson, the bond being fixed at $500. This has been filled and Green is at liberty.

The State had but few witnesses in the case, while the defense summoned nearly forty. No one except Green testified on the part of the defense and in his testimony he attempted to fix the authorship of the circular upon Mansfield Frazee, now of Connellsville, Pa., but at the time the circular was written employed in the Friendsville Bank as a bookkeeper. Frazee was arrested at the time the circular was put into circulation and was tried and fined by the Justice at Friendsville. Later he had a hearing before the Federal authorities and was released through the intervention of Mr. Speicher and others.

During the hearing of the case in court yesterday the court room was crowded by spectators and others interested. A plea was made by Judge Williams, counsel for Green, for clemency, requesting the Court to impose a light fine, but this the Court refused to do, holding that the crime committed by Green was outrageous and that the circular issued by him was libelous in the highest degree; that the charges as set forth against Mr. Speicher were false in every particular and that no matter what was said in Green's behalf the Court had a duty to perform which would be just to all concerned and thereupon sentence was pronounced.

Judge Williams and Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill appeared for Green, while the State was represented by Messrs. Renninger & Offutt and Mr. A. A. Doub.

Other cases which have been disposed of since our last issue follow:

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

2. C. R. Savedge vs. State; resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. Court trial. Peddicord—Renninger.

3. Bernard Giessman vs. State; obstructing public street in Mountain Lake Park, Md. Court trial. Verdict, not guilty.

4. A. T. Bernard vs. State; obstructing street in Mt. Lake Park. Dismissed by State. Offutt—Renninger.

5. Charles White vs. State; same charge and same entry.

6. Michael O'Brien vs. State; assaulting an officer. Plead guilty. Hamill—Renninger.

7. John Sweeney vs. State; disorderly conduct. Plead guilty. Fined $5 00 and costs. Hamill—Renninger.

8. George Giessman vs. State; having pheasants in possession with intent to transport the same out of the county. Court trial; verdict, guilty; fined $100 and costs. Renninger—Peddicord.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1. State vs. A. J. Bevans; gaming table.

2. State vs. Kendall Lumber Company; obstructing public highway. Court trial. Renninger—Hamill

3. State vs. James Tasker; adultery. Released on personal recognizance. Renninger—Peddicord.

4. State vs. Charles A. Hesen; liquor to minor; stet. Renninger—Peddicord.

5. State vs. John Miller; forgery; pled guilty; court trial. Renninger—Legge. Motion for parole pending.

6. State vs. Parley Diehl; court trial; verdict not guilty. Renninger—Thayer.

7. State vs. Parley Diehl; dismissed. Renninger—Thayer.

8. State vs. George Mills; pled guilty. Renninger—Matthews.

9. State vs. George Mills; pled guilty. Renninger—Legge.

10. State vs. John Bergman; desertion of wife and child; court trial; verdict not guilty. Renninger—Legge.

11. State vs. D. E. Conn; pled guilty. Renninger.

12. State vs. D. E. Conn; stet.

13. State vs. D. E. Conn; stet.

14. Stata vs. E. L. Beckwith; pled guilty; fine $50 and costs.

15. State vs. Edward Williams; pled guilty.

16. State vs. F. G. Hyde; pled guilty; fine $50 and costs.

17. State vs. Davis & Davis; polluting streams; continued. Renninger—Offutt.

CIVIL TRIALS.

13. Yough River Oil & Gas Co. vs. J. W. Alderton; tried before court; verdict for defendant. Peddicord—Matthews and Hamill.

14. Yough River Oil & Gas Co. vs. Galbraits & Hewitt; tried before court and held sub curia. Peddicord—Hamill and Matthews.

DR. HENRY W. McCOMAS FOR GRAND PRELATE

His Candidacy Being Pushed by Western Maryland Pythians.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, of Oakland, a member of Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, has been nominated for the office of grand prelate of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and is being opposed by an Eastern Shoreman for the position.

Dr. McComas stands high in Pythianism and has devoted much time and energy in building up the organization not only locally but throughout the jurisdiction. He has the backing of the many lodges in Western Maryland and should his election ensue at the meeting of the Grand Lodge to be held shortly it will be an honor bestowed upon a deserving and true Pythian.

In connection with the meeting of the local lodge next Friday night Dr. McComas will be host at the social session which will convene immediately after the lodge adjourns.

Entertained Fellow Workers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ferguson, of Locust avenue, entertained the members of the local crews of the Fairmont & Clarksburg Traction Company at a supper given at their home last Wednesday evening. Mr. Ferguson who is a local conductor is very popular with the employees of the line and there was a large attendance of his friends. While oysters formed the principal dish yet all manner of the season's viands were served and the supper was an excellent one. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion and all present enjoyed the evening greatly.—Fairmont Times.

War For County Seat.

The fight for the county seat of Preston county, W. Va., is growing bitter. Kingwood, the present county seat, threatens that in case Terra Alta gets the courthouse transferred there to secede and secure the division of Preston into two small counties. There is some question as to whether the buckwheat county could be divided, as it does not have the requisite area under the West Virginia law, but the threat is being made nevertheless that Kingwood will remain a county seat even if a new county must be created for that purpose.

Those opposed to the removal of the courthouse have resorted to ridicule, the favorite method being to secure the publication of letters from every crossroads in the county offering free sites, free stone and other inducements. Tunnelton, Aurora, Rowlesburg, Bretz, Reedsville, Masontown, Morgan's Glade, Corinth, Bruceton, Albrights and Zar have all put in their claims.

A Very Heavy Sleet.

Sunday night a rain which turned to ice the moment it struck the ground and trees gave everything in this section of the country a beautiful appearance, made walking slippery and extremely dangerous even to those of sure feet and did great damage to fruit trees, shrubbery, telephone and telegraph wires. The lines of the Garrett County Telephone Company were down in all directions, and along the National road pole after pole fell and in some places made travel over that thoroughfare hazardous. One good effect of the weather, however, has been to make sleighing and sledding very good and the farmers and teamsters are using the snow to good advantage. Should the weather continue cold ice cutting will begin at Mountain Lake Park in a day or two, the ice on the lake now being of considerable thickness.

Suggestions for Christmas Presents

On a cold winter night, when the wind is whistling outside, nothing can beat a bright, open fireplace. It is great for the family to sit around the fire with Grandpa and Grandma, Mom and Pop and all the kids and tell stories and pop corn or toast marshmallows. These fireside re-unions will be remembered for many, many years when the family is all scattered. The fireplace of today is all changed, instead of wood fuel we have the natural gas logs and open polished coppered front stoves that give the finishing touch to the home.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

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H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer.
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
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JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE TELEPHONE AT CHRISTMAS



THERE is no need for you to be worn out by holiday preparations if you make good use of your telephone.

The Bell Telephone Companies have found that just before Christmas the number of daily connections is the highest for the year. The telephone has become a necessity of the holiday season, because without it most people would not have time to do what they have planned.

Christmas cheer extends beyond the city limits, and the universal Bell System helps to carry it throughout the land.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

EVERY BELL TELEPHONE IS THE CENTRE OF THE SYSTEM

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston County, in West Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHERINE OESTER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the day 23rd of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of November, 1909.

DAVID M. BEEGHLY,
Administrator,
Brandonville, W. Va.

The Free Sewing Machine

Think of it! and all this in the year 1909, when husbands have automobiles, automatic adding machines, automatic locking desks—you, Mrs. Housewife, are compelled to be satisfied to sew for your husband and family with a sewing machine that hasn't been improved for 25 years. Wouldn't you be interested in a 20th century improved sewing machine which completely removes every objection you have to any sewing machine? That's The Free Sewing Machine. Of course it is impossible to explain all this here. The Free is insured for five years against breakage, wear and tear, fire, tornado, lightning and water. No other sewing machine company dares to insure their machine.

WILLIAM C. FREE, Pres.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL.	$ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. .	40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt	Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis	George W. Legge
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Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



Makes the most nutritious food and the most dainty and delicious

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

No fretting over the biscuit making. Royal is first aid to many a cook's success

Mr. Ulysses S. Frazee, of Selbysport, was in Oakland yesterday afternoon and this morning.

Christmas post cards 1 cent each at Baumgartner.

Mr. Henry Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland yesterday and this morning on business.

Oysters this week and next week 30 cents a quart at Baumgartner.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of the Park, was in Oakland several days during the present week on business.

Mr. Silas Beachy, of near Bittinger, was in the city yesterday when he made this office a business visit.

Three pounds fresh fish for 25 cents; quart fresh oysters, solid measure, 40 cents, at Creutzburg's.

Mr. A. M. Jeffers, the jolly Altamont operator, spent Monday evening in Oakland looking over Santa Claus' specialties.

Money to loan in sums to suit borrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attorneys, Oakland. 4t.

Miss Rose Mitchell returned to Oakland Saturday night from an extended visit to relatives and friends in Baltimore, Washington and other points in the east.

Miss Joe Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Robinson, returned to her home in Oakland Friday from Philadelphia, where she has been for a number of weeks.

Headquarters for all Christmas goods at Baumgartner.

CAPITAL 50,0 0.00 THE SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

on Time Deposits—Compounded semi-Annually

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

NATURAL GAS SUPPLY FAILED SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Break in the Main Near Fort Pendleton Was the Cause

Sunday afternoon about three o'clock the supply of natural gas coming into Oakland suddenly ceased and until the cause was made known and assurance given that the necessary repairs would be made and fuel would again be on tap by eight o'clock many householders in Oakland, Loch Lynn, Deer Park and Terra Alta were somewhat perturbed.

The cause of the gas going off was a break in the main near Fort Pendleton, ten or twelve miles south of Oakland on the old Northwestern Turnpike, where the pipe, on account of contraction, drew apart. The trouble was located within a very short time and in less than ten minutes afterward men and the necessary materials for making the repairs were on the road to the point where the trouble occurred.

The repairs to the line were made in record time and a few minutes before eight o'clock in the evening the fears of the patrons of the company were allayed when the gas came on, since which time no interruption in the service has occurred.

The local officials deserve much credit for the promptness in making the repairs to the main, thus eliminating much inconvenience and hardship upon those who depend entirely upon gas as a fuel as well as a means of illumination.

The fellow who sits up all night in our present weather to watch the heavens is not only liable to discover new comets, but he is likely to be frozen to death.

FOR SALE—125 pairs of Samuel Winslow's Ball Bearing Steel Roller Skates for sale cheap. L. E. Rightmyer, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Mr. Bernard Giessman, who is an employe in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., was home a day or two this week attending court. He returned to Washington Tuesday night.

Miss Gertrude Shirer spent several days last week in Morgantown, W. Va., as the guest of her brother, Mr. Robert L. Shirer, who holds a good position in the Sabreton Tin Plate mill in that city.

Bibles in great variety for Christmas at very reasonable prices, in English or German, can be secured of J. A. Enlow, colporteur for the Maryland Bible Society, who resides at Mt. Lake Park.

Mr. Thomas A. Gonder came home from Baltimore last Sunday evening in response to a telegram announcing the illness of his mother, Mrs. Mollie Gonder, whose condition this morning is somewhat improved.

Mr. Daniel Baker and Mr. Peter H. Yost, two of Grantsville district's most progressive and substantial farmer-residents, were in Oakland several days this week attending court when they called at this office.

Mr. W. Creed Dunnington, of Grafton, where he is engaged this winter managing the Sherwood Hotel, spent a day or two this week in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Felty at their home on Third street.

Dr. B. Frank Selby went to Baltimore last Saturday night and returned to Oakland yesterday morning accompanied by Mrs. Selby, whose recovery from the surgical operation she underwent some weeks ago is now assured.

Mr. Edward H Sincell went to Marlington W. Va., yesterday morning where he will be engaged for several days looking up some land titles for a Baltimore capitalist whose interests in that part of West Virginia are extensive.

Mr. Robert Shaw, of the South side, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. L. Lohm, at Deer Park, for the past three weeks, returned home Monday morning accompanied by Mrs. Lohm who will remain here until Friday.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. Renza Thresher, wife of the postmaster of Deer Park, Md., was here a few hours today enroute for Bridgeport, W. Va., to attend the wedding of her son Ray to Miss May Russell, which event will occur on Wednesday.—Grafton Sentinel.

Rev. D. A. Friend, Friendsville, met with a painful accident on Monday, Dec. 13, when he fell and had two ribs broken and internally was bruised. He is now confined to his room under the doctor's hands, and may not be able to be out for several days to come.

Mr. A. C. Fike has purchased a stock of goods and has embarked in the mercantile business at Red House where he will be pleased to serve all. He will keep an up-to-date line of goods and by fair dealing and close profits hopes to win favor with the purchasing public.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Francis and their niece, who occupied Mr. James A. Sincell's residence on Liberty street during the past several months, left Oakland Monday morning for Philadelphia, where they expect to remain for some time. Mr. Francis will return to Oakland early in the spring to resume his road contract on Hooppole which is now about half completed.

Subscribe for The Republican.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT.

Oakland's Splendid Musical Organization to Entertain This Evening.

At the opera house tonight at 8 o'clock the Mountain City Band will give an entertainment to the citizens and visitors of Oakland which we predict will meet with hearty approval and will be greeted by a crowded house.

A splendid program, which is printed below, has been arranged for the evening, and contains many selections of classical merit. A silver offering will be received at the door to defray the necessary expenditures of the evening. The program is as follows:

Honor and Arms..... J. S. Taylor
Martha.....F. J. St. Clair
Symphia Waltz.....Abe Holzmann
Explorer.....Fred Jewell
Glow-Worm .....Paul Lincke
New White House.....Tylor
Simple Aven (Thorne).....Atherton
Arranged by Raymond Hubbell
Kisses..Inter-Mezzo..Russell & Newton
Exposition Four.....Alexander

In addition to the above program there will be vocal solos by Misses Ornah Ashby and Bessie Hinebaugh.

Mr. Joseph Smithman was taken ill in the store of Mr. Thomas Little last Friday morning and fell in a faint. While he was being attended by Dr. McComas Mr. Little was also taken ill and required the services of the physician. Both gentlemen soon recovered.

Mr. Clyde C. Liller has again engaged in the barbering business in Oakland, having rented and refurnished the west room in the Naylor building on Railroad street which adjoins the Frantz Hotel Mr. Liller is competent to serve any who may call upon him and his friends wish him success in his undertaking.

For your toys and candies come to Baumgartner's.

The bazaar and supper last Thursday afternoon and evening, conducted by the ladies of the Lutheran church, was patronized very generously by members of all denominations. The supper room was crowded from five o'clock until the close. The net proceeds was more than $90. The ladies desire to express their thanks for the generous patronage extended.

The morning service in St. Paul's M. E. church last Sunday was brought to a sudden termination when the flue from the furnace became clogged with soot and as a consequence the auditorium was filled with dense smoke, rendering it impossible to continue the service. The congregation was dismissed by the pastor. Service was conducted Sunday evening, the obstacle in the flue having been removed meanwhile.

Mr. S. A. Nally has completed the removal of the two one and a-half story buildings which occupied the Alder street frontage of his lot to the frontage on Second street. The sites thus made vacant by the removal of the buildings will be utilized in the spring by erecting thereon a cement-block building for public purposes, including, so it was stated by Mr. Nally, flats above, and a skating rink and moving picture theatre on the ground floor.

Mr. J. A. Blackiston, a well known engineer on the 17-mile grade, had the misfortune to have his foot mashed Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, while on duty. The engine was standing at Altamont, when in some manner he got his foot caught while oiling the engine. He brought his engine to Piedmont, where it was found necessary to amputate a toe. Dr. Shuey and Kalbaugh performed the operation at his home Sunday morning and he is getting along nicely at this time.—Piedmont Herald.

Over two thousand laborers are needed in the mines and other industries along the line of the Western Maryland railroad, West Virginia division. During the recent business panic and consequent shutdown of industries in that vicinity many foreign laborers returned to their homes, while many of the American laborers drifted to other points of the country. The shortage is more particularly in the mines, but other industries are also affected by want of help, and in some cases the shortage is said to be so serious as to affect the successful operation of mills and mines.

Wind, sleet, snow, thunder, lightning and sunshine, all within a period of eighteen hours, was the portion of Oakland Monday which is rather an unusual occurrence. In fact, the "oldest residents" declare that they have not heard thunder and seen lightning in December since the year the "woods burned," which is somewhat indefinite. Chronologically Monday, December 13, brought the entire combination of weather to Oakland. Peter Arc Smith, the Kingwood weather prognosticator, may have been responsible for this conglomeration of weather, or the fact that it arrived on the 13th may be an excuse for its visit. However, it was here and its visit is still fresh in the minds of many who received sudden jolts and sundry bruises upon parts of their anatomies unaccustomed to such usage. The lightning Monday evening about six o'clock was extremely vivid in the northwest sky followed in a short time by a copious downpour of rain which came in good time to replenish failing wells and almost entirely dry springs.

Subscribe for the Republican.

A Sure-Thing Game.

THAT nickle grab-game which is a feature at most church fairs and is one of the chief delights of the children is a sure-thing game, for you're always sure of getting something for your money. It beats most business investments for the reason that you are sure when little freckle-faced Jimmie or curly-haired Jennie makes a "grab" there will be a nickle's worth of fun for the little one. In other words, you get the full return for your money.

But even you, Mr. Solid Business Man, will have to admit that the grab-bag game isn't in it for good substantial returns on the amount invested with a proposition where you can get back ten times the amount you lay out. Yet that is what one of the best-known firms of Cumberland, Maryland, did, and we have their letter to prove it. For personal reasons, the members of this firm do not wish to have their names used. Otherwise, they are willing that EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW ALL ABOUT HOW THEY SAVED $1,516.25 IN A SINGLE YEAR after they began using natural gas. The letter is as follows:

"We have used natural gas since its introduction into Cumberland. Our bills for both our Baltimore Street and Centre Street stores, for lighting and cooking, for the year 1908 totaled $223.75. For the year previous to our natural gas installation, to get the same results, we paid $1,200 for electric light, $180 for artificial gas and $360 for anthracite coal, a total of $1,740. THIS MADE A NET GAIN TO US FOR THE YEAR OF $1,516.25, BY THE INTRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS INTO CUMBERLAND."

To get these results this firm paid $139.40 for the installing of four arc lights, one outside arc light, two service lines, connections with two artificial lines, and burners in the stoves used in the firm's business. The company's letter over the firm's signature is on file in our office.

The Northern Natural Gas Co.

PLUMBING GAS FITTING

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

We shall also carry a fine line of GAS STOVES and RANGES.

Your business is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BUSH & CO.,

OAKLAND, MD.

HALF MILLION SOLD

Red Cross Stamps Find a Ready Sale in Maryland.

Of the one million Red Cross Christmas stamps consigned to the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, the first half million have now been disposed of and it is confidently expected that the Christmas enthusiasm in the next two weeks will call out the other half million. Every street car in Baltimore now has a large placard on its dash-board saying, "Everybody helps. Red Cross Christmas stamps. For sale everywhere."

The demand for the little stickers for use on holiday correspondence and Christmas parcels is more widespread than last year, when 125 stations throughout Maryland had them for sale. They are now on sale at 200 stations. Nearly every county has its group of people interested in their sale and use and these groups are not only helping to develop the real Christmas spirit of "Good will toward men," but are just as surely adding to the revenues which will enable the State Tuberculosis Association to carry forward the work of prevention for another year.

The stamps, which are of a pretty design, sell for a penny apiece. Each one is a square inch of clear conscience for the person who buys and uses it. It is also a bullet in the fight against consumption.

If there is not a station convenient to any citizen in Maryland, a request to the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, No. 101 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., will bring any number of the stamps asked for by return mail.

$25 Reward.

The undersigned offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set out fire on my farm at Deep Creek bridge and also broke into the house on said farm.

39 3t MRS. JENNIE KIMMELL.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

New Sheriff To Take Charge Monday.

Mr. Andrew Shartzer, sheriff-elect, will assume his official duties Monday morning when he will take the oath of office, he having filed his bond which was approved by the Orphans' Court judges at a recent session. Mr. Brown, the retiring sheriff, is having his household effects moved from the sheriff's residence to his private home on Second street where he will reside in the future. To Mr. Shartzer we extend our best wishes for a successful tenure of office.

A Slight Fire.

Last Friday morning fire at the residence of Mr. E. A. Browning, on the outskirts of Oakland, had its origin beneath the gas range in the kitchen which was communicated to the floor by the excessive heat in the oven, the stove being of such construction as not to allow the circulation of air beneath it. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the alarm. The only damage resulting was a badly seared board in the kitchen floor, a shock to the nerves of Mrs. Tunny, who is occupying the house with Mr. Tunny and their little daughter, and a fright to those who resided nearby.

Christmas!
Christmas!
Christmas!

For many reasons, new goods can be bought for Christmas more intelligently at home. Catalogues all look about alike. We will be glad to talk it over with you in person, and show the goods. Our store is open for your inspection.

"Whinever anybody offers to give ye somethin' f'r nothin' or somethin' f'r less its worth, or more f'r somethin' than its worth, don't take any chances; yell for a polisman."

The sweetness of low prices never equals the bitterness of poor quality.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Copyright, 1908, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

vate secretary and attend to the correspondence."

The laughter which followed this was light hearted and careless. Only La Signorina did not join the merriment. She rose with a determined air.

"Mr. O'Mally makes a very good suggestion. It will be an adventure worth



The manager brought forth a wallet.

recounting. I shall go as the princess. Her highness commands! Will it not be delightful?"

Worth looked at O'Mally, who looked at Smith, who looked at Kitty; then all four looked at La Signorina.

"Are you not lightening our trials by joking?" asked Worth dubiously.

"Call it madness, if you like. I shall go as the princess."

"But the authorities! It will be prison."

"I am sufficiently armed for any event. It all depends upon your courage."

"Oh, if you take that tone," said O'Mally, coloring, "why, the thing is done. No one can call me a coward."

"I shan't desert you in a strait like this," remarked Worth quietly. "Only I think La Signorina rather cruel to force such a situation upon us when it was entirely unnecessary."

"It is agreed, then," continued La Signorina, "that tomorrow we depart for Florence as the Principessa di Monte Bianca and suit?"

* * * * * * * *

It is in early morning that one should discover the Piazza San Marco. Few travelers, always excepting the Teutonic pilgrims, are up and about. The doves are hungry then, and they alight on your hands, your arms, your shoulders and even your hat. In a moment they are fluttering about you like an autumn storm of leaves, subsiding quickly.

It was such a picture Merrihew and Hillard, his guide, came upon the morning following their arrival. They had not visited it during the night. They had, with the usual impatience of men, gone directly to the Campo Santa Maria Formosa for the great reward. They had watched and waited till near midnight, but in vain.

Suddenly Hillard stopped. He gave a sharp exclamation and darted to one side to grasp the arm of a neat little woman who was buying corn. It was Bettina. But the maid refused absolutely to reveal the hiding place of her mistress, La Signorina, and Kitty.

Hillard offered her a hundred lira note ($20).

Bettina, strongly tempted, finally refused the bribe. She threatened to call the carabinieri, moreover, if Hillard followed her.

Hillard rejoined Merrihew, discouraged.

As they passed out of the quadrangle a man accosted them. It was Giovanni, with a week's growth of beard on his face, his shoes out at the toes.

"Follow me," he said softly.

He led them through tortuous streets, over canal after canal, toward the Campo San Angelo. He came to a stop before a dilapidated tenement. The three mounted the dusty, worn stairs of stone to the third landing. Giovanni opened a door and bade them enter.

Seated by the window which overlooked the little canal was a young woman. Her hands lay passively in her lap, and her head was lowered.

"You have found her!" whispered Hillard, a great pity swelling his heart.

At the sound she turned her head. Her face, thin and waxen, was still beautiful, ethereally beautiful, but without color. She was perhaps three and twenty.

"I have brought an old friend to see you," said Giovanni.

She stood up.

"We are going back to the Sabine hills, Enrichetta and I." The old man rubbed his hands joyously. "Eh, carissime?"

"Yes, father," with a faint smile.

Giovanni pushed his friends into another room, closing the door.

"I found her," he said in English, the chords in his throat standing out. "And, mother of Christ, how I have suffered! She was dancing. She had to sit at tables and drink with the men—that or the Seine. When she saw me she gave a great cry and fell. She has not been like herself, but that will pass away in time. Now she sits in silence and broods. I went to the Italian ambassador. He heard my story in full. He wrote personally to the king. Today I am free. I have had to walk from Milan almost. I had little money. That letter of credit—so you call it—is with my cousin in Sorrento."

"And the man?" Hillard could not refrain from putting this question.

Giovanni looked down. "The signor told me never to speak of that again."

"So I did," replied Hillard. "But all is changed now.

"Go back to your hills with your daughter and leave vengeance in the hands of God. Forget this man who has wronged you. Forget."

"If he does not cross my path and if she lives. I have suffered too greatly to forgive and forget. I promise not to seek him."

The old man went down to the street with them. They were so kind. He hated the thought of losing them. They waved their hands cheerily and vanished from sight. They never saw Giovanni again, yet his hand was to work out the great epoch in Hillard's destiny.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ARIA FROM "IL TROVATORE."

"SHALL we take a look into the Campo Formosa again tonight?" asked Merrihew, stepping into the gondola.

"It will be a waste of time. Bettina will have warned them. What's the Italian coming to, anyhow? She refused a hundred francs. But I can see that Mrs. Sandford had a hand in this latest event. She has probably written that we might look for them in the Campo."

"All right. We'll listen to the music," grumbled Merrihew. He wanted to find Kitty right away. Hillard's indifference annoyed him.

"To the barges of the troupes!" said Hillard to Achille.

In the great canal of San Marco the scene was like a water carnival. Hundreds of gondolas, with bobbing lights, swam slowly round the barges of the serenaders, who, for the most part, were fallen operatic stars or those who had failed to attain those dizzy heights.

What was that? Hillard was no longer lethargic.

From a gondola on the far side of the barge, standing out of the press and just beyond the radiance of the lanterns, came a voice which had a soul in it, a voice which broke into song for the pure joy of it—clear, thrilling—a voice before which the world bows down. The prima donna in the barge was clever; she stopped. The tenor went on, however, recognizing that he was playing opposite, as they say, to a great singer. Hillard's heart beat fast. That voice! There could not be another like it. And she was here in Venice!

"Quick, Achille!" for the far gondola was heading for the Grand canal.

Merrihew understood now.

"Follow!" commanded Hillard. "Ten lire if you can come up alongside that gondola. Can you see the number?"

"It is 152, signor—Pompeo. It will be a race."

At each stroke Merrihew swung forward his body. The end of the race came sooner than any one expected. A police barge nosed round an elbow. By the time Pompeo was off again the ferrule of the pursuing gondola scraped past Pompeo's blade. Pompeo called, and Achille answered. There was a war of words, figure of a dog, name of a pig. Achille was in the wrong, but 10 lire were 10 lire.

Hillard caught the gondola by the rail and cried. The race was over.

"Signorina," said Pompeo, boiling with rage, "shall I call the police?"

"No, Pompeo," said his solitary passenger.

"To the Campo, Pompeo. Mr. Hillard, will you kindly follow? I would speak to you alone, since there is no escape."

The way to the Campo Formosa was made without further incident.

The gondolas became moored. Hillard jumped out and went to assist La Signorina, but she ignored his outstretched hand.

"What is it you wish?" she asked.

"One look at your face," he answered simply.

She slowly removed the veil. Then, for the first time, he looked upon the face of this woman who had burdened his dreams. The face was not like any he had conjured. It seemed to him that Vecchio's—Paola Vecchio's—Barbara had stepped down from her frame—beauty, tranquil, flawless beauty. A minute passed. He was incapable of speech; he could only look.

"Well?" she said in the same expressionless tone.

"Let us begin at the beginning," he replied.

"Since this is to be the end."

"Why did you permit me to dine with you that memorable night?"

"A regretiable impulse."

"And why, after all had come to an apparent end—why did you send me that mask?"

"It is unanswerable. Truthfully I do not know."

"Who is that man—the Italian with the scar?"

"I will not answer that."

"'A lady': Grace of Mary, that is droll!"

"Why do you say that?"

"I am only quoting the man with the scar. Those were the words he used in regard to you."

"Perhaps he is right. Perhaps I am not a lady according to his rights." But she laughed.

"Do not laugh like that. What you are or have been or might have been to him is nothing to me. Only one fact remains clear, and that is I love you."

"No, Mr. Hillard, you are only excited. I may be a fugitive from the law."

"I do not believe it."

"There may be scars which do not show," she faltered—"in the heart, in the mind. I am sorry, terribly sorry. Heaven knows that I meant no harm. Forget me!"

"Forget you! Tell me what prevents friendship between us."

"You say you love me. Is that not answer enough? Give up all idea, all thought, of me. You will only waste your time. Come, is your love strong enough to offer a single sacrifice?"

"Not if it is to give you up. Oh, do not worry about persecution! I shall only seek to be near you."

"Good night," she said, "and good by!" She wound the veil round her face, took half a dozen steps, halted and turned, then went on into the dark.

* * * * * * * *

The Villa Ariadne rested upon a small knoll half a mile or more north of and above Fiesole, from which the panoramic beauty of Florence was to be seen at all times, glistening in the sun, glowing in the rain, sparkling in the night.

Life ran smoothly enough at the Villa Ariadne. La Signorina at the very last moment surrendered to the entreaties of Kitty. She agreed not to pass herself off as the princess. Among themselves each played the role originally assigned. La Signorina seemed to enjoy the farce as much as any one. It was a great temptation not to steal a look into the marvelous chests and sideboards, bulging as they knew with priceless glass and silver and linen and laces. But La Signorina each day inspected the seals and uttered solemn warnings.

They had now lived in the Villa Ariadne for two weeks, a careless, thoughtless, happy go lucky family.

Today was warm and mellow. On the stone bench by the porter's lodge hard by the gate sat the old Florentine and O'Mally. From some unknown source O'Mally had produced a concierge's hat and coat, a little moth eaten, a little tarnished, but serviceable.

"Pietro," said O'Mally, "I've got an idea. If any tourists come today I propose to show them around the place."

Pietro's eyes flashed angrily. "No, no! Mine, all mine!"

"Oh, I am not going to rob you! I'll give you the tip. What I want is the fun of the thing."

Pietro understood. That was different. If his excellency would pay over to him the receipts he could conduct the tourists as often as he pleased.

They shared a flask of wine.

The porter's bell rang loudly.

"Tourists!" whispered O'Mally. He settled his cap on straight and went to the gates. A party of five Americans stood outside—two men, two women and a girl.

"This is the Villa Ariadne?" asked one of the women.

"It is," said O'Mally, touching his cap.

"He speaks English!" cried the woman, turning joyfully to the others. "We wish to see the villa and the park."

"The villa is now occupied, signora," replied O'Mally, "but you are permitted to see the park and gardens."

"How much?" asked one of the men.

"Cinquanty," said O'Mally, then correcting himself, "for each person."

"Ten cents? Two lire fifty? Why, this is downright extortion!" declared the woman.

O'Mally gave vent to a perfect Italian shrug and put a hand out suggestively toward the gates.

"Oh, come, dear, protested one of the men wearily, "you've dragged us up here from Fiesole, and I'm not going back without seeing what's to be seen!"

Solemnly Pietro watched them pass, wondering what the terms were. O'Mally led the party to the fountain.

"This," O'Mally began, with a careless wave of the hand, "is the famous fountain by Donatello. It was originally owned by Catherine d'Medissy. The Borgias stole it from her, and Italy and France nearly came to war over it."

"The Borgias?" doubtfully. "Were



She slowly removed the veil.

these two families contemporaneous?"

"They were," scornfully.

The quintet consulted their guidebooks, but before they had located the paragraph referring to this work O'Mally was cunningly leading them away. He passed on to the antique marbles, explaining how this one was Nero's, that one Caligula's, that one Tiberius'. He lied so gracefully that the tomb of Ananias must have rocked.

"Do you know," said the woman, who had not yet spoken, "you speak English with an accent I do not understand."

O'Mally shivered. Was she going to spring dago on him? "I am an Italian," he said solemnly. "I was born, however, in County Clare. My father and mother were immigrants to Ireland."

"Ma," whispered the girl, "ask him for one of those buttons."

The stage whisper was overheard by O'Mally. "These buttons," he explained, "cost a lira each, but if the signorina really wishes one"— And thus another lira swelled the profits of the day.

At the gates O'Mally received his pourboire (tip) of 20 centesimi and returned to Pietro.

"Quando!" he cried.

O'Mally handed him the exact amount, minus the lira for the button.

"Santa Maria! All theos? How? No more I take dem! You!"

O'Mally sat down on the bench and laughed. It was as good a part as he had ever had.

* * * * * * * *

Early evening. La Signorina leaned over the terrace wall, her hand idly trailing over the soft cool roses. Stretched out on either hand, white and shadowy, lay the great road. She was dreaming. Presently upon the silence came the echo of galloping horses. Two horsemen came cantering toward the Villa Ariadne. She heard their voices.

"Jack, this has been the trip of my life. Verona, Padua, Bologna and now Florence! This is life. Nothing like it."

"It has been enjoyable, Dan. I only hope our luggage will be at the hotel."

La Signorina's hand closed convulsively over a rose and crushed it.

"A last canter to Fiesole!"

The two went clattering down the road.

La Signorina walked slowly back to the villa. It was fatality that this man should again cross her path.

CHAPTER XVI.

KITTY DROPS A BANDBOX.

"WHAT'S the matter, Jack? Whenever you smoke your cigar goes out. You read a newspaper by staring over the top of it. You leave your watch under the pillow and have to hike back for it. You are absent minded. Now, what's the matter?"

Hillard sighed heavily.

"There you go again!" laughed Merrihew. "You tack that sigh to everything you say.

Hillard was human. He might be deeply in love, but this had not destroyed his healthy sense of humor, so he laughed at himself.

"It's a curious business—the dinner, the mask, the veil, the mystery," went on Merrihew. "I tell you frankly, Jack, something's wrong, and we shall both live to find it out."

"But what? Heaven on earth, what? Haven't I tried to figure it out till my brain aches? I haven't gone forward a single inch."

"What shall you do?"

"Nothing. When we have seen Florence we'll drop down to Perugia and Rome, then up to the Italian lakes, after that home, if you say."

Hillard looked at his watch.

"Only 9," he said. "Let's go over to Gambrinus' and hear the music."

The Hotel Italie was but a few blocks from the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele. They found the Halle crowded, noisy and interesting. From the Halle they went downstairs and through the billiard room. Under the arcade they found a small table. Presently two officers, one in the resplendent uniform of a colonel, went past. Hillard's pulse was tuned to a quicker stroke.

"I hope he doesn't see us," he said, tipping his panama over his eyes.

Merrihew scowled fiercely.

"So long as he doesn't observe us," said Hillard. "I have no interest in his affairs." Had he none? he wondered.

"He is coming this way again, Dan."

Hillard changed his mind. He pushed back his hat. If the man with the scar saw him and spoke he would reply. The colonel, glancing at the pair, halted. He turned and spoke to his brother officer. The man with the scar stepped over to the table and leaned with his hands upon it. There was a savage humor in his dark eyes.

"Did I not tell you that we should meet again?" he said to Hillard.

"Are you speaking to me?" asked Hillard. Every muscle in his body was alert and ready.

"Certainly I am speaking to you. This is the fellow," speaking to his companion, at the same time drawing off his gloves.

"I object to the word fellow," said Hillard. "Besides, I don't know you."

"Ah, discreet!" sneered the man with the scar.

"Colonel!" cried the subaltern as his senior smoothed the gloves and placed them carefully in his left hand.

"Oh, I am calm! But I have been dreaming of this moment. Now!" The colonel readdressed Hillard. "You meddled with an affair that night in which you had no concern."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Yes, I am sure. And yet as I think it over, as I recollect the woman," went on the colonel, with a smile which was evil and insinuating. "In Monte Carlo I was practically alone. Here it is Florence. Doubtless you will understand." He struck out with the gloves.

But they never touched Hillard's face. His hand caught the assailant's wrist and with a quick jerk brought him halfway across the table. The Italian cried faintly. Hillard spoke tensely:

"Listen carefully, signor. I understand perfectly, but I shall fight no duel. It is an obsolete fashion. A blackguard I know you to be. If you ever address me again I promise to give you a whipping which will have a lasting effect upon your future actions. If that will not serve I shall appeal to the police."

Through the crowd the ever present carabinieri shouldered their way. The colonel motioned them to stand back, which they did with a sign of respect. This sign gave Hillard some food for thought. His antagonist was evidently a personage of some importance.

"Figure of an American pig!"

Hillard laughed.

The scar was livid on the Italian's cheek. His companion laid a restraining hand on his arm. He nodded, and



Hillard spoke tensely.

the two made off. Merrihew was for going back to the hotel. Hillard agreed.

"I wanted you to give him a good stiff punch," said Merrihew.

"We should have slept in the lockup overnight if I had. If our friend is left handed he'll be inconvenienced for a day or two. I put some force into that grip. You see, Dan, the Italian still fights his duels. It would have been a fine joke if I had been fool enough to accept his challenge. He would have put daylight through me at the first stroke."

"Did you notice how respectful the carabinieri were?"

"It set me thinking. Oh, I've a premonition that we haven't seen the last of this distinguished gentleman!"

After luncheon the next day they were entering the Via Tornabuoni when a young woman came out of a little millinery shop. Immediately Hillard stepped to one side of her and Merrihew to the other.

"You cannot run away this time, Kitty Killigrew!" cried Merrihew joyously.

* * * * * * * *

In the Villa Ariadne the wonderful fountain by Donatello was encircled by a deep basin in which many generations of goldfish swam about. Forming a kind of triangle about the basin were three ancient marble benches such as the amiable old Roman senators were wont to lounge upon during the heat of the afternoon. A maiden sat on one of these benches, her arms thrown out on either side of the crumbling back, her chin lowered and her eyes thoughtful.

Merrihew stole up from behind with all the care of a practiced hunter. Then he put his hands over her eyes. She struggled for a brief moment, then desisted.

"It is no puzzle at all," she declared. "I can smell horse, horse and again horse. Mr. Merrihew"—

"Yes. I should have fetched along a

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson XII.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 19, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, a Comprehensive Quarterly Review—Golden Text, II Tim. iv, 7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

LESSON I.—Paul a prisoner—the arrest, Acts xxi, 27-39. Golden Text, II Tim. ii, 3. "Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Paul knew that bonds and afflictions waited for him everywhere (20-23 margin), but whether he unnecessarily ran into some of them or not we cannot say. This was probably one of the three times that he was beaten with rods (II Cor. xi, 25). He accepted all as being in the will of that Just One for him and coveted only to be His faithful witness.

LESSON II.—Paul a prisoner—the plot, Acts xxiii, 11-24. Golden Text, Ps. xci, 2. "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress, my God; in Him will I trust." Beaten and his life sought by the mob, liable to be pulled in pieces by the frenzied Jewish council, how comforting must have been the visit of the Lord to him that night with those words: "Be of good cheer, Paul; thou hast testified of Me."

LESSON III.—Paul a prisoner—before Felix, Acts xxiv, 10-27. Golden Text, Acts xxiv, 16. "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." The topics of this chapter are the faith in Christ, righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, the hope of Israel, the resurrection of just and unjust and believing all things written in the law and in the prophets.

LESSON IV.—Paul a prisoner before Festus and Agrippa, Acts xxvi, 19-32. Golden Text, II Tim. i, 12. "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." For the third time the story of Paul's conversion, the resurrection of the dead and the future glory of Israel, the present forgiveness of sins through Jesus Christ for all who will turn from the power of Satan unto God and the eternal inheritance.

LESSON V.—Paul a prisoner—the voyage, Acts xxvii, 13-26. Golden Text, Ps. xxxvii, 5. "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass." Paul's advice to tarry at Crete is unheeded. A two weeks' storm follows in which all expect to be lost—probably all except Paul and his party—but again the Lord comes to Paul either personally or by an angel and assures him that no life shall be lost and that he must be brought before Caesar.

LESSON VI.—Paul a prisoner—the shipwreck, Acts xxvii, 39, to xxviii, 10. Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv, 22. "The Lord redeemeth the soul of His servants, and none of them that trust in Him shall be desolate." Death and its master pursue Paul most relentlessly. The soldiers advise killing all the prisoners, and, that being avoided and all having escaped drowning, a deadly viper threatens his life, but the Lord delivered and used him to bless many during the three months' stay in Malta.

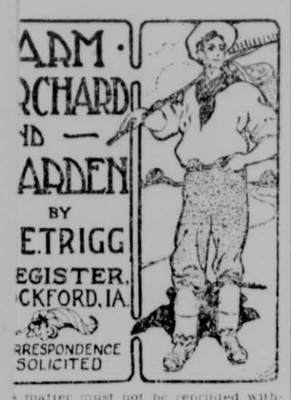
LESSON VII.—Paul a prisoner in Rome, Acts xxviii, 11-31. Golden Text, Rom. i, 16. "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." We now see Paul dwelling two whole years in his own hired house as a prisoner and continually preaching the kingdom of God and teaching the things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ out of the law and the prophets and from morning till evening.

LESSON VIII.—Paul's story of his life, II Cor. xi, 21, to xii, 10. Golden Text, II Cor. xii, 9. "He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness." It seems a strange portion to be entitled "Paul's life story," but it does tell a marvelous experience of "a man in Christ," who suffered all but death, or, as he says, "deaths oft" and finally a martyr's death, for Christ's sake. The appearances of Christ to him on the way to Damascus and afterward were most exalting, and this one above the rest.

LESSON IX.—Paul on self denial, Rom. xiv, 10-21. Golden Text, Rom. xiv, 21, "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine nor anything whereby they brother stumbleth." The believer, being a citizen of a kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost and being filled with all joy and peace in believing, is supposed to live far above the mere eating and drinking for which so many live and be ready to deny himself any selfish gratification which might offend another.

LESSON X.—Paul on the grace of giving, II Cor. viii, 1-15. Golden Text, Acts xx, 35, "Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, It is more blessed to give than to receive." Again the lesson is one of being so conquered by Him who gave Himself for us that we cannot help giving ourselves wholly to Him for the benefit of others, even at the cost of becoming poorer by doing so, if only we can commend Him to others.

LESSON XI.—Paul's last words, II Tim. iv, 1-18. Golden Text, Phil. i, [illegible] is gain." What shall we say of giving when we see Paul at the close of a life of untold suffering saying, Now I am ready to give myself a sacrifice, a martyr, for Him whose I am and whom I serve? He could look back over a life of self denying service since that great Damascus day, and he could look forward to a kingdom of eternal glory in the ages to come.



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THE GUNNISON TUNNEL.

ne first as well as the most remarkof the great irrigation projects ertaken by the United States reclation service under terms of the ey irrigation act is the Gunnison nel, which carries the turbulent ers of the lower Gunnison river by ore 11 by 13 feet through six miles solid mountains. The work was rted several years ago, following urvey of the river by a courageous neer who made the trip down the ing stream on a rubber raft. But oy months preceding were coned in building a wagon road which necessary machinery and plies could be transported to the e of the work. In constructing tunnel through the mountains a iety of rock and earth formations encountered, besides natural gas, mineral waters and underground s. The tunnel is lined throughout h cement and is practically indeictible. The main canal, which res the water from the tunnel, is ty feet wide at the bottom, eighty e feet wide at the top, and the rage depth of water is ten feet, the capacity being 1,300 cubic feet of water per second. The tunnel was formally opened Sept. 23 at Montrose, Colo., on the occasion of President Taft's visit. The cost of the tunnel and distributing canals will be $5,000,000. The government will be reimbursed by the sale of perpetual water rights to actual settlers at about $35 per acre, ten years' time being allowed for payment without interest. The system will redeem and give a value of from $75 to $500 per acre to 150,000 acres of land that without water would not be worth $10 an acre. The land is marvelously fertile and with the water which the system will provide will blossom like a garden.

MAKING VINEGAR.

As often as the apple harvest comes round recurs the question of a conversion of the unsalable cull stock into vinegar. After the juice of the apples has been squeezed out the barrels in which the first fermentation is to take place should be filled about two-thirds full and the bunghole filled with a cloth plug to keep out dirt and flies. When the "working" has ceased the clear portion of the liquid should be poured out and strained, if necessary, the barrels carefully rinsed out and the contents replaced, together with a couple of gallons of old vinegar with some mother in each barrel. If a few cakes of commercial yeast are added the process will be hastened, while if the original apple juice lacked in sweetness a few pounds of coffee A sugar will help matters along. When the second step in the process is completed—the conversion of the alcohol into vinegar—which sometimes takes place in six months and sometimes requires a couple of years, the barrels should be filled full and plugged tightly to prevent further chemical changes. Cider changes to vinegar most rapidly and with best results under a temperature of about 60 or 70 degrees F.

WATERWITCHING.

Although the world is getting along in years and the days of witchcraft and spooks are supposedly outgrown, yet not a few folk believe firmly in waterwitching as a reliable method for selecting a place for a well. A forked stick cut from a plum or other tree is held in the hand, a fork in each hand and the V of the crotch elevated slightly. Those who have faith in the plan contend that when the person carrying the stick comes to a place where a vein or supply of water is this elevated crotch will bend toward the earth, often with sufficient force to twist the bark from the portion of the branches held tightly in the hands. In the absence of a single physical law or principle which could possibly be cited to account for such a remarkable phenomenon the average person of inquiring mind, like the gentleman from Missouri, would have to be shown before he would believe and even then might not be fully satisfied.

IS IT GRAFT?

A leading northern agricultural journal speaks in a sarcastic vein of the benefits conferred by the Gunnison tunnel because 100,000 acres of the land to be watered belong to private parties and will be worth from $75 to $300 per acre as soon as the water is turned on, belittles the pride which government officials feel in the completion of the tunnel and closes with: "Talk about graft—but what's the use? It is love's labor lost to paint the lily." The discerning reader will likely say that this graft—if graft it is—is not essentially different from that perpetrated when the government sold land fifty or sixty years ago for $1.25 an acre which has benefited individual proprietors to the tune of $100 an acre.

Georgia has 19,000,000 peach trees, and 13,000,000 of them are said to have been in bearing the past season.

Kerosene poured through the drains will not only cut accumulated grease and filth, but make it hard sledding for the bugs and bacteria that may be in them. It's cheap too.

If the cold storage egg fellows clean up a profit next spring on eggs which have been laid by at from 18 to 22 cents per dozen during the past six months, the consumer will be entitled to public sympathy.

There is seldom a cat so black but some tiny white spot may be found in its coat and rarely a person so depraved but the divine spark of moral sense and capacity to do better exists in him somewhere if one but look closely.

Of all cheap things that a fellow should keep shy of are serums for the treatment of animal diseases. The federal government has a force of men who do little else than hunt down frauds of this character, but findings are published too late to be of help to fellows who have already taken the bait.

An advantage of early fall plowing that is often overlooked lies in the fact that the greener the weeds and trash on the land when turned under the larger is the number of seeds which will be killed, while the decomposition of the growth turned under will be more complete. Weeds that do germinate and show head above ground will be nipped by the frost.

The continued difficulty found in securing sufficient help to properly handle quarter section farms and larger is pointing inevitably to a reduction in farm areas as about the only effective way out of the difficulty. When this comes it will mean a more thorough cultivation of the remaining acres, more satisfaction in doing the work and as large a net income when the books are balanced at the end of the year.

If that row of celery cannot be sufficiently protected from the cold by covering it with straw or other litter where it is, it should be dug up with good roots and packed in earth in a box in the cellar. After being placed on a thin layer of soil in the bottom of the box the roots should be moistened and enough earth sprinkled in between the stalks to prevent drying out and to complete the bleaching process.

The women folk should not overlook the matter of tastiness and neatness in their house dresses, for the reason that they are seen in these more than in their street or company gowns. If the kitchen dress looks like a meal sack or worse, with a string at the middle, John can hardly be blamed if he thinks Mary is not quite as careful as she used to be. It might be added, however, that this shoe fits the former as well as the latter.

The question is now and then discussed whether bees do primary damage to fruit—that is, whether they have the ability to make a puncture of the skin and thus render fruit liable to further injury by themselves or other insects. The best opinion seems to be that bees cannot from the formation of their mandibles puncture the skin of fruit, though it is conceded that they will suck the juice from fruit which has already been punctured.

There is some compensation after all in the way climate and temperatures are distributed. From May 1 until Nov. 1 north state folks have a season that could hardly be improved upon, while those of the southwest have dust and dryness and those of the southeast heat and humidity. During the winter months the tables are changed, and the latter have their innings, while their northern neighbors are harassed with coal bills, frozen water pipes and frosted noses. It is perhaps well so if the country is to be uniformly peopled.

A difference of 15 degrees in average winter temperatures as between two localities is a factor which will largely determine whether certain shrubs, fruits and flowers can be successfully grown or not. In latitudes or sections where a winter temperature of 20 below, F., for a considerable period is likely the pear, peach, European plum, many choice varieties of roses and other shrubs are virtually proscribed. In rare instances this lower temperature may come for thirty-six hours in a latitude where the warmer temperatures usually prevail, and as a result havoc is wrought with the tender things.

A long step will be taken ahead in the matter of a discriminating public charity when laws are passed applying to all the country making it an offense to give to the professional tourist beggar. In nine cases out of ten if they are physically able to gad about the country, eating all kinds of grub and drinking all kinds of water, they would be able to stay where they were raised and earn an honest livelihood without prostituting their self respect by launching into the field of confirmed beggary. The eyes of those whose tenderness of heart leads them to give to such folk would be opened could they see the snug sums which they convert into drafts every Saturday night—in many instances more than the weekly wage of those who contribute to them. If travelers of this type want to work for a meal, feed them; if not, direct them to the town or township trustees, who have an arrangement for providing for such folk.

Bonemeal, crushed oyster shell or plaster should be provided so that the fowls can have a feed of it at least once a week.

A pig is a long way better off with hog cholera at three months than a boy is with the cigarette habit at thirteen. Circumstances don't justify one in indulging in very heavy speculation in either case.

The present is distinctively an era in which experts in some one line are winners. In no realm is there greater demand for the expert, the one who is equipped and tried, than in agriculture, and in no fields is toil more healthful or reward for effort more sure.

The eyes and teeth of young people are entirely too precious physical assets to be neglected in the shameful way in which they so often are. If boys and girls doubt the truth of this statement, let them question those who are helpless without their glasses or can't properly chew a square meal without store teeth.

The conditions existing in the cow stable, coupled with the care given the utensils in which the milk is kept, are the chief factors in determining whether the butter product resulting from the dairy operations is gilt edged "western extra" or rancid stuff that is barely fit for food. It is just a matter of filth and bacteria or absence of it that largely determines butter quality.

Owing to conditions of drought prevailing during the growing season in many of the western and southwestern states corn is grown but little and that only where irrigation is possible. Another condition in the coast states that is unfavorable to the proper maturity of a corn crop is the almost universal cool night, the result of the invigorating breezes which set in from the ocean just before sundown.

Land worth from $150 to $250 an acre in France and Germany devoted to forestry is so scientifically and wisely managed that it gives a nice interest return on this valuation. In America the landowner begrudges devoting even fifty dollar land to the growing of trees and thinks it is poorly used at that. It is evident that we have much to learn from the foreigner along the line of forestry.

A headache is nature's warning that something is wrong in the physical economy, the pain being the danger signal; hence the taking of any of the so called headache medicines, whose opiate properties kill the pain, do not go to the root of the difficulty at all, but merely patch it up, often working more permanent harm than they accomplish of temporary benefit. The proper course is to right the disorder which is responsible for the ache.

Among other good habits which young people should develop in the formative years is the habit of work—the ability to take hold of a job and carry it through with thoroughness and persistence. There are lots of youngsters who are not bad in the way of having bad habits, yet are not worth a continental when it comes to doing anything definite and positive. In striving to be good there should be a definite purpose to be good for something.

Whether land prices in the newer fruit sections of the west are being boomed beyond a reasonable limit can be pretty readily ascertained by consulting bankers in such localities and finding out just how much per acre they will lend you on a given piece of land after it comes into your possession. If they tell you little or nothing, it is evidence of their belief that in practical operation the land will not give a return which represents a fair interest rate on the price which you are asked to pay. If they are willing to lend generously on the proposition, it is likely not in the boom class.

A whole lot of town and country dogs rush out on passersby as frequently as they do because they are ill bred and either don't know or have not been taught any better. If they were collared two or three times returning from such jaunts as these and taken out behind the woodshed and given a good larruping with a lath, they would soon cultivate better manners. It's all right for a dog to bark and advance toward a stranger when he comes into the yard, but when he chases out into the road and scares passing teams he is an all round nuisance.

There's many a man with gray coming in his hair today who will tell you with all seriousness that he would give almost anything if he could be a boy again and have the opportunities for schooling which he once had, but did not prize and take advantage of. A sad thing about such regrets is that they seldom come until it is too late to rectify the loss. The right time to fully prize the educational opportunities is when the boy is going to school and still has in his hands the saying of whether that which he gets out of them will be much or little. Parents who appreciate their lack advantages along this line or who did not make use of opportunities that were theirs should do everything in their power to make their boys realize the high value of school days and the wisdom of making the most possible of them.

J. E. Trigg

HER RED RABBIT.

It Brought the Knight to the Princess He Was Seeking.

By VIRGINIA BLAIR.

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The small girl set the red cotton rabbit in the open window with his nose in a flowerpot.

"He's eating grass," she announced triumphantly.

"That's nice," said the weary woman at the sewing machine, "only don't let him fall out."

"Of course not," said the small girl. "He'd fall and fall and fall if he did, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, and you'd have to walk and walk downstairs to get him."

"And I'd have to walk and walk up again," said the small girl.

She stopped her singsong and leaned out.

"There's a man down there," she remarked, "a man in a gray hat, and he comes every day."

"Does he?" Her mother's voice was absentminded, she was so busy. The sun shone on her bent bronze head and brought out the golden lights in the little curls on her broad white forehead. The small girl's mother was very young, but her eyes were sad.

The small girl made the rabbit prance back and forth and back and forth, and still the man with the gray hat stood on the corner idly.

Then suddenly a dreadful thing happened. The red rabbit, being moved too rapidly on his red cotton legs, lost his balance and fell out.

"Oh," the small girl shrieked, "he's hit the man with the gray hat!"

"You'll have to go after him," said her mother, "and come right back."

"I'll walk and walk and walk," sang the small girl as she started.

On the lower landing she met the man in the gray hat. He was big and tall, and the small girl thought that his eyes were beautiful.

"I was coming up," he said.

"Well, you needn't now," the small girl told him, "and thank you for my rabbit."

She held out her hand for it. "Thank you," she said gravely when she had it safely tucked under her arm.

She turned to make the long climb upward, and then, struck suddenly by



"I AM HUNTING FOR THE CASTLE WHERE THE PRINCESS IS IMPRISONED."

a thought, she asked him, "What makes you come and stand on the corner every day?"

He laughed. "I'm looking for some one," he said, "some one who is hidden in some of these big houses on this big street, and I can't find her."

"Oh, is it a fairy story?" asked the small girl eagerly, and she sat down on the step and spread out her small short skirts sociably.

"Yes; it's a fairy story," he said, and sat down beside her, "and I am hunting for the castle where the princess is imprisoned, and I'm the poor knight who has wandered and wandered and can't find her."

"But some day you will find her," comforted the small person, "and you'll give her a kiss, and you'll live happy ever after."

"I'm not so sure," said the rueful knight, "that she'll let me kiss her."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, the princess and the knight quarreled awfully, and the princess ran away from him and said she would never come back."

"Oh," gasped the small girl, "that's different from any fairy tale I ever heard!"

"Yes; it is different."

"Did the princess have golden hair?" the small girl demanded.

"No, but it was brown with golden lights and with little curls on her forehead."

"Like mother," said the small girl happily.

"Like"— He caught his breath and looked at her closely.

Then he put a finger under her chin and turned her little face up to him—such a baby face, but with the firm chin, the deep gray eyes, the broad, low brow of the woman he had loved!

"Baby," he whispered, "what is your name?"

"Lucile Dudley Morse."

"My God!" He was crushing her in his arms, red rabbit and all, until she gave a little squeal of protest.

Then he said "Beg pardon" and set down.

"Come," he took the small hand in his; "we will go up and see your mother."

But the small girl shook her head. "You mustn't," she said. "Mother doesn't have time for visitors, she's so busy. If she doesn't sew we can't have supper, you know. At least mother can't, but just the red rabbit and me, and we only have bread. But when she sews hard all day we have soup sometimes and meat, and one day we had tarts."

He stood looking down at her a moment. "What are you going to have tonight?" he asked.

"I'm not sure," said the small girl, "but I guess it's just bread."

"You run along up to your mother," he told her abstractedly. "Goodby. I'll see you again."

"He said he'd see me again," the small girl told her mother, who was waiting anxiously at the top of the stairs.

"Who?"

"The man with the gray hat. He's a knight looking for a princess, and they quarreled, and she ran away, and he hugged me when I told him my name."

Her mother caught her breath quickly. "What did he look like?"

"He had nice eyes," said the small girl meditatively, "and he was big and tall."

"Oh"—the little mother's face was white—"he mustn't come here—he mustn't."

But he did come, and behind him a colored waiter bore a tray loaded with good things.

The little mother stared at him like one who sees a ghost. "Why have you come?" she asked.

"Hush!" He glanced at the man who was setting the tray on the table. "Let me give the child a feast, and after that, if you think best, I will go."

The small girl clapped her hands. "Mother, mother," she cried, "there's chicken and everything!"

They ate and drank, the small girl rapturously stuffing herself and the red rabbit, the other two with little appetite.

And when they had finished the woman said, "You must go now—at once."

"I shall not go," he said "until I speak of the lies that have been told you."

"Lies?" Her startled eyes questioned him.

"Oh, my dear," he came over and took her hands, "why didn't you trust me? Why didn't you come to me and tell me the stories that those relatives of mine had told? Couldn't you see that if they got my wife out they could combine to live on my money and have the comforts I had always provided?"

"But they said you loved—some one—else."

"I have loved only you," he said, and his eyes met hers very gravely. "They told me things of you, too—that you did not care for me, and that was why I let you go. And you did not tell me of the child."

"Oh, no," she breathed; "I could not!"

"And so for five years you have struggled." His voice broke. "And I believed that you did not care until last month. When I shut up the big house after my sister's death I came across your little diary far back in your desk, and in it I read—what you have thought—how you have loved me—dear."

She was sobbing now in his arms, and the sound attracted the attention of the small girl, who, with the red rabbit, had been finishing the sweets.

"You've made her cry," she reproached him.

"But we are going to be happy ever after," he said as he clasped her close. "I have found my princess, baby."

Lost Himself.

An absentminded professor was much annoyed by the trouble he experienced every morning in hunting for his clothes, for he never could remember where he had put them the night before when he undressed. So he devised the plan of writing down on a sheet of paper where each article of clothing was placed as he took it off, and this is what he wrote:

"Coat on third peg, left hand corner of room; waistcoat and trousers on chair by bed; collar on door handle; tie through key of door; vest on floor by window; cuffs on knobs by bedstead; shirt on portmanteau; socks on gas bracket; boots outside door; professor in bed."

Next morning this plan seemed to answer admirably. He collected his garments rapidly, and when he came to the last item on the list he went over to the bed and, to his great disgust, found it empty.

"Ah!" he cried in bewilderment. "Now the professor is lost! This plan is not good. What shall I do now?"

Proving His Love.

They were "sitting out" the dance when Miss Luvliwun glided silently by, waltzing most gracefully.

"Oh, Algy," said the girl, "don't you think Miss Luvliwun quite the nicest girl in the room?"

"Why, yes, May, darling, if you think so."

"And her eyes—aren't they just delightful?"

"Perfectly, pet!" Algy agreed.

"And hasn't she the prettiest mouth and the sweetest face imaginable?"

"Simply charming!" quoth Algy.

"And don't you think she's awfully clever too? Knows French, and—ho-ho—oh-o-o!"

Poor Algy's face went ghastly white.

"Why, darling," he exclaimed, "whatever's the matter? Are you ill? Shall I"—

"Oh-o," sobbed May, "I—thought you—loved me—you loved me best, Algy!"

"So I do, darling!"

"W-w-well, how can you ta-talk so about that ugly, vulgar Luvliwun girl?"

ating from Oakland.

ome to Western Maryland, young an, and grow up with the country. If ou prefer to invest in agricultural nds or fruit lands, you will find prices anging from five to fifty dollars per re, depending upon location and improvements These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also vite factories and industries of all nds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

Creutzsburg's
MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date
Grocery and Meat Market
in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

GRAND JURY REPORT

That Body Completed Its Labors Thursday and Was Discharged.

A record for quick and efficient work was established by the recent grand jury which adjourned last Thursday morning at 10 o'clock after less than three days' actual service, its report to the Court being as follows:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The Grand Jury for the December Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, beg leave to report that we have now finished our labors and have to the best of our ability performed the duties devolving upon us as members of this body, and we now desire to report our proceedings and receive our discharge.

We have had before us and have examined 79 witnesses and have found 17 presentments and bills of indictment. We have found presentments in all cases which we believe the evidence justified and have ignored trivial cases and those cases in which the evidence did not appear to warrant presentments.

There has been no crime of a very serious nature committed in this county since the last term of the Circuit Court.

In accordance with the provisions of the law we have inspected the public records and visited the county public buildings. We were pleased to note the excellent manner and the neatness in which the records are kept, and much credit is due E. Z. Tower, Esq., the Clerk of the Court, as well as the other county officials keeping the same and having them in charge.

We desire to make the following recommendations:

First, That lockers for hats and coats be placed either in the ante-room leading to the grand jury room or in the grand jury room. It appears that a similar recommendation has heretofore been made by a previous grand jury but that the recommendation has not been carried out.

Second, We recommend the laying of concrete pavements around the court house lot on Alder and Third streets, and further recommend a walk of the same material and also steps to be made of at least twenty feet wide to lead from Third street to the main entrance of the court house.

Third, We further recommend that the outside wood work of the Sheriff's residence be painted and the spouting be repaired, and the porch also needs some repairs. The grounds in the rear of the court house should be graded and a retaining wall placed near the side of the jail building.

We desire to express our thanks to the court and the several officers of the county for the courtesy shown us while in the discharge of our duties.

We desire to express our thanks to our able State's Attorney, Mr. Julius C. Renninger, for the valuable aid and assistance given us in the course of our investigations.

We now beg to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. FRALEY, Foreman.

SAMUEL B. BRYDON,
H. V. LEIGHTON,
Clerks.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses were issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Joseph Benjamin Shreve, of Lawman, W. Va., and Rose Ruth Long, of Pine Grove, W. Va.

Frank Guseman Watson, of Masontown, W. Va., and Ethel Polinskey, of Manheim, W. Va.

Harry Clemet Kalbaugh and Mattie Elizabeth Mathew, both of Terra Alta, W. Va.

Earl Hinebaugh and Minnie Wilfong, both of Deer Park.

Two with request not to publish.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

SKATES

Splendid Christmas Presents.

We have seen graceful skating, and skating on ice is graceful, but we never could see anything graceful about the child performing on a pair of his grown-up brother's skates. But take home a pair of skates for Christmas for that little boy or that chip of the old block and the expression in his eyes will be your reward.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

MILL FOREMAN KILLED.

Thomas Krauser, Well Known in Oakland, Killed Saturday Last.

Thomas Krauser, of Bayard, West Va., well known in Oakland by many business men, and employed as mill foreman by the Whitmer-Lane Company at Laneville, W. Va., was killed at the mill on Saturday last while engaged in oiling the machinery. Mr. Krauser was accidentally caught in the machinery and before it could be stopped he was ground to a pulp. He leaves a widow and one son. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity at Davis, West Va.

At You Service—The People's Red House Store.

We are now ready with a general stock of merchandise to serve you. Accept our thanks in advance for your trade. Bring us your produce—everything in this line and receive the highest market prices for it.

Yours to serve,
A. C. FIKE, Proprietor.

CURTZ CHAPEL.

Rev. E. P. Idleman is holding a series of meetings at this place.

Mr. Sidney Harvey is having a shed built to his barn by W. W. Harvey and George Hardin.

Mr. Will Beckman has been running his saw mill at full speed.

Mr. George Harvey was helping Mr. Wayman Beckman haul logs last week.

Messrs. Jesse and Geo. White are cutting timber for Henry Harvey.

Our school is making good progress with Miss Odessa Harvey as teacher.

Misses Jane Hardesty, Bessie Moon and Arta Lish were visiting Mrs. Z. H. Moon last Sunday.

Mr. Will Steyer, of Ryan's Glade, was seen driving a fine horse and rig in this community recently.

Mr. James Lish and family were calling at Moon Bros. Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Fuller has been adding many improvements to Mr. J. B. Lipscomb's house.

Mr. R. Menke and son returned home Saturday from Blaine, W. Va., where they have been employed in a mine.

Ammunition.

One of our salesmen has a very bad heart. He always has a touch of heart trouble just when coon hunting is at its best. While we write these lines he is laying off suffering with his heart. We are wondering if we will get any 'coon for Christmas. Now, brother, we carry almost every load under the sun, both in black and nitro powder and can fill your order without delay. The way business is going to chilled shot reminds us of a story that was told on one of our competitors. A customer said they were so cold that all the shot was chilled. This was not in Oakland; we are all warm here.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

GRANTSVILLE.

Rev. Friend will begin his meeting at New Germany this week. We hope there may be much good done.

Every body is busy getting ready for Christmas.

The Methodists will have a Christmas service on Saturday night, the 25th. Come out and enjoy the service.

The Reforms will also have a service on Sunday night, the 26th.

The school will give an entertainment on Wednesday evening, the 22nd, which I am sure will be enjoyed by all.

The first quarterly meeting of this charge will be held in Grantsville on January 1 and 2.

Mr. Jonas Beachy, one of Garrett county's best citizens, was stricken with paralysis one day last week. We hope tor his recovery.

Mrs. Joel Beachy, who has been dangerously ill, we are glad to note, is convalescing.

Miss Maggie Brown left for Cumberland and Hagerstown, where she will spend the winter.

Miss Ethel Broadwater has returned from Cumberland.

The horses of Mr. Ward Beachy, who was returning home from Oakland, took fright in the west end of Frostburg and ran away, throwing him out, who, while not seriously injured, was badly bruised.

We are sorry to loose Mr. Englehart and family, and hope they are happy since their return to the old home.

Mr. Younkin has returned from Chicago and other points of interest and reports of good time.

The question is often asked, has local option done any good for the town? From the bottom of our hearts we answer, yes, it certainly has. Our town has never been known to be more quiet and peaceable nor our merchants more busy.

We certainly wish the editor and family a very happy Christmas.

Call for Your Letters.

W. C. Hutzler, Mrs. T. B. Hardesty, Gertrude Groves, Charlie Groves, Eastern Sash & Door Co., Mrs. G. C. Mayo, Edith Miller, Roy Montgomery, N. Caplan, Edna Carr.

THE DEATH RECORD.

NORMAN DURST.

Mr. Norman Durst, of Shades Mills, Garrett county, died at his home Sunday evening from a paralytic stroke, aggravated by stomach trouble. He was aged about fifty years. He is survived by his wife, one son and four daughters. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon from the home. Interment was made in Blocher's cemetery.

To Do Business Right

You must be organized right. You can't do a time saving business in a store of the vintage of 1864. Let us repeat what has been said so many times, "Show Goods." If the jobber does not show his goods to the salesman, the salesman will not sell them. If the salesman does not show samples to the retailer, the retailer will not buy them. If the retail merchant does not put them to the front where the consumer can see them the goods will not move. The man from Missouri says, "Show me." So come and see our Christmas line.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Winter weather is on in earnest and the ice is now about five inches thick on the lake. Mr. Garthright has already housed a quantity from the Alderson lake, and we understand that the Association will commence cutting next Monday should the cold weather continue.

"The Invincibles" of the M. E. Sunday have leased the Yoder office to be used as a reading room. The library was moved from the bowling alley and other books, papers and games will be added.

The usual Epworth monthly business meeting and social was held at the residence of Mr. Edward Chance Tuesday evening of last week. The affair was greatly enjoyed by members of the League. Sherbet and cake were served at the close of the meeting.

"The Invincibles," and the Young Ladies' class of the M. E. Sunday school held their regular monthly social at the residence of Mr. E. E. Friend Friday evening of last week. Sandwiches and salads were served.

The joint meeting of the U. B. and M. E. churches at Pleasant Valley is still going on with an increasing interest. Many have professed conversion and the outlook is bright for the future of the meeting

A joint meeting will be held at Loch Lynn and Mountain Lake Park by the same churches immediately after the holidays.

The latest advices report the condition of Mr. Wesley Rudisill as much improved. He will likely return home with his mother about the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Willett are at home in the Willett Cottage.

Mrs. Shaw last week purchased the Whetzell Cottage in Loch Lynn. She had intended to purchase a home in Mt. Lake Park, but the failure to secure natural gas in the Park, was the reason for her going to Loch Lynn. Mrs. Shaw conducted a boarding house in the Baumgardner Cottage here two years ago.

The saw mill on the grounds is in operation. Mr. Bosely has charge of the mill instead of Mr. Scott Gilpin, as announced in a former letter.

Loch Lynn has contracted with the gas company for street lights.

Mr. P. J. Murdock, of the Park, who was the guest of Mr. John Speir, of South Cumberland, last week, discovered fire on the roof of a building in Ridgely as he was passing along the street last Friday morning and with some water and an axe he succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done. The house was occupied by three elderly ladies.

BITTINGER.

A storm of rain and snow visited this section last Monday, during which a heavy coating of ice was formed on trees, wires and fences, and as a result many fruit trees were broken down and telephone lines were broken down to such an extent that communication with the outside world was completely broken for some time.

Prof. J. C. Beahm, principal of our public school, was obliged to close his portion of the school for a few days this week, as he was summoned to attend court as a witness.

Miss Lizzie Orendorf, who is in charge of the primary department of our village school, was unable to keep her school open last Monday on account of sickness.

Miss Maud Lininger, of Jennings, was visiting friends in this neighborhood a day or two last week.

Miss Fannie Brenneman spent the early part of this week visiting friends near Salisbury, Pa.

James O'Brien, of North Glade, was a business visitor to this settlement on Saturday of last week.

Merchant Joel Deal, of Accident, purchased a fine lot of turkeys in this community last week, paying sixteen cents per pound live weight.

We had zero weather last week for the first time this winter.



OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Xmas Again

And we are still here and have a Fine Line of

FANCY CHINA
FANCY BASKETS
TOILET SETTS
WRITING DESKS
JAPANESE WEAR
BOOKS
MIRRORS
BOX WRITING PAPER
SCARFS
GLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS
CUFF BUTTONS
STICK PINS
NECKWEAR
SLIPPERS
RUGS, Etc.

Also Full Line of

FRUITS	DATES
RAISINS	ALMONDS
CURRANTS	WALNUTS
CITRON	CANDIES
FIGS	ORANGES, etc

Bargains in Boys' and Men's OVERCOATS BLANKETS, Etc.

Come and See for Yourself.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

More Christmas Stuff.

NUT PICKS and CRACKS

Fine surgical instruments to eat nuts with.

You may not care much for nuts, but when you get started on them you never know when to quit. You know the doctors have found out that a nut diet is just the proper thing. The object of this advertisement is to sell Nut Sets. We have a varied line. Of course, you can get the goodie out of a nut with a hairpin. That is not very sanitary, but then it is wonderful how many of us live long lives of usefulness and escape all the bad microbes.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Maryland Lumber Company, of Garrett county, Maryland. No. 621 Equity. Ex Parte.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Maryland Lumber Co., of Garrett county, to file their claims properly authenticated with E. Z. Tower, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, on or before the third day of February, A. D. 1910.

GEO. W. LEGGE, Jr.
Receiver for the Maryland Lumber Co. of Garrett Co.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January, 11, 1910,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1617 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Amanda Cook vs. James O'Laughlin et al.

Ordered, this 7th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by D. J. Blackston, Attorney named in mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 7th day of January, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of December, 1909.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

DAVIS 100 PER CENT PURE PAINT

is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

The Maryland Agricultural College
College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's works. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath-rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $60 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physican and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways, three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XII.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 19, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, a Comprehensive Quarterly Review—Golden Text, II Tim. iv. 7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

LESSON I.—Paul a prisoner—the arrest, Acts xxi, 27-39. Golden Text, II Tim. ii. 3. "Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Paul knew that bonds and afflictions waited for him everywhere (20-23 margin), but whether he unnecessarily ran into some of them or not we cannot say. This was probably one of the three times that he was beaten with rods (II Cor. xi, 25). He accepted all as being in the will of that Just One for him and coveted only to be His faithful witness.

LESSON II.—Paul a prisoner—the plot, Acts xxiii, 11-24. Golden Text, Ps. xci, 2. "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress, my God; in Him will I trust." Beaten and his life sought by the mob, liable to be pulled in pieces by the frenzied Jewish council, how comforting must have been the visit of the Lord to him that night with those words: "Be of good cheer, Paul; thou hast testified of Me."

LESSON III.—Paul a prisoner—before Felix, Acts xxiv, 10-27. Golden Text, Acts xxiv, 16. "Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." The topics of this chapter are the faith in Christ, righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, the hope of Israel, the resurrection of just and unjust and believing all things written in the law and in the prophets.

LESSON IV.—Paul a prisoner before Festus and Agrippa. Acts xxvi, 19-32. Golden Text, II Tim. i, 12. "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." For the third time the

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Situate in Grantsville, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, passed in a cause wherein Nellie M. Broadwater, et al., are plaintiffs, and Russell Broadwater et al., are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell by public auction on the premises, on the

18th Day of December,

1909, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m.,

All that valuable fee simple lot of ground situated in the town of Grantsville, on the North side of the National Road, and being Lot No. 22 on the plat of said town of Grantsville, and contains about one-fourth of an acre, more or less;

Said Property is improved by a good substantial Store House, Ware House and Blacksmith Shop,

and is the same property that was occupied by the late Noah Broadwater as a general store. Also all that other fee simple lot of ground situated in said town and on the South side of said National Road, and is known and designated as Lot No. 7 on the Plat of said town. Said Lot is unimproved, but is nicely located, and would make a very desirable building lot for anyone contemplating the erection of a building in said place.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months or all cash at the option of the purchaser; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, endorsed to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

NELLIE M. BROADWATER,
Trustee.

OPERA HOUSE
School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Patrons of our School and also our references are:

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill,	Mrs. John Hart,
" Richard Maroney	" Friend,
" M. Carney,	" Joseph Helbig
" Walters,	" Harry Helbig,
" Leathers,	" H. Lauer,
" Wamsley,	" Glover,
" Tritchler,	" C. Reams,
" Ed. Spelden,	" Schoch,
" Hinebaugh,	" Chase,
" Chas. Bence,	" John Carney,
" Blanche Miller,	" Albert Dent,
" Thompson,	

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

During the term ending December 1st, 1909, 581 music lessons have been given to the following esteemed and efficient young music students

Lillian Helbig, Jamie Hamill, Bernadette Hart, Kathleen Helbig, Marguerite Carney, Eleanor Maroney, Elizabeth Walters, Sarah Friend, Fannie Bowser, Adeline Wamsley, Agatha Marthil, Hazel Friend, Marie Carney, Regina Helbig, Elizabeth Maroney, Amelie Bence, Margaret Chase, Catherine Menborn, S. Chase, Katie Lauer, O. Tewitt, Robert Spedden, Gertrude Tritchler, Iva Thompson, Ivy Schoch, Lillian Tritchler, M. Reams, Edith Schoch, Pauline Dent, M. Collins, Francis Dent, Eva Christian, Blanch Miller, Mary Glover, Rosalie Pendergast, Annie Carney, Romanus Pendergast, Loretta Carney, Edward Pendergast, Carrie Kisner, and Nancy Whetsell.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December 16, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 3, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909. NUMBER 43

SINCELL

A Cut-Price Sale in December affords you a great advantage over such a sale at any other month of the year. We are going to reduce our stock one-half by January 1st, and in order to do so we will place before you such bargains as never before offered you in our line.



This store is recognized as the best store with the best line of Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings and Fancy Goods in Garrett county, or we may say this part of the country. From now until January 1st we offer you our high-class HART, SHAFFNER and MARX Clothing at prices far below that which you pay for the ordinary kind.

You may buy your clothing wherever you choose of course; you have the right to; but it is worth something to any man to do business where

Hart, Shaffner and Marx

quality is the standard of excellence; where this superior all-wool fabrics; this perfection of style and tailoring, and this absolute security of satisfaction are added inducements. The special sale we are making on HART, SHAFFNER and MARX Clothes is a saving to you of $5.50 to $6.75 on each suit.

The famous GRIFFIN brand clothes which we have been handling for the past ten years and which have never failed to give entire satisfaction, are included in this sale, and we are in a position to save you a goodly sum in the purchase of any of these strictly high-grade suits over the price you have been paying for the ordinary kind.

The little fellow who dons a new Suit on Xmas morning is the best pleased and feels that he has been better treated than any member of the family. You can please these little fellows with a suit made by one of the best concerns in the world for a cost not exceeding Two Dollars

If you see a lady on the streets of Oakland with a nice fitting, stylish made, refined Coat or Suit you are safe in saying it is a

"SUNSHINE" Garment

purchased from Sincell. Our Coat and Suit Department is well filled with this noted line and we are determined to close out every garment within the coming three weeks. Come in, look them over and the price marked will compel you to take them home with you



In doing your Christmas buying come to SINCELL'S, where you will find all that you could wish for in the way of handsome and useful articles which go to make the hearts of your loved ones happy.

What to Give for Christmas:

SILVER ARTICLES	SHOE HOOKS	CLOTH BRUSHES	VEIL PINS	BEAUTY PINS
HAND MIRRORS	SHOE HORNS	GOLD ARTICLES	BROOCHES	LEATHER GOODS
TOILET SETS	EMBROIDERY SCISSORS	BRACELETS	WAIST SETS	TRAVELING CASES
MANICURE SETS	MANICURE SCISSORS	NECKLACE	CUFF LINKS	SUIT CASES
NAIL FILES	NAIL BRUSHES	LOCKET CHAINS	CUFF PINS	BILL BOOKS
BUFFERS	TOOTH BRUSHES	WATCH CHAINS	BABY RINGS	POCKET BOOKS
CUTICLES	HAT BRUSHES	BELT PINS	BAR PINS	PURSES
LETTER SEALS		COLLAR PINS	HAT PINS	HAND BAGS

For Mother	For Father or Brother		For Sister	
KID GLOVES	SUIT CASE	INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS	TOILET CASE	LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
HOUSE SHOES	LINEN SHIRT	PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS	MANICURE SET	UMBRELLA
SILK WAIST, WASH WAIST	NECKTIE	HOUSE JACKET	SET OF FURS	SILK SCARF
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS	SUSPENDERS	WHITE VEST	FANCY HOSE	KIMONO
UMBRELLA	KID GLOVES		KID GLOVES	DRESSING SACQUE
TOWELS	BOX HOSE		SILK WAIST	
TABLE LINEN				
SILK SHAWL				

This store will be open every night from Dec. 9th until Dec. 24th.

H. C. SINCELL

Wishing You a Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year

DIXON & KELSO

DIXON & KELSO are better fixed than ever to take care of their Holiday Customers.

WE START IN BY SELLING

25 boxes Fancy big sweet Florida Oranges per dozen	20c
Fancy New Mixed Nuts, per lb.	12½c
" " English Walnuts, per lb.	14c
Black Walnuts, per peck	25c
Good French Mixed Candy, lb. 7c; 4 lbs.	25c
Big assortment other Candy	9c to 15c
Fancy Chocolate Candy, lb.	12½c
Big Cocoanuts (milk thrown in)	5c
Qt. fresh roasted Peanuts	5c
Good loose Raisins, lb.	6½c
Fancy seeded Raisins and Currants, lb. package	10c
Baker's or Hershey's Chocolate, cake	20c
Fancy loose Roasted Coffee, lb.	12½c
Dandy Cup Coffee, lb. pkg.	15c
Fancy large Cranberries, qt.	10c

Our stock of goods suitable for XMAS PRESENTS is so large and varied that we don't know how to begin to describe it, but invite every one to come and have a look.

We Can use large quantities of Dressed Turkeys and Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Apples, Potatoes, Cross Ties, Props, etc.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

CHRISTMAS ON THE POLLY.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

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IT was the good ship Polly, and
she sailed the wintry sea,
For ships must sail though
fierce the gale, and a pre-
cious freight had she.
'Twas the captain's little daughter
stood beside her father's
chair
And illumined the dingy cabin with
the sunshine of her hair.

With a yo heave ho and a yo heave
ho!
For ships must sail
Though fierce the gale
And loud the tempests blow.

The captain's fingers rested on the
pretty, curly head.
"Tomorrow will be Christmas day,"
the little maiden said.
"Do you suppose that Santa Claus
will find us on the sea
And make believe the stovepipe is a
chimney just for me?"

Loud laughed the jovial captain and
"By my faith," he cried,
"If he should come we'll let him
know he has a friend inside!"
And many a rugged sailor cast a
loving look that night
At the stovepipe where a lonely lit-
tle stocking fluttered white.

With a yo heave ho and a yo heave
ho!
For ships must sail
Though fierce the gale
And loud the tempests blow.



"DO YOU SUPPOSE THAT SANTA CLAUS WILL FIND US ON THE SEA?"

On the good ship Polly the Christmas
sun shone down
And on a smiling little face beneath
a golden crown.
No happier child he saw that day on
sea or on the land
Than the captain's little daughter
with her treasures in her
hand.

For never was a stocking so filled
with curious things.
There were bracelets made of pretty
shells and rosy coral strings,
An elephant carved deftly from a bit
of ivory tusk,
A fan, an alligator tooth and a lit-
tle bag of musk.

Not a tar aboard the Polly but felt
the Christmas cheer,
For the captain's little daughter was
to every sailor dear.
They heard a Christmas carol in the
shrieking wintry gust,
For a child had touched them by her
simple, loving trust.

With a yo heave ho and a yo heave
ho!
For ships must sail
Though fierce the gale
And loud the tempests blow.

The Truth About Santa Claus.

I write myself down as one who still believes in Santa Claus. Don't you? Are you one of those very literal folk who have their doubts whether they ought to let their children cling to the beautiful old myth?

Without imagination, without dreams, without poetry, this old world of ours would be a very wearisome place. Its road would be steeper than it is—much like sleighing over bare ground would our progress be as compared with sleighing over deep, hard packed snow.

The poetic myth of the old saint, with his reindeer and his jingling bells and his bulging pack of toys and bonbons, has charmed a thousand generations. The stocking hung by the chimney on Christmas eve, the children staying awake until sleep pounced on them like a strong man armed, the presents filling them from top to toe in the morning, the rush of the bare feet hurrying fast across the floor, the merry uproar, the bubbling laughter, the shouts of joy—the whole of this family pageant belongs to dear Santa Claus. We owe it to him. Gradually, as the golden mists of childhood clear before the sun and the "trailing clouds of glory" fade, our small men and women discover that Santa Claus is not one, but ten thousand; that he is better than they knew, being just the spirit of love, good will and beautiful unselfishness that makes the world a beautiful place to live in now and makes it a good starting point for heaven by and by. For you and me there is hope that we may do our duty in this world lovingly while we keep the child heart and believe in Santa.

WAYNE HOLT.



On Christmas eve the children, all gathered around the fire,
Discuss the probabilities until they must retire.

'Tis then the fateful wishbone, kept over from Thanksgiving day,
Is brought to light and broken in the traditional way.

With their fair, expectant faces and eyes with light aglow
They await the anxious moment when all of them shall know

Who is to be the favorite of fortune and whose choice
Is sure to bring fulfillment fit to make the heart rejoice.

THE CHRISTMAS BEARS.

By GERALD PRIME.

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ISABEL was having it out with her father. It was only a few days before Christmas, and she should have been at peace with herself and all mankind in general, but she wasn't. She had been telling herself all this particular day that as soon as her father came home she would put her case before him in a light so convincing that he would be brought to admit that he had been a little too arbitrary. Her scheme had not worked. She was beginning to realize painfully that her effort to gain her point had resulted in confirming her father in his opinion that it was a man's privilege to rule in his own house, especially when the woman of it was his only daughter, a girl of twenty, who could not be expected to know her own mind.

"You know perfectly well," said Isabel, with a final heroic attempt to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, "that Jack and I have been—have been good friends for a long time. The only reason he hasn't spoken about it—to you—is because he has been waiting until he was in more of a position to do so."

"Then it's mighty lucky for him that he concluded to postpone it," declared Tom Truesdell testily. "Romance is all very well for those who can afford it, but Jack Goodale doesn't belong to that class. I pay him a fair salary, and I admit he earns it. But I don't see how he expects me to accept him as a son-in-law. How could he ever provide for a wife as extravagant as you? Absurd!"

"He has a little money, and he may make a lucky deal some day," she persisted in spite of the forlornness of her hope.

"Do you mean that the young man intends to gamble in wheat?" he asked ironically.

"Why shouldn't he? You do, don't you?"

Tom Truesdell snorted impatiently. "No," he retorted, "I do not gamble. A gambler risks his property. I never risk anything. I know how the market is going because I make the market. There is a difference, Isabel."

Driven to desperation, Isabel played her last trick. "The man you want for a son-in-law," she said, "is no better off financially. He has nothing but his debts to distinguish him."

He smiled sardonically. "If I want him for a son-in-law," he returned decidedly, "I am well enough off to afford him. I grant you Gerald Van Ingen has very little means, but he has something that the Truesdell family needs a good deal more. He has position."

"He's an empty makeshift," declared Isabel wrathfully.

"He isn't very brainy, I suppose," her father admitted. "He'll be all the easier to manipulate on that account. That ought to appeal to you, Isabel. But I haven't made up my mind yet. Mr. Van Ingen is coming to lunch with me tomorrow, and I shall make a study of him. He certainly ought to do great things for us socially."

Van Ingen was punctual at Truesdell's office on the following day. As he entered the busy place he found the bustle very disquieting to his nerves. Tape machines clicked, clerks were shouting perplexing fractions into telephones, and there was an uproar quite unfamiliar to the young man's ears. All at once Truesdell rushed into view, almost overturning his distinguished visitor, and without even an apology shouted in a voice that seemed peculiarly disagreeable:

"Here, Goodale! Get a move on and sell all you can—10,000,000 bushels today. Keep a cool head, man."

Having given his commands, Truesdell turned to his visitor. "You'll have to excuse me," he said. "I expected a quiet day, but the bulls are on the warpath, and I'm having the fight of my life. Goodale will be back presently, and he'll tell you all about it. Come in tomorrow and I'll blow you to that luncheon—if I have money enough left to pay for it."

The excited operator was away before the startled young man could put in a word. He couldn't understand why so rich a man as Truesdell was supposed to be should agitate himself over his business. What was amiss? The idea was so irritating that he found a trifling consolation in the fact that his wooing had gone no further.

Just then Goodale returned, and Van Ingen felt it due to himself to learn something of the condition of affairs. His ideas of business were exceedingly vague, but he nerved himself for the undertaking.

"Mr. Truesdell seems to be unusually excited today," he began. "I can't help thinking something must be up."

"Something is up," Goodale admitted quietly. "Wheat is down."

"Oh, I see," said his rival, with a dazed look which belied his assumption of intelligence. "Mr. Truesdell has been dealing very heavily lately, I believe."

"Very heavily indeed," Goodale agreed promptly.

"Many people will be very hard hit."

"Very hard indeed."

Van Ingen concluded that he had solved the problem. He thanked his informant, rose languidly and proceeded to his club, inwardly grateful that he had escaped a terrible possibility.

While he was eating his luncheon a man whom he knew emerged from behind his paper and came over to his table.

"Beastly panic in the wheat market," he observed rather dolefully. "Hope you're not scorched, Van."

"No money to play with, dear old chap. I've just left a man up to his eyes in it—Tom Truesdell. Know him?"

"Well, rather!" the other replied. "I have just dropped a cool $10,000 in the pit. If your man Truesdell has been equally out of luck he must be looking forward to a rather gloomy Christmas. It means millions to him."

An hour later Van Ingen went into the writing room and penned a note to Mr. Truesdell to the effect that some unexpected and important business would compel him to forego the pleasure of a further discussion of the contemplated alliance.

On Christmas eve Goodale and Van Ingen met face to face on the street. The latter would have passed without a sign of recognition, but Goodale grasped his hand and greeted him cordially.

"I am afraid you people must have come out of your deal rather badly," Van Ingen stammered.

"Not at all," declared the other radiantly, with a final wring of his one time rival's hand which made him wince. "We were bears. The lower the price went the more we made. About a million is the figure."

Van Ingen smiled feebly and murmured his congratulations.

Christmas.

Sing holly now and mistletoe
And all resentment from your heart;
Sing the accessories which show
And in this joyous day have part;
Sing help to him you fain would wrong
And good to him you would deride;
Lift up your heart in joy and song
And sing the Christ back to your side

ELBERT SHERMAN.



"Nor would I if I could dissolve the melancholy
That makes her so adorable—my lady of the holly!"

SOMETHING NEW FOR CHRISTMAS.

By ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

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WE lash our brains to chase up something new to give our friends at Christmas. In like manner they lash their brains to think of something to give us. We say to ourselves, "Rich old Aunt Rachel ought to put up something handsome this year, the old curmudgeon!" Rich old Aunt Rachel in her turn says of us: "I suppose those beggarly nieces of mine will send me some fool trash they themselves can make and expect me to give them gifts worth forty times as much. They're a nuisance. Every way I turn there's somebody expecting me to put up a Christmas present. I wish these hungry hangers on were at the north pole."

The whole scheme of Christmas giving has been perverted till it now means only one of three things—either barter, unwilling almsgiving or tipping. Servants, deserving or otherwise; poor relatives, charity societies, people too lazy and shiftless to earn comfort for themselves, all "expect" something. The effort to fill these expectations causes a drain that makes most people look forward with dread from one Christmas to the next. Seven out of ten Christmas presents are nowadays forced from the grudging donor just because the receivers "expect" something. Mortal mind can sink to no meaner level than to "expect" a Christmas present.

Yet with all earth's giving there is one thing nobody ever thinks to bestow unless it is some man or woman, usually a woman, who has been tried in all ways by sorrow, hardship and affliction, who has looked on this world's treasures and seen them melt away and has learned there is nothing in them. To such a true, sweet, tested soul has come the full knowledge that the only Christmas present worth while is the one the Christ Child came to earth to bring. Still the Christ Child's gift is on the earth, 1,900 years after the holy Nativity. It is to be had by every human being, it is the most precious offspring human being can either give or receive, yet in our so called Christian world today naught is so scarce as this one thing.

What was it the Christ Child came to bring? "Peace on earth, good will to men!" Down the centuries the tidings of this priceless offering have sounded, and they sound still, but now faint and afar off to the worldling sense. For weeks the atmosphere has been confused and lashed with the vibrations of Christmas buying and selling. Christmas scramble and expectancy; it is overborne and heavy with the awful weariness of the Christmas makers. Who has time to send forth the glorious gift which is the very foundation stone of Christmas itself—peace and good will?

How would it do alike for those overtaxed with giving and those too poor to give anything at all simply and quietly to bestow the Christ Child's gift on all mankind? After presenting the few material gifts one really offers for the pleasure of it, how would it do to make everybody around us happy as we can all day long, being cheerful, merry, loving and helpful to every member of our household, thinking not at all of our own deserts or disappointments, but giving forth joyfully the best that is in us—if, widening and softening our souls, we would weed from our consciousness all our pitiful little grudges against others and infold even those we dislike most in the loving thought of Christmastide?

BOBBY'S CHRISTMAS PLAINT.

By WILLIS HAWKINS.

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I'M awful tired o' bein' rich.
I think it was a pity
We come into the money which
Enticed us to the city.
I wish that we was poor again
An' back in Pawpaw Center
A-livin' as we ust to when
We was so much contenter.

Pa didn't have that worried look
An' ma was never nervous
Before we had a chef to cook
An' a butler man to serve us.
I'd ruther be the way we was,
All feelin' fine an' happy,
With simple cookin' such as ma's
That never made us scrappy.

An' then the lugs the girls put on!
I think it's awful silly
That Mary Jane is "Marie Zhon"
An' Nellie is "Natilie."
But, gracious, they git mad at me
When I say "Nell" or "Mary,"
Though that was what they ust to be
When they was 'tendin' dairy.



"I THINK IT'S AWFUL SILLY."

Them days I knew a lot o' boys
That I could play an' fight with
An' swap my marbles an' my toys
Or go an' stay all night with.
But now that I'm a rich man's sc
There'd be a great sensation
If I should play with any one
Beneath my lofty station.

An' now that Chris'mus time is near
An' Santy Claus is comin'
I don't see how he'll git in here
Unless it's through the plumbin'.
Instead o' chimneys we have wires
Where 'lectric currents sizzle,
An' I guess where you don't have fires
Your Chris'mus is a fizzle.

Santa Claus on the Street.

In the larger American cities of late years Santa Claus has come to be pretty well known to everybody who frequents the business streets during the two or three weeks preceding Christmas. The Volunteers of America, organized by Ballington Booth, formerly of the Salvation Army, supply Santa Clauses in considerable numbers.

The traditional chimney idea is put to practical use. A member of the Volunteers rigs himself up in true Kris Kringle costume, with long coat, flowing white beard and fur cap. He stands beside a miniature chimney set on the sidewalk, on top of which is a large placard requesting passersby to drop in a coin to help send Santa Claus down the chimney with a big Christmas dinner for the poor or to carry shoes, clothing or other supplies to the city unfortunates.

Christmas Family Advice.

To Papa—Remember the myth of Santa Claus, to keep it holy.

To Mamma—Don't worry about the molasses candy getting on the parlor rug. Christmas comes but once a year, and the stores will sell you a parlor rug any day.

To Miss Belle—It is not necessary to stand under a bunch of mistletoe if you look at him the right way.

To Little Willy—Don't be envious of Jimmy Jones because Santa brought him a cannon. Next year you may get a disappearing gun. (It will disappear mysteriously shortly after you begin to make a noise with it, and maybe mamma can explain.)

To Baby—Be good, dear child, and let who will be clever.

Old Folk at Home Remembered.

A good many hundred thousand dollars have been shipped home to Europe for Christmas, through the banks, foreigners employed in America. This year, probably because of the high rates of wages, the banks have been busier with this class of exchange than usual. The bulk of the drafts go to England and Ireland. Servants send most of this money, and none is apparently so poor or ragged that he or she has not at least the equivalent of a pound sterling to send home to the old folks.

Peacocks For Turkeys.

Peacocks formerly took the place of turkeys on the Christmas table.

BROWNSVILLE MAN KNOWS NICARAGUA

Arthur H. Ghrist Tells of Conditions Under the Despot Zelaya.

Three months in Nicaragua as a daily associate and intimate friend of Leonard W. Groce, who was put to death recently by order of President Zelaya, were spent in 1906 by Arthur H. Ghrist of Brownsville, Pa., who is able to enlighten his friends to a very great extent on conditions in that country of tension and turmoil. Mr. Ghrist is a brother of W. D. Ghrist, the harness dealer of Uniontown.

As master mechanic of the same mining company by which Groce was employed as superintendent, Mr. Ghrist was thrown into very close contact with the man who was to die like a martyr, and Friday morning in speaking of Groce he said:

"A better hearted man than Grove never lived. He would give you the clothes off his back is he thought you needed them. He was too easy and too liberal to become wealthy, although he did accumulate considerable property. He owned two gold mines and people said he would be wealthy if he hadn't let others steal from him. He would let others work his mines and keep the proceeds.

"Groce was very popular with the natives all through the section where we were, and they looked up to him more than to any other man they knew. He would get them to do anything he wanted in the way of work. He was fitted for a splendid organizer in time of revolution, and I think that is one reason why Zelaya wanted to have him killed.

"They told me that Groce had been the Indian judge for a number of years, a sort of government official who passed on disputes affecting the Indians. All the east coast of Nicaragua had been the property of the Miskito Indians, but had been taken away from them by the Spaniards, one thing about Bluefields that was causing a great deal of trouble was that the titles given by the Indians were not respected by the Spaniards. This had a great deal to do with Zelaya's unpopularity. Zelaya is the king of grafters and next to Castro he stands ace high.

"I don't remember of Groce talking about the government, but at Bluefields and other places some of the natives asked me why the United States didn't come down there and straighted out the country like we had done in Cuba. In Bluefields while I was there the report came that Zelaya was coming to the town on a visit, but the people said, 'Zelaya will never come here, for if he does he will never go back.' The government was called a republic, but Zelaya was really a dictator. Zelaya stays at Managua, the capital. It is on the west coast and Bluefields is on the east coast."

A revolver which Mr. Groce possessed and used for years in now in the keeping of Mr. Ghrist at Brownsville and will be exhibited in the window of Frank B. Theakston's jewelry store. This revolver was presented to Groce on his 21st birthday by his father and he kept it 20 years or more, when he asked Mr. Ghrist to bring it to the United States to have it repaired.

This revolver is a Smith & Wesson hammerless and is a beauty. It has a pearl handle with the inscription, "Leonard W. Groce, Cuicuina, Nicaragua, C. A.," which was carved by a native with a piece of sharpened umbrella wire. Mr. Ghrist brought the revolver here and sent it to the Smith & Wesson factory at Springfield, Mass., and had it repaired.

"After leaving the mine Ghrist wrote three letters to Groce, two before he left Nicaragua and one after he reached home, but did not receive any reply. Groce was employed at the mine of the La Luz and Los Angeles Gold Mining Company, composed of Pittsburg men, and Ghrist took the revolver to the Pittsburg office of the company to request them to send it to Groce, but was informed that Groce had left their employ. Mr. Ghrist has had the revolver ever since and will keep it now at least until hears from Groce,s relatives. Groce came originally from Galveston, Texas, and was about 45 years old at the time of his death.

"Groce was a fine revolver shot," said Mr. Ghrist, "and people told me they had seen him take this revolver and picked off a humming bird which was balanced on a flower. I never neard of Cannon while I was there, but if he was like Groce I don't understand how the natives ever captured them. If the two Americans had pistols they could lick a whole regiment of natives.

"When you go to Nicaragua you are watched closely and not allowed to take any firearms except a pistol into the county. This precaution was to prevention. However, unless the times were revolutionary you might get to take a rifle or shotgun if you knew how to work the wire. I took with me to Nicaragua a Colt's automatic 32 calibre which I bought here for $12 and I sold it there to Groce's foreman for $100 native money, which is $46 our money.

"The arms I saw the soldiers have there were old breech loading muskets, which would shoot only one time, and were more primitive than our old Springfieids. They were big, awkward guns with large hammers. The newspapers say that the insurgents captured some guns sent there from America. The natives were very poor marksmen, but probably many foreigners—white people—are with the insurgents."

At his Brownsville home Mr. Ghrist also has a cedar chest which Mr. Groce had built for him. It is a large chest and is proof against moths. Cedar wood is plentiful in Central America and valuable. It is light in weight and is used for making Spanish cigar boxes. Mr. Ghrist also has jaguar skin and several rosewood sticks and other mementoes which he secured there. Mr. Ghrist knew General Estrada, present leader of the revolutionists, by sight, but not being able to speak Spanish, he did not become acquainted with the general.

The mine where Groce and Ghrist were stationed was near Cuicuina, where Groce owned property and made his home with a native family. Other Americans at the mine were a man from Mississippi, one from Boston and Mr. Lebaron and his wife from Ohio, Mrs. Lebaron being the first white woman who had ever been in that neighborhood. Most of the laborers at the mine were natives of Spanish descent, but there were some Indians.

Mr. Ghrist left Pittsburg May 5, 1906, expecting to spend a year in Central America. He landed at Bluefields, which is about 1200 miles from New Orleans by sea. He spent three weeks there and then received orders to go to the mine, about 300 miles in the interior. He went up the coast to mouth of the Pinzapulca river and then 200 miles up the river in a canoe made of cedar logs, which is the only means of transportation for man and freight.

This boat was 40 feet long. There were seven Indians in the crew of oarsmen and 13 days were required to go the 200 miles up the river. Freight, mining machinery and everything have to be transported in canoes, some of which are 70 and 75 feet long. himself under difficulties. After recovering he left the mine September 26 to return home.

"The climate down there is very unhealthful," said Mr. Ghrist. "I never saw it really rain in my life until I get to Bluefields. The rainfall in that town the year before I was there was 171 inches. The rainy season is from June to December, but the natives work right through the rain. We had houses to live in, but the atmosphere was very damp and we had to cover our clothes every night or they would be saturated with moisture the next morning.

"I always shook my clothes in the morning to guard against scorpions which were likely to crawl into them at night, even if they were hanging on the wall. I killed nine scorpions which I shook from my clothes. I was bitten once by a scorpion. I used bay rum and also ammonia promptly on the wound, but the bite brought on an attack of fever.

"Insects were very troublesome and I scratched from the time I entered the country until I left it. There were a great many mosquitos along the coast and for 100 miles up the river. We had to beware of trantulas. Red bugs, chiggers and army ants were fierce. There are poisonous snakes, but they were not as numerous as I expected to find.

"The temperature varies. We had to sleep under a blanket every night; then the sun would come out hot and get as hot as 100 degrees in the shade, and then it would rain and get cold by night. The hot season is from December to June.

"Dense forests cover the entire eastern half of the country. There are no roads through the forest and only occasionally a trail. The rivers are the principal highways. The undergrowth in the forest is so dense that if you get off the trail you have to chop your way with a machete. Every native carries a machete.

"Beans and rice formed our principal diet at the mine, and we had a native Indian hunter employed all the time to furnish meat. It is so thick in the bush that you can't see game 20 feet away, and the only way the Indians get game is by imitating the calls and getting the birds or animals to come near. There are deer, the peccary and warrie species of wild hog, besides wild turkeys and small animals resembling rabbits. In the towns the native Spaniards are great meat eaters when they have money to buy it. Meat, however, is very expensive and I saw a meat dealer at Cuicuina sell three pounds of beef for $2.00. There are fish in the rivers and the Indians use wild figs for bait.

"Minerals in great abundance are found in that country, but as yet no attention has been paid to anything but gold. Free milling and placer gold mining are all they bother with. There are rich silver and copper deposits and I heard reports of coal also.

"Some of the timber is very valuable and mahogany and cedar form the principal kinds for export. Rosewood is so heavy that it sinks when efforts are made to transport it down the river. All tropical fruits grow in the country, but the natives are too lazy to develop the fruit raising industry as it should be pushed. Bananas are the principal export from Bluefields, a great deal of the supply being brought from the plantations at Rama and Cukra. Rama is one of the towns where fighting has been going on during this revolution."—Uniontown News.

A Buddha of Ill Luck.

An example of the malevolent influences of an inanimate object upon the fortunes of its possessors, similar to that of the Hope diamond, is recorded by Lady Dorothy Nevill in her "Reminiscences." From the day a miniature Buddha from Burmah of charming workmanship entered her house everything went amiss. Its installation in the drawing room "was followed by a perfect avalanche of catastrophes."

Within a week a son failed in business. Household pets came to tragic ends. A favorite pony was suddenly paralyzed—"and this on the very eve of an election in which it was to assist by conveying conservative voters to the polls"—from which it is to be inferred that the Buddha was not favorable to the Tory party. A few days later a neighboring chimney crashed down upon a wing of Lady Dorothy's house, doing much damage. Shortly afterward the Buddha was sent on loan to the India Museum, where after some minor disturbances it settled quietly down and has since remained.—London Chronicle.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

They Will Get Married.

You know it is an interesting thing to study the people at a wedding—the bachelors and the buds, the young married people and the old married people. Every old lady is interested in weddings. There is no joke about that. We are interested in selling the wedding presents. Silver Knives and Forks, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Cream Ladles, etc., are useful and suitable presents for Wedding or Christmas gifts.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

Using A Telephone.

The telephone can be made either a paying or a losing proposition. Sometimes the phones do not seem to work well, and there is nothing uncommon about that, but we have them for mutual benefit.

Use the telephone for rush orders; they are at your disposal.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

It Is Our Way Of Thinking.

There is nothing more useful than our line of NICKLE WARE. If we were in the advice-giving business, we would say to our young friends who are just starting out in life, buy a few things and buy them good. A good piece of Nickle Ware is more useful than a room full of cheap bric-a-brac; one good picture than a wall full of chromos. Take our advice—be poor in many things, but rich in a few.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.
Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Pedlicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST,
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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work

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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty.
Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09-1y.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29 p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBDELAND and Way Points, Depart †10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m. Arrive †9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

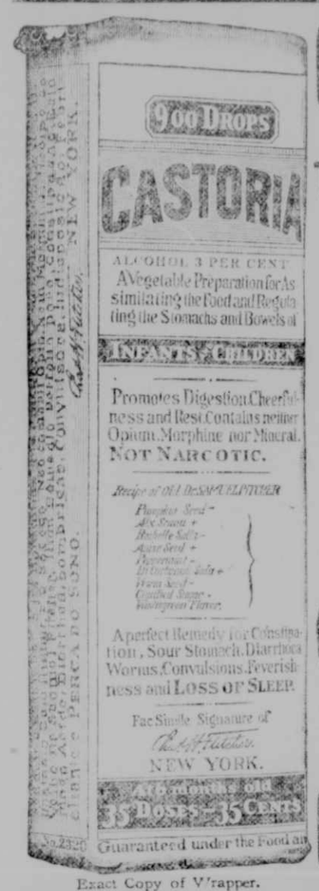
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart †9.26 a. m., †7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., †4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart †9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.33 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p. m.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait, but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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U. M. STANTON, - - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
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You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows and Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

T DEPOSITORY.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Pays 3 Per Cent.

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Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

Account receives the same considera-

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

ND, MD.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909.

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

For this day is born to you a Saviour who is Christ, the Lord.—Luke ii, 11.

Soon we shall be keeping the anniversary of the greatest day that ever dawned on the human race—the birthday of Chirst. The day will recall the the memory of the most momentous fact that ever wove itself into the web of human history—the fact that the Son of God came in the lowliness of human nature to save humanity.

Christmas Day links together all the dispensations of God in his merciful dealings of mankind. The old order was a time of preparation; the new one, of fulfilment. The one shows the finished pedestal, the other the faultless statue. What was promised to patriarch and prophet was fulfilled for us. What they longed for we have. The star which they stretched forth to see has arisen and shines upon the pathway of our lives in Him whose birthday we keep. One thing is plainly written down in the record of man's doings before the Messiah came, and this is that evil abounds everywhere. The very nations which marked the limits of civilization were sunk in the lowest depths of depravity, and the power of their statesmen, the songs of their bards and the wisdom of their sages could only lead to lower depth yawning to engulf them. Rome had lost almost every trace of sanctity of family life, and Greece, with her Plato and Aristotle, could not measure or understand the dignity of simple motherhood. The aged, the suffering, the helpless of every class and condition cried in vain to Rome and Greece for aid in their distress. Slavery was like a weed growing apace, whilst there seemed on earth no power to check its growth or curb its enormities. And in truth there was none.

Meanwhile God, in the sublime height of unassailable purity, was thinking thoughts of peace. The iniquities of earth cried to Heaven for justice, but the bountiful goodness of God sent forth winged mercy, not to strike, but to offer terms of peace and to save. And so justice and mercy met and kissed in the union of love, and the outcome was the birth of Christ, God and man—man to pay the penalty of man's misdeeds and God to make the payment of infinite value.

If there be today a spot on earth on which honor is held in esteem and virtue wins its reward, if there be in the heart of man a throb which beats in pity for the suffering, the aged, the helpless, it is to Christmas Day it owes its birth.

Christmas then is a day of gladness and mirth. Our watchword is Merry Christmas. Christmas is a day when wrongs should be forgiven and griefs buried, when the glad tidings should ring through every heart and through every homestead that God has come down to man, that man may go up to God.

WORLDWIDE CHRISTMAS

Something over 2,000 years ago from the great dome of the universe where swing the bells of destiny there sounded a chime. Simple, as are all things great; melodious, as are all things harmony, that chime, first heard on the hillsides of Bethlehem, has sounded through the earth from end to end—"Peace on earth, good will to men." The sentiment that came clear as the very essence of truth upon the ears of simple shepherds was the annunciation that the world had waited to hear. During all the ages of history, from times already remote, when the Shepherd Kings sat upon the throne of Egypt, the world had been preparing for the epoch when the strife should give place to the notes of peace and the world should turn from its captains to the release of its captives.

Perhaps the greatest lesson to be derived from the Christmas theme is the stroke of destiny it sounded in the affairs of men in relation to the great subject of human rights. Prior to the angel jubilation over Christ's birth there had been no recognition given the poor and unfortunate. The weak and the distressed received no consideration. The world was held for the strong. They should possess the earth; they should secure the trophies. Whatever place the weak had in the world was by the grace of the mighty. The rule of the captains ranged back to the foundations of society. But when the carol of the angels was heard upon Judea's hillsides the rights of the captives came into recognition. The one who was born in a manger was the Prince of Peace. He came to set the captives free. This was something new in the history of the world. It was destined to be the great revolutionizing principle of all the ages. Those trained in the school of the Infant who became the Great Teacher were taught that they that are strong should bear the infirmities of the weak. Those who were not disposed to accept the responsibility were given to understand that in the new dispensation the rights of all men would be secured at every hazard. Jesus was not an equalizer in the sense of reducing all men to the same material estate. He was the equalizer in raising all men up to the same plane of divine compassion. He swung wide the door of opportunity, and, taking the weak lamb as a symbol of necessitous human creatures, He exalted the poor and struggling members of the human family to a place in the economy of God, of equal regard with the more fortunate.

Christmas is world wide, not in the extent of its recognition, but in the extent of its influence. It is world wide in the weight of principle it established. It is world wide in the personalty of the Founder of the Christian faith. As the wise men with their eyes fixed upon the star that rose in the East journeyed toward the theater of the world's great drama, so the wise men of the present age turn their eyes toward the light of the Life that star heralded. Science has its votaries, and they derive their freedom of intellect from the liberty that came with Jesus. Medicine has its followers, and they derive their healing ministries from the example of the Great Healer. Philosophy has its savants, and they take their position for or against the position established by the world-framing doctrines of Jesus. Literature finds in the Holy Scriptures its great models, and poetry delights to follow out the theme of human interest that was impossible in the ages in which human interest, as now understood, was an unknown sentiment.

The Christmas star was a worldwide omen in that it was significant of the pure undimmed light of truth, of charity, of brotherhood. No other principles so appeal to the world as those that came with Jesus, or, at least, which were made by Him the cornerstone of the Kingdom of God among men. "Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall set you free." "When the Spirit of Truth shall come He shall lead you into all truth, for He shall take the things of Mine and show them unto you." Where has there been any other teacher who dared to affirm himself the incarnation of truth, who ventured to assert in himself the principles of charity and of brotherhood? Yet these are things that have moved the lives of men ever since the great day of the world's faith.

It is inconceivable that religion should become provincialized with Jesus as its exponent. It is impossible that truth shall ever be made the depository of a cult while He is its conservator. It is incredible that brotherhood should ever become constricted with Him filling the place anciently held by the pagan god of boundaries. Christmas, the festival of the church, the day of grace, the high feast of humanity, stands at the very portal of modern advance as the day that symbolizes the progress of the race in all that is holy, uplifting and potent. It is the one day that can never have a duplicate, for it bore to the earth the Divine One who was made in the fashion of a man, and who has ever since been fashioning men in forms divine.

The Shortest Day of the Year.

Tuesday was the shortest day in the year. From sunrise to sunset there was just 9 hours and 24 minutes of sunshine. Six months hence and the longest day will be at hand, when the hours of sunshine will be 14 in number, not to mention a matter of some 54 minutes besides.

Tuesday was the shortest day on the calendar, yet there was but slight difference between it and yesterday, when the difference could be spaced by a scant half dozen seconds. In fact, there is but six minutes difference between December 13 and December 29, the period when the sunshine in this locality is registered at 9 and 4-10 hours.

The weather forecast is for continued cold weather, and there is very little sign for anything other than a white Christmas. The continual cold spell has caused joy in the hearts of the youths and maidens and many are to be seen daily hurrying to the river to skate where red noses or cold toes do not hinder them from having a good time.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Joseph Elmers Bowser, of near Bittinger, and Lula Moon, of Warfordsburg, Pa.

Loren Benjamin Staats, of Evans, W. Va., and Bessie Pruedy Matheney, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Thomas Jackson Hall and Carrie Robinson, both of Dala, W. Va.

Kensey Alvin Drummond and Ora Day Drummond, both of Lumberport, W. Va.

Luther Alexander Hawk and Anna Mary Miller, both of Gorman.

Samuel L. Otto, of New Germany, and Emma Camp, of Cove.

Marion Findley, of Pike, W. Va., and Isa Buzzard, of Hazel Green, W. Va.

Robert S. Wilson, of Connellsville, Pa., and Gracie Alton Enlow, of Hoyes.

Howard Harvey and Alva Lewis, both of Gans, Pa.

John W. Ridenour, of Fairmont, W. Va., and Laura Lowe, of Watson, W. Va.

Two with request not to publish.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

JUDGE M. L. KEEDY NARROWLY ESCAPED BULLET

Stepped Out of Line of Fire Just Before Pistol Was Discharged.

Judge M. L. Keedy narrowly escaped being accidentally shot in the courthouse at Hagerstown Monday morning. He had been in the sheriff's office conversing with several officers and had just left the room when Deputy Sheriff John B. Huyett opened a drawer in a desk disclosing a pistol, which was picked up by John Flaugher with the remark: "Is it loaded?"

His words were drowned by the report of the weapon, and the bullet sped in a direct line where Judge Keedy had been sitting in a chair and lodged in a door.

The incident occurred in less than a minute after Judge Keedy had walked out. R. J. Hamilton and Detective Charles Burnett, who had been standing behind Judge Keedy, directly in the course of the bullet, had just passed out the door.

DECEMBER COURT CLOSED SATURDAY

After a Session of Two Weeks Presided Over by Judge Henderson.

The December Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county terminated Saturday afternoon, after a session of two weeks.

Judge Robert R. Henderson sat during the entire term and the jury was not discharged until court adjourned, as a removal case from Allegany county in which a jury was wanted, held the jurors.

Since our last report the following cases were disposed of:

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

6. Michael O'Brien; assaulting an officer; plea of guilty; House of Correction for three months.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1. State vs. A. J. Beavans; keeping gaming table; tried before Court; verdict not guilty.

5. State vs. John Miller; forgery; plea of guilty; one year in Maryland Penitentiary.

6. State vs. Parley Diehl; statutory rape; tried before Court; not guilty.

7. State vs. same; bastardy; nolle prossed.

8 and 9. State vs. Geo. Mills; larceny; plea of guilty; paroled upon condition that the transgressor pay costs of prosecution and restore to the owner the stolen goods or the value thereof within six month.

10. State vs. John Bergman; non support of wife; tried before Court; verdict not guilty.

11. State vs. B. E. Conn, Walter Bratney and Frank Howard; burglary; plea of guilty; B. E. Conn, sentenced to four years in the Maryland Penitentiary; Bratney, two years; Howard 18 months in the same institution.

12 and 13. State vs. same; larceny; stet; by order of State's Attorney.

15. State vs. Edward Williams; larceny; one year in House of Correction upon plea of guilty.

17. State vs. Frank and Joseph Davis; polluting streams of water; continued.

TRIALS.

13. Yough River Oil & Gas Company vs. J. W. Alderton; tried before Court; judgment in favor of defendant.

14. Same vs. Galbreaith & Hewitt; tried before Court; verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $10, it being nominal damages; exceptions noted to the ruling of the Court in sustaining demurrer to defendant's set off.

25. Mary M. Mills vs. Harry Rodeheaver; slander; tried before Court; verdict for plaintiff for $25.

30. Nicholas Paugh vs. Andrew C. Rawlings; damages; tried before Court; verdict for defendant.

89. Gilmor S. Hamill vs. Benjamin H. Sincell; dismissed by order of plaintiff.

90. Central Foundry Co. vs. William Tunney; dismissed by order of plaintiff's attorney.

91. A. D. Naylor & Co. vs. same; same entry.

97. James W. Manuel vs. Mayor and City Council of Cumberland; removed from Allegany county; jury trial; jury drawn and sworn; jury withdrawn and case continued because of absence of witnesses.

Oakland Volunteer Fire Dept.

All members of the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department are requested to meet at Council Chamber, First National Bank building, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28th, at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting constitution and by-laws and transacting other important business. Every member who has signed the roll is expected to be present.

TRUMAN WEST, President.

A Train Over a Mile Long.

What is said to be the longest railroad train ever pulled by a single engine left Roanoke for Norfolk over the Virginian railway. The train consisted of 120 steel coal hoppers, each 44 feet long, and each loaded with 50 tons of coal. The train from cowcatcher to the rear of the caboose was six feet over a mile long, and the coal was valued at $180,000.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CHURCHES.

Sunday Schools Will Have Their Annual Entertainments.

In the several churches of Oakland the usual festivities of the Christmastide will occur, when the little folks will be both the attraction and the attracted ones.

In the Lutheran church the Christmas services will be conducted Friday evening when a program, literary and musical, will be rendered, after which Santa Claus will appear and distribute to the members of the school little remembrances.

In the Methodist and Presbyterian churches the usual treats for the members of those Sunday schools will take place Saturday evening when programs of music and songs will be rendered.

In St. Peter's Catholic church mass will be celebrated Christmas morning at five o'clock.

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED

Four to the Penitentiary and Two to House of Correction.

Monday morning Sheriff Austin Brown took to the Maryland Penitentiary the four prisoners sentenced by Judge Henderson to serve terms varying from one to four years in that institution, and yesterday morning Mr. Brown took to the House of Correction the two prisoners sentenced by the Court to serve time in the big workshop of the State.

Three of the prisoners taken to the penitentiary were B. E. Conn, Walter Bratney and Frank Howard, convicted of burglary. These are the three men caught near Tunnelton, W. Va., several weeks ago with household effects stolen from a summer home at Sang Run. The men had shipped the goods from Swanton, to which place they had hauled them from Sang Run, and were keeping house near Tunnelton, Conn's wife being in charge of the establishment. Conn will serve four years; Bratney two years, and Howard eighteen months. The other prisoner taken to the pen by Mr. Brown was Edward Miller, who confessed to having forged the name of Orval Speelman to a check for $50. He will serve the State one year.

The prisoners taken to the House of Correction were Michael O'Brien, who entered a plea of guilty for having assaulted an officer, and will serve three months at the Cut, and Edward Williams, who was convicted of having stolen goods from the Mountain Lake Park Hotel last summer, and who will serve one year.

ICE HARVEST IS ON

Vast Quantities Being Cut at the Park and on Ponds and Streams.

The past week of extremely cold weather when the thermometer hovered almost the entire time about the zero mark, has had the effect to form ice from eight to ten inches in thickness on streams, ponds and the lake at Mountain Lake Park.

Monday the ice harvest commenced in all directions and Tuesday and yesterday remained ideal for the purpose. Local houses generally were or are being filled with an excellent quality of ice. At the Park a contract for upwards of ten thousand tons for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company use, is being filled as fast as steam and men can cut and handle the ice. Tuesday ten car loads were shipped from that point to Brunswick and more than a hundred tons were stored in the Association's ice house on the shore of the lake.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Oakland—Preaching at 10:30 a. m.
Deer Park—Preaching at 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
The Sunday school will hold their exercises on Christmas night at 7 o'clock.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

Suggestions for Christmas Presents

On a cold winter night, when the wind is whistling outside, nothing can beat a bright, open fireplace. It is great for the family to sit around the fire with Grandpa and Grandma, Mom and Pop and all the kids and tell stories and pop corn or toast marshmallows. These fireside re-unions will be remembered for many, many years when the family is all scattered. The fireplace of today is all changed, instead of wood fuel we have the natural gas logs and open polished coppered front stoves that give the finishing touch to the home.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

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J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

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W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant.
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant.
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer.
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor.
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH.
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE TELEPHONE AT CHRISTMAS



THERE is no need for you to be worn out by holiday preparations if you make good use of your telephone.

The Bell Telephone Companies have found that just before Christmas the number of daily connections is the highest for the year. The telephone has become a necessity of the holiday season, because without it most people would not have time to do what they have planned.

Christmas cheer extends beyond the city limits, and the universal Bell System helps to carry it throughout the land.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

EVERY BELL TELEPHONE IS THE CENTRE OF THE SYSTEM

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

The Free Sewing Machine

Think of it! and all this in the year 1909, when husbands have automobiles, automatic adding machines, automatic locking desks—you, Mrs. Housewife, are compelled to be satisfied to sew for your husband and family with a sewing machine that hasn't been improved for 25 years. Wouldn't you be interested in a 20th century improved sewing machine which completely removes every objection you have to any sewing machine? That's The Free Sewing Machine. Of course it is impossible to explain all this here. The Free is insured for five years against breakage, wear and tear, fire, tornado, lightning and water. No other sewing machine company dares to insure their machine.

WILLIAM C. FREE, Pres.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Oakland, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

d successful close on Thanksgiving, when the members of members team and a few friends were ted at the New Arlington Hotel. the turkey and other appropriate had been stowed away, and after good toasts had been delivered, Price was presented with a miniold football, properly engraved, ach member of the team with a football, engraved with the name player, his position, and "W. V. '09."

success that has met our athletics en repeated by our literary societies and Christian associations. It is known fact that these organiza-

the big and ex gage, more t holiday three goods 55, whi a train peated day, an also goods station includin Iowa, b by point

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.
G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill
John M. Davis — George W. Legge
John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull
Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



A Merry Christmas to all!

Don't forget the Band Fair.

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What the Great Methodist School is Doing.

To the Editor of The Republican:

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Looking back over the work of the term that is now fast approaching its close we can truly say it has been the most successful term in the history of the school. The reasons for saying this are many. First, the enrollment is the largest it has ever been; the students are of the very best quality, the new members of the faculty have made good. They have more than fulfilled the expectations of the students. We consider ourselves very fortunate. We congratulate the management of the College in procuring such a good line up of instructors.

Our football squad has achieved greater success than any previous team. Our fellows have met the best teams of West Virginia and Ohio, and out of eight games this season they won six. Even such teams as that of Ohio University, Scio and Bethany colleges went down in defeat before our "eleven."

The football season came to a pleasant and successful close on Thanksgiving Day, when the members of members of the team and a few friends were banqueted at the New Arlington Hotel. After the turkey and other appropriate dishes had been stowed away, and after many good toasts had been delivered, Coach Price was presented with a miniature gold football, properly engraved, and each member of the team with a silver football, engraved with the name of the player, his position, and "W. V. W. C., '09."

The success that has met our athletics has been repeated by our literary societies and Christian associations. It is a well known fact that these organizations are doing better work and achieving greater success than those of any other school of the State.

With all these facts we are constrained to believe that the prospects for the West Virginia Wesleyan College are the very brightest.

A COUPLE OF STUDENTS.

Buckhannon, W. Va., Dec. 20, 1909.

Big Field of Potatoes.

A story of a farmer in Wicomico county who raised a $10,000 crop of white potatoes this year on a farm for which he paid $1,150 is one of the features of the report of Superintendent W. Frank Hines, of the State Bureau of Immigration, which has just been issued in pamphlet form. The yield approximated about 200 bushels to the acre, which, the report says, while not at all extraordinary, simply shows what Maryland soil will do without any great forcing. By intensive effort, the report states, as much as 400 bushels have been grown on a single acre.

These are busy days at the Baltimore and Ohio depot in Oakland, and the accommodating agent and his gentlemanly assistants are kept continuously on the move. The great amount of freight and express goods, not to mention baggage, handled there every day is now more than doubled on account of the holiday season. Tuesday afternoon three large truck loads of express goods were shipped west on train No. 55, while a similar amount went east on a train half an hour later. This is repeated some five or six times every day, and then the incoming express is also extremely heavy. Yesterday goods were shipped from the Oakland station to many points in the far west, including towns in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, besides large shipments to nearby points.

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CAPITAL. . . . . $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS. . 40,000

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G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

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Looking back over the work of the term that is now fast approaching its close we can truly say it has been the most successful term in the history of the school. The reasons for saying this are many. First, the enrollment is the largest it has ever been; the students are of the very best quality, the new members of the faculty have made good. They have more than fulfilled the expectations of the students. We consider ourselves very fortunate. We congratulate the management of the College in procuring such a good line up of instructors.

Our football squad has achieved greater success than any previous team. Our fellows have met the best teams of West Virginia and Ohio, and out of eight games this season they won six. Even such teams as that of Ohio University, Scio and Bethany colleges went down in defeat before our "eleven."

The football season came to a pleasant and successful close on Thanksgiving Day, when the members of members of the team and a few friends were banqueted at the New Arlington Hotel. After the turkey and other appropriate dishes had been stowed away, and after many good toasts had been delivered, Coach Price was presented with a miniature gold football, properly engraved, and each member of the team with a silver football, engraved with the name of the player, his position, and "W. V. W. C., '09."

The success that has met our athletics has been repeated by our literary societies and Christian associations. It is a well known fact that these organizations are doing better work and achieving greater success than those of any other school of the State.

With all these facts we are constrained to believe that the prospects for the West Virginia Wesleyan College are the very brightest.

A COUPLE OF STUDENTS.

Buckhannon, W. Va., Dec. 20, 1909.

Big Field of Potatoes.

A story of a farmer in Wicomico county who raised a $10,000 crop of white potatoes this year on a farm for which he paid $1,150 is one of the features of the report of Superintendent W. Frank Hines, of the State Bureau of Immigration, which has just been issued in pamphlet form. The yield approximated about 200 bushels to the acre, which, the report says, while not at all extraordinary, simply shows what Maryland soil will do without any great forcing. By intensive effort, the report states, as much as 400 bushels have been grown on a single acre.

These are busy days at the Baltimore and Ohio depot in Oakland, and the accommodating agent and his gentlemanly assistants are kept continuously on the move. The great amount of freight and express goods, not to mention baggage, handled there every day is now more than doubled on account of the holiday season. Tuesday afternoon three large truck loads of express goods were shipped west on train No. 55, while a similar amount went east on a train half an hour later. This is repeated some five or six times every day, and then the incoming express is also extremely heavy. Yesterday goods were shipped from the Oakland station to many points in the far west, including towns in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, besides large shipments to nearby points.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

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sachet powders. I remember but one thing, Kitty, and that's you." He sat down beside her. "There's no doubt that I reek of the animal. But the real question is, How much longer are you going to keep me dangling on the string? I've been coming up here for ten days now."

She had dressed expressly for this moment, but Merrihew was not going to be told so.

"But am I to be blamed if, after having refused twice to marry you, you still persist?" Kitty assumed a judicial air.

"But you haven't refused me this time."

"Because I wish to make it as easy as possible for you." Which of the two meanings she offered him was lost upon Merrihew.

"Come, let us be sensible for ten minutes."

Merrihew laid his watch on the bench beside him.

Kitty laughed rollickingly, for beneath her furbelows and ribbons and trinkets she was inordinately happy and light of heart. Her letter had come. She was only waiting for the day of sailing.

Merrihew reached out and caught her hand.

"Oh, I said let us be sensible for ten minutes!" she demurred.

"Kitty, will you marry me?"

"Could you take care of me?"

"I'll work."

"Oh, if you were only rich!"

"You don't mean that, Kitty."

"No," relenting, "I don't. But you bother me."

"All right. This will be the last time. Will you marry me? I will do all a man can to make you happy. I love you with all my heart. I know. You're afraid. You've an idea that I am fickle. But not this time, Kitty; not this time. Will you?"

Then without further hesitance, indifferent to the future or the past, conscious only of the vast happiness of the present, Kitty laid her hand in his. He would have drawn her into his arms had not they both seen O'Mally pushing through the box hedge, followed by some belated tourists. Merrihew swore softly, and Kitty laughed.

On the terrace the tea table dazzled the eye with its spotless linen, its blue canton and its bundle of pink roses. Hillard extended his cup for a second filling. La Signorina vaguely wondered where Kitty was. She needed Kitty at this moment.

How inexplicable were the currents and cross currents of life! She had met a thousand men handsomer, more brilliant. They had not awakened more than normal interest. And yet this man, quiet, humorous, ordinarily good looking, aroused in her heart discord and penetrated the barriers to the guarded sentiment. Why? Always this query.

She gathered up a handful of the roses and pressed them against her face, breathing deeply.

"If I were a poet, which I am not"—He paused irresolutely.

"You would extemporize on the beauty of the perspective," she supplemented. "How the"—

"I was thinking of your hair," he interrupted. "I have never seen anything quite like it."

She had recourse to the roses again.

"You have not told me the real reason why you sang under my window that night."

"Have I not? Well, then, there can be no harm in telling you that. I had just signed the contract to sing with the American Comic Opera company in Europe. I saw the world at my feet, for it would be false modesty to deny that I have a voice. More disillusions. The world is *not* at my feet," lightly.

"Will you answer a single question?"

"I can make no promise."

"Is there another man?"

Silence, which grew and lengthened.

"What do you mean?" she asked evenly.

"In Venice you told me that there was a barrier. I ask now if this barrier be a man."

"Yes."

A wrinkle of pain passed over his heart. "If you love him"—

"Love him! No, no! I had hoped you would not speak like this. I relied upon your honor."

"Is it dishonorable for me to love you?"

"No, but it is for me—to permit you to say so!"

He was pale, but not paler than she.

"I offer you nothing, Mr. Hillard, nothing—no promise, no hope, nothing. A few days longer and we shall separate finally."

Merrihew and Kitty came into view.

"It is all over," said Merrihew ex-

Then La Signorina rose to her feet. She took the card from Kitty's fingers, tore it into many pieces and flung them over the wall.

"We have been betrayed!" she cried, a storm in her eyes.

"Betrayed? In what manner?" asked Hillard.

"Her highness has had no hand in this, I know. Some one with malice has done this."

La Signorina, her arms folded, her lips compressed into a thin line of scarlet, the anger in her eyes unabated, began to walk back and forth.

O'Mally gripped Smith by the arm and pointed to the gates.

Two carabinieri and an inspector of seals, dusty, but stern of countenance, came up the path. The inspector came on. Without touching his cap—a bad sign—he laid upon the tea table a card and a newspaper, familiar now to them all.

"Signora," he said politely, but coldly, to the whilom prima donna, "will you do me the honor to explain this? We have some doubts as to the authority upon which this invitation was issued."

She spoke evenly, almost insolently. "The invitation is perfectly regular."

Everybody experienced a chill.

This time the inspector bowed. "Then her highness will occupy her villa?"

"She is already in possession. I am the Principessa di Monte Bianca," calmly.

Had an earthquake shattered the surrounding hills and gulfs opened at their feet it could not have spread terror more quickly among the transient guests at the Ville Ariadne than this declaration. They knew that she was not the princess, and here, calmly and negligently, she was jeopardizing their liberty as well as her own. She was mad.

The keen eyed inspector took mental note of these variant expressions.

"Your highness," he said, his cap setting the dust on the stones flying, "a thousand pardons for this disagreeable intrusion. It was not officially known that your highness was here."

"It is nothing," replied the pseudo princess. "Only I desired to remain incognito for the present."

"And the seals?" purred the official.

"We shall go through that formality the morning after the ball. At present I do not wish to be disturbed with the turning of the villa upside down, as would be the case were the seals removed."

"That will require the permission of the crown, your highness."

"Then you will set about at once to secure this permission."

The air with which she delivered this command was noble enough for any one.

"You will telegraph to Cranford & Baring, in the Corso Umberto Primo, Rome. They will supply you with the necessary details and information."

The inspector spoke to the carabinieri, and the trio marched to the gates.

Loud were the exclamations of dismay from the unfortunate Americans, and only Hillard and Merrihew showed faith in La Signorina and her protestation that she would straighten out the tangle without any additional misfortune coming to her former associates in the opera troupe.

Kitty, O'Mally and Smith, however, were convinced that a dirty Italian prison would be their ultimate resting place.

"Suppose we go and break the news to Worth," remarked Smith.

O'Mally assented, stopping a moment in front of La Signorina.

"We have all been together for many weeks," he said, "yet who you are none of us knows."

The shadow of a smile lay upon her lips and vanished. "My name is Sonia Hilda Grosvenor." And her voice was music.

"Tomorrow," said Merrihew, "I'm going to look up the jail and engage rooms ahead. It might be crowded."

Both he and Hillard rode back to their quarters for the night, but they found that sleep was practically out of the question.

The morning sun poured over the hills, throwing huge shadows in the gorge below. O'Mally sniffed. As the wind veered intermittently there came to him the perfume of the locust trees, now in full bloom. Pietro rocked, his legs crossed, his face blurred in the drifting tobacco smoke.

"No more tourists, Pietro?"

"No," Pietro sighed.

"Did you ever see La Signorina before? Do you know anything about her?"

"Never! No!" answered Pietro, with the perfect candor of an accomplished liar.

"Have you ever seen"—

"Zitto! She come!" Pietro got up with alacrity.

La Signorina was as daintily fresh in her pink frock as a spring tulip. Her eyes were shining, but her color was thin.

"I have been looking for you, Mr. O'Mally," she said. "I have just received a telegram from her highness."

O'Mally accepted the yellow sheet. "I can make out a word or two," he said. "It's in Italian."

"I forgot," apologetically.

Briefly, La Principessa di Monte Bianca gave Sonia Hilda Grosvenor full authority to act as her proxy in giving the ball. As for the invitation, she knew absolutely nothing about it.

This last statement rather staggered the erstwhile concierge. If the princess hadn't issued the invitation, who the deuce had?

The dreamy, pleasurable days at the Villa Ariadne were no more. The spirit of suspicion now stalked abroad. And there were a-coming and going of the many needed extra servants, a to and froing of extra gardeners and carpenters and the sound of many hammers. The ballroom and the dining room were opened and aired and the beautiful floors polished.

In Florence there was a deal of excitement over the coming affair, for the Villa Ariadne had once been the scene of many a splendid entertainment. There had always been a mystery regarding the Principessa di Monte Bianca. Many doubted her actual existence. But the prince was known all over Europe as a handsome spendthrift. And the fact that at this precise moment he was quartered with the Eighth corps in Florence added largely to the zest of speculation.

As for Hillard, well indeed he understood now why Mrs. Sandford had warned him. He understood now what the great mistake was.

He was always at her heels now, but speaking no more of his love. She understood and was grateful. Once she plucked a young rose and gave it to him, and he was sure that her hand touched his with pity, though she would not meet his eyes.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the day before the ball, now that the noise had subsided and the servants were in their quarters, La Signorina went into the gardens alone. An hour earlier she had seen Hillard mount and ride away, the last time but once. There seemed to bear down upon her that oppression which one experiences in a nightmare of being able to fly so high, to run madly and yet to move slowly, always pursued by terror. Even now there was a single avenue of escape, but she knew that she could not profit by it and leave these unfortunate derelicts to shift for themselves. Love! She laughed brokenly and struck her hands in suppressed fury. A fitting climax this! All the world was mad, and she was the maddest in it.

Some one was coming along the path. She wheeled impatiently. She wanted to be alone. And of all men Worth was not the one she cared to see. But the sight of his pale face and set jaws stayed her words. She waited restlessly.

"I have something to say to you," he said, "upon which your future welfare largely depends."

"I am listening." She showed surprise.

"There has been a tremendous wonder, as I understand, about this ball in regard to the strange manner in which the invitations were issued."

"Have you found out who did it?" she demanded.

"Yes." The light in his eyes was feverish.

"Who was it?" fiercely.

"I issued those invitations."

"You!" Her lips parted.

"Yes. I am the guilty man. The list was the main obstacle. I represented myself as secretary to her highness."

"And you have the effrontery to confess your crime to me!" her fury blazing forth.

"Call it what you please."

"What purpose had you in mind when you did this cowardly thing?"

"I had a definite purpose. An imposture like yours is a prison offense. You have seen that I love you, yet always ignore me. You must marry me."

"You are hiding a threat."

"I shall hide it no longer. Marry me or I shall disclose the imposture to the police."

"Oh!" Then she laughed the laughter of one in deadly anger. "Mr. Worth, do you suppose, even had I entertained some sentiment toward you, that it would survive a circumstance like this?"

"I am waiting for your answer. Yes or no?"

"No!"

"Take care!" He advanced.

"I am perfectly capable of taking care. And, Mr. Worth, you will leave this villa at once. And if you do not go quietly I shall order the servants to put you forth."

"You speak as though you were the princess," he snarled.

"Till Thursday morning I am!" La Signorina replied proudly.

A man who loses his last throw is generally desperate. He seized her roughly in his arms. She struck him across the eyes with full strength. He gasped and released her.

"If I were a man," she said quietly, but with lightning in her eyes, "you should die for that!" She left him.

Worth burst into tears. He went to his room, got together his things and drove secretly into Florence.

On the night of the ball there was a brilliant moon. Rosy Chinese lanterns stretched from tree to tree. The orchestra was playing Strauss, the dreamy waltzes from "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." Bright uniforms and handsome gowns flashed by the opened windows.

Leaning against the door which gave entrance to the ballroom from the hall were two officers negligently interested in the moving picture.

"Shall we go?"

"No, no! The prince himself will be here at 11. He was, singularly enough, not invited, and, knowing the story as I do, I am curious to witness the scene."

Hillard, peering gloomily over their shoulders, overheard. The prince! Oh, this must not be! There could be only one prince in a matter of this kind. He pushed by the Italians without apology for his rudeness, edged around the ballroom till he reached La Signorina's side. He must save her at all hazards.

"The prince himself will be here at 11," he whispered.

"What prince?"

"Di Monte Bianca. Come; there is no time to lose. I have been holding my carriage ready."

"Thank you, but it is too late." She smiled, but it was a tired and lonely little smile. She had long since armed her nerves against this moment.

He stepped back, discouraged. He would wait, and woe to any who touched her!

At precisely 11 the music ceased for intermission. There was a lull. Two carabinieri pushed their way into the ballroom. Tableau!

"Which among you is called the Principessa di Monte Bianca?" was asked authoritatively.

"I am she," said La Signorina, stepping forth. "What do you wish?"

"You are under arrest for imposture. You are not the Principessa di Monte Bianca."

Hillard, wild with despair, started to intervene.

As the carabinieri were about to lay hands upon La Signorina a loud voice from the hall stopped them.



She struck him across the eyes.

"One moment!" An officer in riding breeches and dusty boots entered and approached the dramatic group. Hillard and Merrihew recognized him instantly. It was the man with the scar.

"This woman," explained one of the carabinieri, saluting respectfully, "is posing as your wife, highness. We are here to arrest her."

"Do not touch her!" said the prince. "She is the Principessa di Monte Bianca, my wife!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

SILENCE invested the Villa Ariadne, yet a warm and mellow light illumined many a window or marked short pathways on the blackness of the lawn. A solitary saddle horse rattled his bit, pawed restively and tossed his head worriedly from side to side, as if prescience had touched him with foretelling.

On the other side of the wall, lurking in the dark niches, was a tall, lean, gray haired old man, who watched and listened and waited. He was watching and listening and waiting for the horse. Seven years! It was a long time. He had not hunted for this man. He was breaking no promise. Their paths had recrossed. It was destiny.

The leaving of the guests had been hurried and noisy. In truth, it resembled a disorderly retreat more than anything else. The denouement was evidently sufficient. They had no desire to witness the anticlimax, however interesting and instructive it might be. His highness the Principe di Monte Bianca, Enrico by name, strode up and down the floor, his spurs tinkling and his saber rattling harshly. Occasionally he glanced at the group on the opposite side of the room. He laughed silently. Oh, he would enjoy himself tonight. He would extract every drop of pleasure from this unexpected moment. Had she been mad, he wondered, to give him this longed for opportunity? A month longer and this scene would have been impossible. At last he came to a stand in front of La Signorina, who was white and weary.

"So," he said, "after five years I find you, my beautiful wife! What a devil of a time you have given me across oceans and continents! A hundred times I have passed you without knowing it till too late. And here, at the very moment when I believed it was all over, you fling yourself into the loving arms of your adoring husband! I do not understand!"

"Be brief," she replied, the chill of snows in her voice. Her hate for this man had no empty corners. "Say what you will and be gone."

"I shall telegraph the attorneys in Rome to partition the estates, my heart!" he mocked her. "The king will not add to his private purse the riches of Colonel Grosvenor and the Principi di Monte Bianca, your father and mine—old fools! To tell the truth, I am badly in need of money, and, head of Bacchus, your appearance here is life to me, my dear Sonia. Life! I am a rich man. But," with a sudden scowl, "what position in my household does this gentleman occupy?" indicating Hillard and smiling evilly.

"So it is all true, then?" Hillard exclaimed. "You are his wife!"

"Well?" cried the prince impatiently. "I inquire again, what position does he hold?"

"This villa is mine," she answered, her tone giving hint to the volcano burning in her heart. "However the estates may be partitioned, this will be mine. I command you to leave it at once. I loathe you."

The prince laughed. She was simply a sack of gold. But this was his hour of triumph, and he proposed to make the most of it.

"I could have let the carabinieri take you to prison," he said urbanely. "A night in a damp cell would have chastened your spirit."

"Is it possible?" returned Hillard.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XIII.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 26, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Matt. ii, 1-1 Memory Verses, 11, 12—Golden Te Matt. i, 21—Commentary Prepared Rev. D. M. Stearns.

There is one great truth emphasiz in this gospel and in the New Tes ment which is not made much of preachers and teachers, as a rule, a that is that Jesus is the son of Davi the promised heir to David's thron See in Matt. i. 1; Rev. xxii, 16, ho the New Testament begins and en with this and note how Paul uses it Rom. i, 3; II Tim. ii, 8. See Gabriel use of it in his message to Mary Luke i, 32, 33, and Peter's referen to it in his great Pentecostal discour in Acts ii, 30. Then take the questi of the wise men in our lesson, "Whe is He that is born King of the Jews Remember that title in the in guages of Jews and gentiles was place over His cross and that when He sha come again in His glory and Isra shall say, "This is our God; we ha waited for Him, and He will save us it will be to make Jerusalem t throne of the Lord, that all the natio may be gathered unto it, to the na of the Lord, to Jerusalem. Then, Lord being King of Israel in the mi of them, they shall not see evil more, and He will make them a na and a praise among all the people the earth. Then shall all the natio bring their wealth to Israel, even these wise men did, and israel sh blossom and bud and fill the face the earth with fruit (Isa. xxv, 9; Je iii, 17; Zeph. iii, 15, 19, 20; Isa. lx, margin xxvii, 6). I sincerely trust th every teacher may verify what I hav said by these and other texts and th have the best possible kind of Chris mas lesson concerning Him of whom the prophet said, "Out of thee (Bethlehem Ephratah) shall He come unto me to be ruler in Israel, whose goings forth have been from from the days of eternity" (Mic or, as it is in our lesson, "Out o shall come a governor that shall my people Israel" (verse 6). Su king as Herod might well be trou by the mention of a King of the Je for the time will come when the kin of the earth and the great and ri and mighty men shall call on mou tains and rocks to fall on them a hide them from His face and fr wrath (Rev. vi. 15-17). The chi priests and scribes knew prophecy w enough to be able to tell where t Messiah should be born, but the knowledge did them no good, for wh He came publicly and in every wa proved Himself the Messiah about thi ty years later they rejected Him a killed Him. It is not a knowledge Him nor of what the Scriptures sa about Him that saves any one, b only the heart reception of Him, a cording to John i, 12. Some day w shall know more than we can no about these wise men—who they wer how many there were, just where th came from, what they knew about Hi or His star and how they came know what they did. If the star l them all the way to His land we wo der why they turned from it to c upon Herod and inquire of him. V note that when they left Herod t star seemed to be waiting for the for it went before them till it ca and stood over where the young ch was, leading them to the very hou This was therefore no ordinary st but a supernatural light, a heaven messenger, and it makes us more th ever interested in these men who God so honored. When they saw star again after leaving Herod th rejoiced with exceeding great j (verse 10), and we do not wonder, f it must have been like passing fr hell to heaven to come from such presence into the presence of God's own messenger. When the angel brought the shepherds word the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and the message was, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." Peter says of Him, "Whom, having not seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory" (I Pet. i. 8).

In the presence of this child and His mother these men fell down and worshiped Him, opened their treasures and presented unto Him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh (verse 11). This is no loose change or pocket-book story, but a record of treasures brought to Him. It makes us think of the woman who gave all her living and received from Him such commendation and by contrast of another woman who spent all her living on physicians in a vain search for health and then received it one day in a moment from Him freely. Mary of Bethany brought Him treasure when she anointed Him with very costly ointment (Luke xxi, 8-43; John xii, 3). Are we bringing Him anything that can be compared to treasure, a really sweet savor to Him, a willingness to suffer with Him? When there is no plain guidance given us in His word He will not fail to guide us in some way by His providence or by a dream or a voice if it is necessary. Ps. xxxii, 8; Isa. xxx, 21, are sure words. I have often been helped by the fact that before they were ordered down to Egypt the gold was on hand to go with, and it was with His gold they journeyed. It had been given to Him. Notice the unexpected source it came from. Remember Hag. ii, 8; Ps. lxii, 5.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett unty, Maryland, is situated in a magicent farming country. Agriculture ing the true basis of all continued osperity, this industry alone could pport a city or several thousand peo-, where most crops of the temperate ne are produced and where total fail-es are wholly unknown. In addition the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, e, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, y, etc., this section is a great apple untry, and many varieties of fruits, rries and vegetables grow with little tention.

Yet, these are by no means all the vantages nature has so prodigally be-owed upon this community. Right at r doors are rich deposits of coal, kao-, pure glass sand, fire and potters' ay; an inexhaustible supply of brick d tile shale, abundant supply of na-ral gas for lighting, heating and anufacturing purposes, the purest ater on earth, a great supply of water wer only waiting harness to illumi-te this mountain top, and supply fac-ries and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a ateau twenty by sixty miles in ex-nt, two thousand eight hundred feet ove the sea, where it is never too hot r comfort and never too cold for con-enience; America's ideal summer re-rt; America's greatest health resort; ere we sleep under two or more blan-ts all summer long and you, who re-le in the lowlands or large centers of pulation, are sweltering with the heat d breathing humid, unhealthy and isoned air. Here the drives are grand prospect and glorious in nature's rb; where some new scene greets the ion at every turn of the road. $238,-00 is being spent on State highways iating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young n, and grow up with the country. If u prefer to invest in agricultural nds or fruit lands, you will find prices nging from five to fifty dollars per re, depending upon location and im-ovements These are attractive in-stments without risk of loss. We also vite factories and industries of all nds, and believe that this location of-rs the best advantages on account of e abundance of raw material, cheap el and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, thin six hours of the Nation's capital, a country with almost unbounded re-urces, with a variety of everything: ater Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, ealthy climate, where hay fever and ny ills to which the human race is ir in less favored climes, is entirely known; a land of pure and abundant ter, a land of churches and schools, thout any race or other vexatious oblems, and where the small investor ng with the man of more pretentious pital has opportunities commensurate th his pluck, intelligence and energy, an equal start in life, then you will dily concede the importance and cor-tness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, t no more land." "There is a tide in affairs of men which, if taken at flood, leads on to fortune and ne."

Don't miss the opportunity of a life-e and regret it for years to come. word to the wise is sufficient." kland is on the boom, and you should t on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

teven's rifle.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

What Became of the Six Little Roosters.

Did you ever hear the story of the six sisters, the six pullets and the Methdist conference? A friend of mine had the nicest little hen house. Then some of the colored brethren in the neighborhood held a Methodist coference. The six little roosters a disappeared. So when the colore Methodist Bishop came by my frind asked him if he knew anything bout her six little roosters. The Bishop winked and said "he guesses they had all gone into the ministry, as he didn't think they would make good laymen."

Have you a good Roaster for your Christmas Turkey? Remember we carry a full line of Roasters, Kitchen Utensils, Glass and China Ware and household specialties.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

Christmas! Christmas! Christm!

For many reasons, new goo an be bought for Christmas more el-ligently at home. Catalogu all look about alike. We will b lad to talk it over with you in on, and show the goods. Our e is open for your inspection.

"Whiniver anybody offers give ye somethin' f'r nothin' or s thin' f'r less its worth, or more f methin' than its worth, don't e any chances; yell for a polismar

The sweetness of low pri never equals the bitterness of poo ality.

DAVIS HARDW E.

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DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

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All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

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Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

RETRENCHMENT NOW GOVERNOR'S SLOGAN

Demands Greater Economy in Conducting Business of the State.

Governor Crothers is demanding retrenchment. Greater economy or an increase in the tax rate as an alternative proposition is the situation as the governor sees it. He is opposed to an increase in the tax rate. He believes it is unnecessary if the retrenchments are made. Appropriations of all kinds, the "gratuities" in legislation, if such is the name to be given to the money appropriated biennially to hospitals, schools and asylums of the State, are the things that he is watching.

The governor says he is not opposed to these appropriations; in fact he is heartily in favor of them, but he is opposed to increases; he is opposed to the State assuming new burdens all along the line, and he is an advocate of a system whereby the expenditure of this money can be safeguarded and supervised.

"Expense of government," he said, "is one of the big questions of the day. The National Government is face to face with the proposition where the disbursements are in excess of the receipts. It is casting about for new means of securing a revenue, involving the privileges of the States in order to secure additional money. This encroachment promises to be a source of endless trouble in view of the fact that the States themselves are as hard up as is the National Government.

"Here in Maryland the expenses are growing apace, whereas the receipts are following the normal conditions of increment. It is time to call a halt. As the National Government is being forced to depart from the time-honored principle of raising all its money by indirect taxes, so the State governments must either retrench or increase the burdens of the people.

"Here in Maryland there have been no governmental extravagances. Nevertheless, things were secured as they were needed, whereas the things in use might have been made to do a little longer. Rigid economy must be practiced henceforth. It is the duty of the Legislature to supervise more carefully than ever before every appropriation it makes.

"Right on the heels of this situation the reforms of government necessitate new offices. It may be that new offices mean a decrease in expense by providing for the supervision that conditions demand. In such cases I am very much in favor of them. Prompt government, in my opinion, requires more offices in order that the supervision may be effective; that reforms may be operative."

New offices to which the governor refers are the result of the efforts he has made to systematize things that have been run in a haphazard way. The demand for them is cropping up as the result of the study of a number of commissions appointed by him to take up particular subjects. Some of the recommendations are as follows:

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Governor Crothers is also trying to work out some plan whereby the State shall have a purchasing agent who will make good bargains for it in the purchase of all supplies.

LOCUSTS DUE NEXT YEAR

Early Spring Will See Advance Guard of Seventeen Year Bugs.

Seventeen year locusts are due in West Virginia next year and brood No. 1 will make its appearance in the early spring, while brood No. 2 will arrive in the spring of 1911. Getting rid of these pests is a subject now being dealt with by state entomologist and in their biennial report, much prominence is given this class of vermin. The locusts injure plants by puncturing their twigs and depositing their eggs. It is said by persons who have made a study of this subject that if plants are given a good coating of some material objectionable to the locusts, the injury will be either entirely eliminated or diminished considerably, and thus make the plants distasteful to the locusts. Plants that are injured may be treated, however, and the vermin extinguished.

Special attention is called by the entomologists to the injury wrought during the past two years to orchards and nurseries by various kinds of pests and warnings are being sent out, recommending that owners of plants, trees, ect., take extra precautions early against this injurious insect. The seventeen year locusts have been absent from our midst for many years and its return has been looked forward to with dread as it generally means poor crops due to their harmful influence on all classes of growing fruits, grain, plants, etc. Within a short time the locusts will come from the south and deposit their eggs to be hatched out in early spring and even now, it is stated, that to give all trees and plants a good coating of some material distasteful to the locusts, would prove a benefit.

It is said that many injurious insects and vermin are imparted into the United States with nursery stock, and special care should be inspected and treated, especially for gipsy and browntail moths, two of the most hurtful insects that have ever been imported here from European countries. Many other insects and diseases are brought here in this manner and the time of the visit of the seventeen year locusts, is said always bring with it an abundance of other vermin which proves disastrous to anything growing.—Wheeling Register.

Mumps and Measles.

Probably the most popular public school boy in England is the public school boy who had the mumps, spread it and compelled the disbanding of the school recently. That means three weeks' extra holiday for the whole school. Such splendid chances come but seldom to the school boy. Eton now and again gets a few weeks extra holiday through floods. But its rival, Harrow, being on a hill, looks furiously across the few miles. It cannot get flooded out. It can only hope for mumps or measles.

There is nothing like measles to scatter a school, and if you take measles in the right spirit it is—or they are—real fun. This writer has had his measles and enjoyed every one of them. He lay triumphant in bed with his whole world of servitors ministering to him and the whole school grateful to him. Measles, red currant vinegar and the respect of your fellows make a good combination.—London Chronicle.

Power of the Topaz.

Jewish sacred writ and Egyptian sarcophagi of thousands of years ago proclaim the fact that even at time, when the world was in its radiant south, and life infinitely less complicated than it is today, gems and precious stones were used to ward off dangers and troubles, and to attract some of things deemed to make life best worth living. As the centuries swept on, these "charms" of gems or precious metals took many forms; think of the old scarabs, crescents, crosses of quaint shape and lovely colors; of the modern lucky pigs and beans and boots and hearts and bells and balls, the symbolism of which are generally more attractive than their outward and visible appearance; think of the beautiful present-day charms, consisting of so-called second-grade gems, such as beryl and chrysolite, onyx and jasper, carbuncle and cat's-eye, garnet and sardonyx, and many more. In their own time and season all these charms and amulets were highly thought of both for themselves, as pretty ornaments, and for the guarantee of good fortune which they gave to the owner.

Perhaps some future generation of wearers of such trinkets will have it that the taste for all the unsensationally effective stones at the beginning of the twentieth century was deprived or decadent or preverted; but those who are best fitted to guide the esthetic taste of the present day are agreed that the delicate liquid lights, green and golden and heliotrope and gray, in beryl and topaz and amethyst and opal, or the gorgeous colors of the fire-opal, the carbuncle, and the turquoise, represent that which is of the very best for personal decoration. Among the stones most eagerly desired by the lover of modern charms and trinkets is the topaz, the gem for November. Perhaps because the month itself is, as a rule, so gray and colorless, the mysterious powers in whose hands the making of the laws of such fashion have been from immemorial times, chose this particular gem; for there is hardly a precious stone which varies more widely in tint than the topaz, which now may blaze with a fire as of liquid gold, and now may end in pure white, after running through the whole gamut of color, from rich, warm yellow to soft pink and to clear, tender green seen sometimes in stormy sunset skies, in wide rivers, or far off where the sea and the horizon meet when the day is young.

It has strange powers, this gleaming November gem which takes its fascinating name from an island in the Red sea, called Topazos (to seek) by the old mariners, because round it floated forever veils of fog and mist, obliging the sailors to seek for it again and yet again, however often they had found it. One old sage, having made the study of the topaz a labor of love and experimented as siduously with it, makes the statement that "it calms the anacreontic temperament." Another rather less of a specialist, but an acknowledged authority on charms, declares that "it has great healing powers, curing mental disease and sleep-walking."

And here Epiphanius weaving one of those weird legends round the topaz which add, perhaps more than anything else, to the fascination of gems, used as charms. "If the gem, "he says, "is rubbed down upon a physician's home it does not give out a red juice in accord with its color, but one like milk, and fills as many cups as he that rubs it down may choose, and yet loses nothing at all of its original weight." Again, the pious generation which allotted to each of the apostles his stone gave the topaz to James the younger, because the softness of its coloring seemed best to fit that delicate, gentle follower of Christ.—Westminster Gazette.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
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CEMENT HOUSE GREAT INVENTION

Edison Says He Will Cast His First Cement House Soon.

"Two years ago I said that I was working on a plan by which I hoped to cast a house out of cement as a foundryman cast a car-wheel out of iron. I now feel safe in saying that I have solved the problem. All my preliminary experiments have proved successful, and in December or January, I expect to cast my first house. If I succeed, as I feel certain I shall, the cement house will be my greatest invention. It will solve the problem of housing. It will take from the city slums everybody who is worth taking. Why, I shall make it possible to build a house with a good cellar, seven large or ten ordinary size rooms and a bath for twelve hundred dollars. Come out and see my molds."

As Thomas A. Edison said this, he clapped a cap on his head and led the way to his machine shop.

What he has accomplished is described in the December number of Munsey's Magazine.

In an open space, surrounded by planers and lathes, were what appeared to be the foundation walls and part of the first story of an iron house. A peep over the top showed that there were two iron houses, one set within the other, with an eight inch space between. Into this space cement is to be poured; then the two iron houses will be taken down and the finished structure of artificial stone will be ready for occupancy.

"I'll dig the cellar of this house with a steam shovel," Mr. Edison continued, "and cast it in six hours. Two locomotive cranes will lift the two hundred and thirty-two cubic yards of cement that the house will contain, and pour it into the openings at the top. Cement will pass through twelve sluice-boxes and as it is being poured, a number of men will churn it with iron bars, at the end of each of which will be a large ball. The churning will be for the purpose of sending waves through the cement, so that it shall fill every particle of the molds."

And it is a wonderful house that the famous wizard of science intends to build. There will not be enough wood to make a hundred-dollar fire, even if all of it were to be consumed. Floors, mantels, picture moldings and decorations—all will be of cement. The bathtub, washstands and sinks will be cast of the same material. Edison says he can make cement bath-tubs that will be as smooth as highly-polished glass. All that is required to do this is to have highly-polished molds. Wherever beauty is desired, an extra finish will be put on the casting molds.

No street of Edison cement houses will be a dull thoroughfare of uniform color and design. One house will be built on one plan; the next on another. One house will be gray, another red or light green, while the third may be yellow. Everybody can choose his own color. Tinting the cement before it is poured is easy.

He goes on to explain how he intends to market his great invention, the saving in fire insurance, the great economics possible—in short, his plans as outlined in this article are world-reaching in their importance.

The Western Maryland.

With the ratification by Judge Morris of the United States Circuit Court, of the recent sale of the belongings of the Western Maryland Railroad, the way is open for the putting into operation of the reorganization plans. Yesterday was also the day set for the payment of the fourth and final installment of the $40 per share assessment which the reorganization committee made upon the original stockholders. According to a statement given out sometime ago, fully 95 per cent. of the holders of the old stock had indicated a purpose to pay the charges and to accept a new issue of shares to be made under the reorganization arrangement in place of the old. It is generally anticipated that the road will be taken out of the hands of the receivers and started upon its new career in the very near future.

There has been many rumors afloat concerning the Western Maryland's future, the majority of the rumors being to the effect that the road is to be linked up with one or another big railroad system. There has been several searching investigations as to the material status of the road recently, and the reports from all these indicate that the system is in first-rate physical condition and that the rolling-stock equipment is modern and in good shape. It is also known that the affairs of the road have been ably managed during the period it has been in the receivers hands. There is fair reason to anticipate that the Western Maryland is about to enter upon a more prosperous career, whether it shall be operated apart or in connection with a more extensive system.

John Brown's "Fort" Bought.

The old engine house at Harper's Ferry in which John Brown barricaded himself at the time of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and which has since become known as John Brown's Fort, has been bought by Rev. N. C. Brackett, president of Storer College, a colored institution at Harper's Ferry, and will be removed from the Murphy farm, near that place, to the college ground. The old fort was torn down and taken to the Chicago Exposition, but was returned to Harper's Ferry.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett unty, Maryland, is situated in a magicent farming country. Agriculture ing the true basis of all continued osperity, this industry alone could pport a city or several thousand peo-, where most crops of the temperate ne are produced and where total fail-es are wholly unknown. In addition the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, e, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, y, etc., this section is a great apple untry, and many varieties of fruits, rries and vegetables grow with little tention.

Yet, these are by no means all the vantages nature has so prodigally be-owed upon this community. Right at r doors are rich deposits of coal, kao-, pure glass sand, fire and potters' ay, an inexhaustible supply of brick d tile shale, abundant supply of na-ral gas for lighting, heating and anufacturing purposes, the purest ater on earth, a great supply of water ower only waiting harness to illumi-ate this mountain top, and supply fac-ries and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a ateau twenty by sixty miles in ex-nt, two thousand eight hundred feet ove the sea, where it is never too hot r comfort and never too cold for con-enience; America's ideal summer re-rt; America's greatest health resort; here we sleep under two or more blan-ts all summer long and you, who re-le in the lowlands or large centers of pulation, are sweltering with the heat d breathing humid, unhealthy and isoned air. Here the drives are grand prospect and glorious in nature's rb; where some new scene greets the ion at every turn of the road. $238,-00 is being spent on State highways ating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young n, and grow up with the country. If u prefer to invest in agricultural nds or fruit lands, you will find prices nging from five to fifty dollars per re, depending upon location and im-ovements These are attractive in-stments without risk of loss. We also vite factories and industries of all nds, and believe that this location of-rs the best advantages on account of e abundance of raw material, cheap el and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, thin six hours of the Nation's capital, a country with almost unbounded re-urces, with a variety of everything: ater Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, ealthy climate, where hay fever and ny ills to which the human race is ir in less favored climes, is entirely known; a land of pure and abundant ter, a land of churches and schools, thout any race or other vexatious oblems, and where the small investor ng with the man of more pretentious pital has opportunities commensurate th his pluck, intelligence and energy, an equal start in life, then you will dily concede the importance and cor-tness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, t no more land." "There is a tide in affairs of men which, if taken at flood, leads on to fortune and ne."

Don't miss the opportunity of a life-e and regret it for years to come. word to the wise is sufficient." kland is on the boom, and you should t on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

teven's rifle.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

What Became of the Six Little Roosters.

Do you ever hear the story of the six sisters, the six pullets and the Methdist conference? A friend of mineead the nicest little hen house. Thenome of the colored brethren in theneighborhood held a Methodist coference. The six little roosters a disappeared. So when the colore Methodist Bishop came by my frind asked him if he knew anything bout her six little roosters. The Bshop winked and said "he guesse they had all gone into the ministr, as he didn't think they would rake good laymen."

Have you a good Roaster for your Christmas Turkey? Remember we carry a full line of Roasters, Kitchen Utensils, Glass and China Ware and household specialties.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

Christmas! Christmas! Christm!

For many reasons, new goo an be bought for Christmas more el-ligently at home. Catalogu all look about alike. We will b lad to talk it over with you in pon, and show the goods. Our e is open for your inspection.

"Whiniver anybody offers give ye somethin' f'r nothin' or s thin' f'r less its worth, or more fomethin' than its worth, don't e any chances; yell for a polismar

The sweetness of low pri never equals the bitterness of poo ality.

DAVIS HARDW E.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TIME TRIED WORTH TESTED

Creutzsburg's MARKET

Go to the only up-to-date Grocery and Meat Market in Garrett county for Staple and Fancy Groceries, leading brands of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds.

All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, Western and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices for first-class goods—the only kind we handle.

Our refrigerator is always sanitary and ready for your inspection.

Farmers, bring your BEEF, SHEEP, LAMBS, VEAL, and get the highest spot cash prices for them.

H. CREUTZBURG, Prop'r.

RETRENCHMENT NOW GOVERNOR'S SLOGAN

Demands Greater Economy in Conducting Business of the State.

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He goes on to explain how he intends to market his great invention, the saving in fire insurance, the great economics possible—in short, his plans as outlined in this article are world-reaching in their importance.

The Western Maryland.

With the ratification by Judge Morris of the United States Circuit Court, of the recent sale of the belongings of the Western Maryland Railroad, the way is open for the putting into operation of the reorganization plans. Yesterday was also the day set for the payment of the fourth and final installment of the $40 per share assessment which the reorganization committee made upon the original stockholders. According to a statement given out sometime ago, fully 95 per cent. of the holders of the old stock had indicated a purpose to pay the charges and to accept a new issue of shares to be made under the reorganization arrangement in place of the old. It is generally anticipated that the road will be taken out of the hands of the receivers and started upon its new career in the very near future.

There has been many rumors afloat concerning the Western Maryland's future, the majority of the rumors being to the effect that the road is to be linked up with one or another big railroad system. There has been several searching investigations as to the material status of the road recently, and the reports from all these indicate that the system is in first-rate physical condition and that the rolling-stock equipment is modern and in good shape. It is also known that the affairs of the road have been ably managed during the period it has been in the receivers hands. There is fair reason to anticipate that the Western Maryland is about to enter upon a more prosperous career, whether it shall be operated apart or in connection with a more extensive system.

John Brown's "Fort" Bought.

The old engine house at Harper's Ferry in which John Brown barricaded himself at the time of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and which has since become known as John Brown's Fort, has been bought by Rev. N. C. Brackett, president of Storer College, a colored institution at Harper's Ferry, and will be removed from the Murphy farm, near that place, to the college ground. The old fort was torn down and taken to the Chicago Exposition, but was returned to Harper's Ferry.

BITTINGER.

We have had about two weeks of very pronounced winter weather with excellent sleighing.

Rush Boucher, who is teaching the Duckworth school, spent last Saturday and Sunday with his uncle, C. E. Ellithorp, in this village, returning to his school Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Goldsbirth and sons, of near Cumberland, drove up to this place last Monday afternoon and purchased a sled load of fine Christmas trees from J. H. Stark.

L. H. Diefenbach, of Grantsville, spent a few hours at this place on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Lillian Emory, who had spent the past few months with her brother at this place, returned to Friendsville last week.

Mr. Joseph Bowser, an excellent and esteemed young farmer of this section, and Miss Lula Moon, of Hancock, Md., were quietly married at Oakland on Dec. 13th. The young couple will reside in this community and we extend our congratulations and best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life.

Noah Stark was slightly injured by the collision of an empty with a loaded car in his father's coal mine on Thursday of last week, but we are glad to report that Noah is able to be about again.

We extend to the editor of THE REPUBLICAN and all its readers our sincere wishes for a bright and happy Christmas.

STOYER.

The sleighing snow we have at this writing is enjoyed by all and many of our young folks are making good use of the snow. Skating is also fine here.

Butchering is the order of the day with most of the people here.

The mines will soon be in operation again, we are glad to say.

Mr. John Riley, of Elkins, was in town one day last week.

Mr. Henry Harvey, of Chicago, was the guest of Miss Emma Stoyer the first of the week.

Mr. Naaman DeBerry and daughter, Miss Lucretia, of Wildell, are visiting friends here.

Miss Minnie Chisholm and Mr. Courtney Wilson, of Oak Grove, were calling at W. T. Stoyer's one evening last week.

Mr. Emory Shillingburg was the guest of Mr. Chas. Kidd last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harvey and niece, Miss Ruby Lantz, were the guests of Miss Grace Riley last Sunday.

Miss Bessie Stoyer made a business trip to Bayard and Gorman last week and had the pleasure of meeting an old friend from the west.

Rumor reports there is to be a wedding soon, so get ready for a royal serenade.

Misses Grace Riley and Ida Harvey made a flying trip to Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. Dallas Riley, of Mt. Lake Park, was a caller in town one day last week.

Mr. W. G. Riley was visiting his sister, Mrs. Jim Bowers, at Dodson, last week.

Miss Mattie Bowers was in town one day last week.

Messrs. Chas. Kidd, Waitman Stoyer, Naaman DeBerry and W. T. Stoyer were Oakland callers last Tuesday.

Mr. Iman and family are moving from this place to Gormania.

A party of our young people went out sleighing Monday evening. All report a very pleasant time.

Every one is preparing for the Christmas holidays and looking forward to plenty of turkey, mince pies and cranberry sauce.

A Merry Christmas to all readers.

IOLA.

ALTAMONT SPRINGS.

Not seeing any items from this place for quite a while, will try to pen a few.

The young folks are enjoying a fine sleighing snow at this writing.

Mr. George Brown is building a new house on his farm.

Messrs. Wilfred Chadderton, John Conneway, King Groves and Ashful King from this section were attending court in Oakland this week.

Mr. Buhl Hardesty is convalescing nicely after a severe case of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Glotfelty made a flying trip to Oakland last Monday.

Messrs. Henry Friend and Alec Hardesty are the champion rabbit hunters of this place.

The Chadderton school is progressing very nicely under the management of Miss Bridget Maroney.

Miss Myrtle George, teacher of the Steiding school, was seen out sleighing one evening this week.

Mr. Lafayette Friend, of Deer Park, is erecting a new dwelling house on his farm near here.

CHUMS.

Call for Your Letters.

W. H. Gordon, C. R. Hortzsong (3), Henry Harsh, W. W. Sibert (2), Wm. Connaway, Mrs. Dora Bowers, Mrs. Mellie Bowers, Smith McGill, Adeline Wolfe.

Quarterly Meeting.

The first Quarterly Meeting for the Grantsville circuit, Methodist Episcopal church, will be held in Grantsville on Saturday and Sunday, January 1 and 2, 1910. Quarterly Conference at 2 30 p. m. on Saturday, and preaching at night by District Superintendent W. D. Reed, and the usual services on Sunday. All are cordially invited.

D. A. FRIEND, Pastor.

Stockholders' Meeting.

By advertisement printed in another column of this paper today a meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company is called for at Hoyes on January 3rd, 1910, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

Increase of Pension.

Mr. George E. Bishoff, of near Oakland, received notice Tuesday from the Pension Department that he had been allowed an increase of three dollars monthly on his pension, bringing the amount he now receives up to $17 per month.

New Sheriff in Charge.

Garrett county's recently elected sheriff, Mr. Andrew Shartzer, assumed the duties of his office Monday morning with his son John as his deputy. Mr. Brown, the retiring officer, completed moving his furniture from the sheriff's residence Monday morning and is now domiciled in his private residence on Second street.

At You Service—The People's Red House Store.

We are now ready with a general stock of merchandise to serve you. Accept our thanks in advance for your trade. Bring us your produce—everything in this line and receive the highest market prices for it.

Yours to serve,

A. C. FIKE, Proprietor.

Cold Weather Still With Us.

Oakland and the community near abouts has experienced frosty mornings for the past ten days or two weeks, and we are still experiencing them. We have had several of the frostiest mornings of the winter all bright in a bunch, beginning with last Monday a week ago right down to the present minute and from indications, notwithstanding the forecasts sent out by the weather sharps at Washington, there will probably be no let-up in chilly conditions for some days to come. It is winter with a vengeance, but lacking the usual blizzardous accompaniment, all are thankful to know, even if this condition was approached by the wind and snow yesterday.

A Serious Fire Averted.

Monday afternoon a very serious fire was happily averted when a blaze, caused by the flames being communicated to a board beneath a gas stove in the tailor shop of John Bergman, located in the Ravenscroft building on Second street, was discovered and after the door had been forced in by Andrew Gonder and another young man, the flaming material as well as the stove were dumped out into the street. Had the fire gotten under headway the results would probably have been very serious.

Garrett Coal Land Under Option.

A party of Pennsylvanians have optioned the coal under about 8,000 acres on the Maryland side of the river between Bayard and Scheil, W. Va., at $25 an acre. The options are taken for only three months. The land lies in Garrett county.

Headquarters for all Christmas goods at Baumgartner.

Three Sisters in Hospital.

Misses Bertha, Minnie and Lavina Wilt, three sisters, from Bond, Md., are quartered in the same ward in the Western Marvland Hospital, this city, suffering from typhoid fever. The young ladies are doing very well.—Cumberland News.

Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Co., will be held at Hoyes, Md., on the

3rd Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 1029 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and any other business that may come up at that time.

C. V. GUARD, Secretary.

To Do Business Right

You must be organized right. You can't do a time saving business in a store of the vintage of 1864. Let us repeat what has been said so many times, "Show Goods." If the jobber does not show his goods to the salesman, the salesman will not sell them. If the salesman does not show samples to the retailer, the retailer will not buy them. If the retail merchant does not put them to the front where the consumer can see them the goods will not move. The man from Missouri says, "Show me." So come and see our Christmas line.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Disappearing Coin.

Take a quarter of a dollar between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; then by a rapid twist of the fingers twirl the coin by the same motion you would use to spin a teetotum, at the same time rapidly closing your hand, and the coin will disappear up your coat sleeve. You can now open your hand, and, much to the astonishment of your audience, the coin will not be there.

This capital trick may be varied in a hundred ways. One good way is to take three dimes or quarters and, concealing one in the palm of your left hand, place the other two, one each between the thumb and forefinger of each hand; then give the coin in the right hand the twirl as already described, and, closing both hands quickly, the coin in the right hand will disappear up your sleeve, and the left hand on being unclosed will be found to contain two quarters, while that which was in the right will have disappeared. Thus you will make the surprised spectators believe that you conjured the coin from the right hand into the left.

The Jolly Miller.

The players decide among themselves which one of their number shall act the part of the jolly miller. This being done, each little boy chooses a little girl as partner, the jolly miller having taken his stand in the middle of the room, and they all commence to walk arm in arm around him, singing the following lines:

There was a jolly miller who lived by himself.
As the wheel went round he made his wealth.
One hand in the hopper and the other on the bag.
As the wheel went round he made his grab.

At the word "grab" all must change partners, and while the change is going on the miller has the opportunity given him of securing a partner for himself. Should he succeed in doing so the one left without a partner must take the place of the jolly miller and must occupy the center of the room until fortunate enough to get another partner.

The Goose Is Intelligent.

You must no longer use the expression, "As silly as a goose." The naturalists of half a dozen countries have been studying the goose of late years, and they have come to the conclusion that she is the wisest fowl among them all. She never quarrels without cause, she sees danger before any other fowl, she has more courage than the rooster, she is far braver than the gobbler, and if given a fair show she can beat off the fox.

A flock of geese squatted around the barnyard at night is a much greater protection than the watchdog. They are light sleepers and will give the alarm the instant they see a stranger moving about. We should say "as wise as a goose" and give her all due credit.

A Shoefly Boy

Many of the Scandinavians and Swedes who have settled in the west still wear the same sabots or wooden shoes they did in the old country. In a Scandinavian settlement in Wisconsin a mad dog that had bitten three people and two cows made for a boy who was carrying a pail of milk along the highway. He knew that he could not escape by running, and there was no tree handy for him to climb, and so he kicked off one of his heavy shoes and, waiting until the dog was close at hand, he threw with such good aim as to roll the animal into the ditch. Then others came up and finished him.

A Few Old Conundrums.

What seven letters did the old woman utter when she looked into the barrel of flour? O I C U R M T (Oh, I see you are empty).

When is a gate not a gate? When it's ajar.

What two letters describe an old coat? C D (seedy).

What city is three-sevenths of a chicken, two-thirds of a cat and one-half of a goat? Chi-ca-go.

What state is one-third of a caretaker, one-third of a boy, three-sevenths of Lincoln and one-third of a man? Car-o-lin-a.



OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
OAKLAND, MD.

SKATES

Splendid Christmas Presents.

We have seen graceful skating, and skating on ice is graceful, but we never could see anything graceful about the child performing on a pair of his grown-up brother's skates. But take home a pair of skates for Christmas for that little boy or that chip of the old block and the expression in his eyes will be your reward.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

Ammunition.

One of our salesmen has a very bad heart. He always has a touch of heart trouble just when coon hunting is at its best. While we write these lines he is laying off suffering with his heart. We are wondering if we will get any 'coon for Christmas. Now, brother, we carry almost every load under the sun, both in black and nitro powder and can fill your order without delay. The way business is going to chilled shot reminds us of a story that was told on one of our competitors. A customer said they were so cold that all the shot was chilled. This was not in Oakland; we are all warm here.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

Xmas Again

And we are still here and have a Fine Line of

FANCY CHINA
FANCY BASKETS
TOILET SETTS
WRITING DESKS
JAPANESE WEAR
BOOKS
MIRRORS
BOX WRITING PAPER
SCARFS
GLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS
CUFF BUTTONS
STICK PINS
NECKWEAR
SLIPPERS
RUGS, Etc.

Also Full Line of

FRUITS	DATES
RAISINS	ALMONDS
CURRANTS	WALNUTS
CITRON	CANDIES
FIGS	ORANGES, etc

Bargains in Boys' and Men's OVERCOATS BLANKETS, Etc.

Come and See for Yourself.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

More Christmas Stuff.

NUT PICKS and CRACKS

Fine surgical instruments to eat nuts with.

You may not care much for nuts, but when you get started on them you never know when to quit. You know the doctors have found out that a nut diet is just the proper thing. The object of this advertisement is to sell Nut Sets. We have a varied line. Of course, you can get the goodie out of a nut with a hairpin. That is not very sanitary, but then it is wonderful how many of us live long lives of usefulness and escape all the bad microbes.

DAVIS HARDWARE.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Maryland Lumber Company, of Garrett county, Maryland. No. 1624 Equity. Ex Parte.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Maryland Lumber Co., of Garrett county, to file their claims properly authenticated with E. Z. Tower, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, on or before the third day of February, A. D. 1910.

GEO. W. LEGGE, Jr.
Receiver for the Maryland Lumber Co. of Garrett Co.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular annual meeting if the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Ritzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

E. J. HAMILL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January, 11, 1910,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

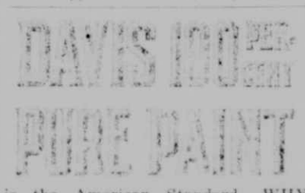
No. 1617 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Amanda Cook vs. James O'Laughlin et al.

Ordered, this 7th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by D. J. Blackiston, Attorney named in mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 7th day of January, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of December, 1909.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.



is the American Standard. WHY? Because it carries guarantee of purity on every can. This would not appear UNLESS IT WERE PURE AND THE VERY BEST PAINT THAT MONEY AND BRAINS CAN PRODUCE.

The Maryland Agricultural College

College Park, Md.

Maryland's School of Technology

Fifty-third Year Opens Sept 14-15 for Examinations.

Eight Courses of instruction leading to professional degree of B. S.

Agricultural, Mechanical Engineering, Biological, Horticultural, Civil Engineering, Chemical, General Electrical Engineering.

The demand of the age is for trained men for life's activities. Positions assured to those who have worked with a will.

Each department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding department supplied with all modern improvements; bath rooms, steam heat, electric lights. New buildings with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health.

Tuition, books, heat, light, laundry, board, medical attention, annual deposit, chemical and athletic fees all included in the annual charge of $90 per quarter, payable in advance.

Sanitorium for isolation of contageous disease, resident physician and trained nurse in attendance.

Catalog giving full particulars on application. Attention is called to the Two Years Courses in Agricultural and Horticulture. Failure to report promptly means loss of opportunity to student.

Early application necessary for admittance.

Write for particulars.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a

No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to

MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd. Jennings, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Patrons of our School and also our references are:

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill.	Mrs. John Hay.
" Richard Maroney	" Friend.
" M. Carney.	" Joseph Helbig.
" Walters.	" Harry Helbig.
" Leathers.	" H. Lane.
" Wamsley.	" Glover.
" Tritchler.	" C. Reans
" Ed Speiden.	" Schoch.
" Hinebaugh.	" Chase.
Chas. Bunce.	" John Crney.
Blanche Miller.	" Albert Dent.
Thompson.	

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCIE.
Opa House. OAKLAND, MD.

During the term ending December 1 1909, 581 music lessons have been given to the following esteemed efficient young music students

Lilli Helbig, Jamie Hamill, Bernadette Hamill, Kathleen Helbig, Marguerite Carney, Elsie Maroney, Elizabeth Walters, Sarah Friend, Fannie Bowser, Adeline Wamsley, Azal Martini, Hazel Friend, Marie Carney, Regina Helbig, Elizabeth Maroney, Anne Bunce, Margaret Chase, Catherine Menle, S. Chase, Katie Lauer, O. Lewis, Robert Speiden, Gertrude Tritchler, Iva Thomas, Icy Schoch, Lillian Tritchler, M. Reed, Edith Schoch, Paulide Dent, M. Collins, Francis Dent, Eva Christian, Blanch Miller, Icy Glover, Rosalie Pendergast, Annie Grey, Romanus Pendergast, Loreta Carlin, Edward Pendergast, Carrie Kisner, and Nancy Whetsell.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December 16, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will be set at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 3, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 33. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909. NUMBER 44

THREE MINERS BURNED TO DEATH | ICE CUTTING IN A MODERN MANNER | GARRETT GIVEN COLD SHOULDER | MR. WARFIELD ON TEACHING | OVER THIRTY LIVES LOST IN BLIZZARD | 68,000 EASY JOBS ARE OPEN.

THREE MINERS BURNED TO DEATH

Christmas Orgie Near Harrison, W. Va., Has Frightful Termination.

Michael Malone, Michael McGraw and Fred Malone were burned to death early Saturday morning near Harrison, Mineral county, W. Va., about fifty miles southwest of Cumberland on the Western Maryland railroad. The men lived at the boarding house of J. O'Brien at Oakmont, near mine No. 4 of the Davis Coal & Coke Company. They were employed as miners by the Abrams Creek Coal & Coke Company, in the same neighborhood on the Elk Garden branch of the Western Maryland Railroad. Patrick Malone and Frederick Dugan, who boarded at the O'Brien house are missing. Officers are working on a clue that the house was fired after a Christmas orgie by a man who had been ejected and who then threatened to burn the house. The building was completely destroyed and those who escaped were in their night clothes.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

The semi-monthly session of the Garrett county Orphans' Court was held Tuesday morning with all members of the body present, including Register of Wills Friend, when the following proceedings were passed upon:

Letters of administration with the will annexed of Amos N. Pritchard, late of Mannington, W. Va., were granted his son, Chas. W. Pritchard, of Mannington, W. Va.

Letters of administration granted F. L. Warnick on the estate of his wife Cornelia V. Warnick.

Letter testamentary on the estate of Emily S. Perry granted Thomas K. Harvey.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Zilpha Jarboe, late of Garrett county, granted to G. A. Shirer.

Letters of administration granted Solomon P. White an the personal estate of Lizzie M. White, late of Tucker county, W. Va.

First and final report of S. R. Harvey, administrator of Sampson Harvey, ratified.

Second report of F. L. Warnick, guardian of Ralph L. King, ratified.

Church Services.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services next Sabbath as follows:
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Luther League Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E.

Services next Sunday as follows:
Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

ICE CUTTING IN A MODERN MANNER

A Ton a Minute Cut and Loaded at The Park

The ice loading device at Mountain Lake Park which was installed last winter at the lake and then the projectors were disappointed because the ice failed to form, had the first practical demonstration of its capacity to handle ice last week, when it worked successfully and met every expectancy of the interested parties.

As the guest of Superintendent Davis, the editor of THE REPUBLICAN was taken to the lake on last Friday afternoon.

The manner and mode of harvesting ice by modern methods was a revelation, and those who have never had the pleasure of witnessing how ice is cut and stored by machinery should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

A description would convey but inadequately how the work is accomplished, but by the employment of a small steam engine and less than twenty-five men and boys a ton of ice each minutes is cut, loaded into cars or stored in the large house on the shore of the lake. The ice is plowed into 22 inch squares, this is spudded apart at the proper moment and floated into a channel leading to the conveyor or endless chain arrangement which draws the squares up the incline and deposits them on chutes leading to the cars on the siding or the ice house as is required. A constant stream of ice, so to speak, is thus kept moving and is handled systematically and with less labor than it would seem possible.

Gangs of men on the chutes send the ice along to the cars, three of which are placed for loading at one time and these are filled in about an hour's time.

So far more than fifty car loads have been sent out and hundreds of tons are stored in the ice house at the Park for local consumption.

Bittinger School Honor Roll.

The following named pupils of the Bittinger school made an average of 90 per cent in daily recitations and merited 100 per cent in deportment for December, 1909:

Fourth Grade—Huldah Stark, Lena Keller, Cora Bittinger, LeRoy Emory, Elmer Wiley, Dewey Wiley, Lester Bittinger, Austin Bittinger, Oscar Wiley, Oscar Hetrick, Lester Hetrick, Earl Brenneman and Allan Stanton.

Fifth Grade—Ruth Beahm, Estelle Beahm, Verna Wiley, Deroy R. Wiley, Clark Snyder and Chauncey Broadwater.

Sixth Grade—Leonora Wiley, Myrtle Emory, Naomi Orendorf, Clyde Broadwater, Charles Wiley and Harrison Wiley.

J. C. BEAHM, Prin.

DIXON & KELSO

Dixon & Kelso offers their entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at prices ranging from $1.50 to $8.00, which is a reduction of about 40 per cent. from usual price.

We have 7 Ladies' All Wool Suits, latest designs, worth $18.00 for $10.00

Also Big Stock of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats to sell at $1.50 to $8.00, about one-half usual price.

We purchased this week from a big Pittsburgh House a large lot of heavy Winter Goods; which they were selling at sacrifice prices in order to make room for their spring line. We will give Our Customers the advantage of this lucky purchase.

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. Have car of Oats and Corn Fertilizer which we will sell on spring terms. This is the Farmer's opportunity to get his supply hauled while sledding is on.

Yours to Please. DIXON & KELSO.

GARRETT GIVEN COLD SHOULDER

Bureau of Immigration Seemingly Unaware of Its Existence.

The following open letter was addressed to the Commissioners of Immigration by Lieut. E. S. West, of Oakland, and explains itself.

Oakland, Md., Dec. 28, 1909.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md.,

GENTLEMEN:—The report of the Bureau of Immigration of the State of Maryland received a few days ago, and I desire to congratulate you on your very creditable report which represents no small amount of labor on your part and contains much valuable information not only to the people of Maryland but to the entire United States and a great many immigrants who annually come to our shores from Europe. Yet I see no reason why Eastern and Southern Maryland should receive so much attention in this report and the Western end of the State be left out entirely.

Western Maryland, in my opinion (and I am pretty well acquainted with the State of Maryland), has many advantages over the lower counties. We have a more healthy climate, richer soil and produce better crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and hay than are raised anywhere in the lowlands of this State; then you cannot find better fruit anywhere in the country than is raised in Western Maryland, as a report of the Horticultural Exhibition of this State, and that of Council Bluffs, Iowa, will testify.

I hope this omission in your report was due to the lack of information, and I assure you that the Boards of Trade as well as a number of thoroughly reliable and representative men in Western Maryland would be only too glad to supply you with all the data necessary regarding our resources and natural advantages at any time, should you desire to call upon them.

Thanking you for your kindness in supplying me with a copy of your report, I am,

Yours very respectfully,
E. S. WEST.

THE DEATH RECORD.

MRS. ELMIRA TURNER.

Mrs. Elmira Turner, aged about 70 years, died at the home of her son, Mr. William Turner, at Shade's Mill, near Grantsville, last Wednesday night about ten o'clock after a prolonged illness. She is survived by the following sons and daughters: Messrs. William Turner and George Turner, and Mrs. Norman Durst, whose husband died just a few days ago, all of near Grantsville, and Mrs. S. W. Frost, of Frostburg. The funeral took place Monday afternoon with interment in Blocher's cemetery.

NELSON LOAR.

Mr. Nelson Loar, aged 69 years, died at the home of Ernest Michaels, at Avilton, Wednesday night. Mr. Loar was a former resident of Avilton, but has lived for eleven years in Michigan. He came from Michigan to Avilton a few days ago to visit friends and was taken ill. The body was taken from Avilton to Lonaconing Thursday and forwarded to Michigan for burial.

GEORGE MCKENZIE.

Mr. George McKenzie died at his residence in Swanton near the noon hour Christmas day. He had been in declining health for a year or more and for the last six months had been seriously ill, and died in the 70th year of his age. Mr. McKenzie was a Union soldier in the war between the States and was one of the pensioners of the government from that war. He was a sober, inoffensive citizen and spent a large part of his life in Swanton and in the community of Wilson's store. The interment was made in Swanton.

RELLIM.

MRS. ELIZABETH BECKMAN.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien-Beckman, wife of Mr. Rudolph Beckman, died at her home near Thayerville Christmas Day, 1909, after a protracted illness. Mrs. Beckman was born June 22, 1834, near Swanton, this county. Early in life she was married and a number of children besides her husband, who is far advanced in years, survive her. The funeral services were conducted Monday of this week in the Theyerville Baptist church by Rev. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, with interment in the cemetery at Thayerville.

The Highest Human Ascent.

It has been stated that a new Italian record of 38,700 feet has been created in Italy; but according to a letter from the aeronauts themselves, Mina and Placenza, it appears that the maximum height was only about 9,200 metres, or 30,180 feet. Since their cotton balloon held only 80,500 cubic feet and contained illuminating gas, this was a remarkable performance, and though there is some doubt as to the barometric observations, it probably exceeds both the French and Italian records. The world's record is, however, still held by Berson and Suring, who ascended from Charlottenburg, near Berlin, on July 31, 1901, in a balloon of nearly 300,000 capacity, partially filled with hydrogen gas, to the height of 34,450 feet.

MR. WARFIELD ON TEACHING

Maryland's Ex-Governor Tells of His Experience as a Teacher.

Telling of his own experience as a school teacher in a small log school, former Governor Warfield addressed the Parents and Teachers' Club of School No. 74 on Thursday night of last week at the school, Twenty-second and Cromwell streets, Baltimore. The former Governor dwelt on the primary public schools and their relation to the business community.

"I am greatly interested," he began, "in the cause of public education because at one time I was a teacher myself. The teacher's position is one of great responsibility. In fact, the teacher is responsible to the child for its successes or failures in life, next to the mother and father of the child. The greatest influence of the teacher on the child is in the primary schools. It is while the child's mind is capable of rapid development that the primary school teacher may do her work. She may at this period give the child a firm foundation for his entire life.

"Parents should cooperate with the teachers in the training of the child. Organizations of parents and teachers such as the one at this school can be great factors for good in this community. In fact, I believe that there should be an organization embracing all of the teachers and parents' clubs in the city and another organization embracing all of such clubs in the State. These clubs, where the parents and teachers cooperate in working for the good of the children, will accomplish great results.

"School teaching is often a tiresome position to the teachers. Seated at a desk a large part of her time and confined in a room facing a number of children for hours is hard work. I was a teacher myself once, and I know exactly what school teaching calls for. My school was a little log one, and I was the only teacher. I was not a school teacher by profession, but in those days school teaching was a makeshift. Now it is different, as many young men and women decide to make school teaching a profession. Sometimes a few of the ladies decide that they would rather manage a domestic institution for a man than teach school.

"In the schools of this city there are about 90,000 pupils. Of these pupils about three-quarters will leave the schools before they finish the grades in the primary department. They will start out in the world and the ones who are ambitious will win success by sheer force and some of these will be the leaders of the future."

A Slight Wreck Near Oakland.

What might have resulted in a very serious and disastrous passenger train wreck occurred last Thursday morning about eleven o'clock at Weber's station, midway between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park, when a wheel under the smoking car of the east bound accommodation burst and derailed the car which bounded over the ties for a distance of a hundred yards before the engineer brought his train to a stop. The passengers in the car were mostly local people and they received a fright which they will remember for some time to come. The passengers in other cars of the train hardly felt the jar. The derailed car was soon replaced on the track and that portion of the train which escaped was transferred to the north track and proceeded after an hour's delay.

Fewer Railroaders Killed.

The annual report of the interstate commerce commission, just issued, shows the following in regard to the number of railroaders killed: In 1903 the number of men employed in coupling and uncoupling cars for each one killed was 349, while in 1908 the number employed for each one killed was 983. The number of men employed in coupling and uncoupling cars for each one injured was 62. Stated in another way, the number of men killed to each 1,000 employed was 3 in 1903 and 1 in 1908, while the number of injured for each 1,000 men employed in this service was 77 in 1903 and 16 in 1908.

Installation.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 6, 1910, at the I. O. O. F. hall, Loch Lynn Heights, Md., the following officers-elect of Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., will be installed by the District Deputy Grand Master:

Past grand, A. B. White; noble grand, H. V. Leighton; vice grand, H. L. Biggs; recording secretary, C. V. Harvey; permanent secretary, A. T. White; treasurer, J. W. Ream; representative to Grand Lodge, U. G. Ford.

All members are requested to be present at this meeting.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OVER THIRTY LIVES LOST IN BLIZZARD

Damage by Storm and Tidal Wave Near Boston Is $5.000.000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28—The Christmas blizzard, the most severe storm experienced in the east in twenty years, tied up local traffic yesterday in cities from Pennsylvania to Maine and disarranged train schedules throughout half a dozen states. Conditions, however, are rapidly improving and railroads and municipalities are bending every effort to move intercity and local traffic. There is reason to believe that conditions will be normal again by tonight, when another storm is expected from the west.

The heaviest financial loss was in and around Boston, where a tidal wave did damage estimated at $5,000,000.

A number of persons have met their deaths through exposure or accident, five in Philadelphia and sixteen in New York. The final reports of fatalities in New England have not yet come to hand. Twelve men probably perished in the wreck of a schooner off Massachusetts.

In Philadelphia general business yesterday was practically at a standstill. All through trains were late, only one street car line was running and the city suffered from a shortage of milk. Reports from Pittsburg and Harrisburg indicate that conditions are improving rapidly.

Washington did not suffer severely, but on account of traffic conditions to the north President Taft decided to postpone an engagement to speak in New York.

Communication with Boston was maintained only with difficulty. The storm in New England seems to have been worse in the vicinity of New Bedford, Providence, Fall River, Newport, Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

Train service from Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York is still in bad shape, and through passengers were delayed 10 to 28 hours. One train which left New York over the Pennsylvania railroad early yesterday morning was heard of at Wilmington late in the afternoon. Service on the Baltimore and Ohio was little, if any, better. Local trains on the Northern Central and Western Maryland are running practically on schedule time.

The property loss in Boston and vicinity due to the storm is placed at $5,000,000. Four lives have been reported lost to date.

The five masted schooner, Davis Palmer, was wrecked off Hull, Mass., and her crew of twelve men was lost.

Eighteen persons lost their lives in and near New York in the blizzard or from accidents caused by it. Ten thousand men were employed to remove snow from New York streets. Yesterday afternoon the big cities in the Middle Atlantic and New England States reported that they were fast recovering from the effects of the storm and that business and traffic were nearing normal.

The freight steamer, Thurman, was wrecked off Toms River, N. J., and the schooner, Mary Ann Kirby, went down in Long Island sound. Fears are entertained for the safety of other vessels.

SWANTON.

Swanton has had one of the quiet and orderly Christmas observances noted in many, indeed, very many years and we are proud of our improved behavior.

All three of the Sunday schools had entertainments bringing out attractively before the attention of their pupils prominent facts in the greatest day in the religious year.

The Protestant Episcopal school lead off with a very delightful afternoon for the school. This was followed Friday evening by the Methodist school occupying hours in an entertaining way before a large number of members and visitors. Christmas night the United Brethren church was brightly lighted and invitingly warmed while a winter storm raged with a fury excessive even upon this mountain top, and notwithstanding snow and cold the building was packed far beyond its seating capacity by spectators manifesting a lively interest in the various proceedings. The churches were elaborately dressed in Christmas trimming and all of the services were of a most creditable order.

Miss Elizabeth Miller will leave her home Monday, 27th inst., to join her sister, Miss Mary Miller, in Wakefield, R. I., where she may remain some time.

RELLIM.

68,000 EASY JOBS ARE OPEN.

Census Enumerators Examination Not Hard.

Any person of good judgment who received an ordinary common school education can readily pass the test to be given applicants for census enumerators' places to be held on Saturday, Feb. 5, the date finally set by United States Director Durand. The announcement was made by the census Bureau several days ago. This will be a comforting assurance to the several hundred thousand persons who will apply for the places.

The test will be an eminently practical one, similar to that applied to applicants for the Twelfth Census. It will consist of filling out a sample schedule of population from a description, in narrative form, of typical families; and, in the case of enumerators whose work will be in rural districts, they will be called upon to fill out an additional sample schedule of agriculture from information furnished by the Census Bureau.

All persons, women or men, who may desire to become census enumerators must be citizens of the United States; residents of the supervisor's district for which they wish to be appointed, not less than 18 nor more than 70 years of age; physically able to do the work; trustworthy, honest and of good habits; must have at least an ordinary education and be able to write plainly and with reasonable rapidity.

Those who comply with these requirements are invited to make application, as there will be at least 68,000 enumerators' places to be filled by the middle of March in preparation for the enumeration, which will begin April 15.

Application forms, with full instructions and complete information concerning the test and the method of appointment, can be secured by writing to the Supervisors of Census for the supervisors' district in which the applicant lives. All applications must be filed with the supervisors not later than January 25. Any received after that date will not be considered.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower since our last report:

Clarence Dodd and Lovie Shoemaker, both of Kingwood, W. Va.

T. C. Constable and Hallie Hamrick, both of Hacker's Junction, W. Va.

W. C. Currey, of Everson, W. Va., and Nora Nixon, of Eldora, W. Va.

James R. Harrison, of near Swanton and Julia Thomas, of near Westernport.

R. O. McCullough, of Friendsville, and Margaret Welch, of Hoyes.

Carl Snyder, of Roanoke, W. Va., and Emma Potts, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Madison Blake, of Taylor county, W. Va., and Hattie Haddox, of Barbour county, W. Va.

Warren King and Mattie Skidmore, both of Barton, Ohio.

John Foy, of this county, and Laura Engle, of Frostburg.

A. C. Moon, of Kitzmillerville, and Ella Hinebaugh, of Deer Park.

A. B. Freeman and May Keener, both of Boothsville, W. Va.

William Haskell, of Tunnelton, W. Va., and Victoria Sines, of Sines.

Ralph Ringer, Mongahala City, Pa., and Mabel Rodgers, of Friendsville.

Charles Sprigg, of Anderson, Ind., and Margaret Arbogast, of Weston, W. Va.

J. T. Watkins and Margaret Giles, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Harley Bush and Carrie Queen, both of Coxs Mills, W. Va.

Homer Underwood, of Wilbur, W. Va., and Clella Smith, of Camp, W. Va.

Howard Hurst, of Wilsonburg, W. Va., and Maude Weaver, of Tunnelton, W. Va.

William Malott and Esther Squires, both of Morgantown, W. Va.

Ernest Gaskin and Carrie Duffy, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

J. E. Harling and Lucy Miller, both of Grafton, W. Va.

T. E. Jobes, of Uniontown, Pa., and Grace Pike of Philips Works, Pa.

I. B. Brownfield and Margaret Brown, both of near Uniontown, Pa.

Chester Reed, of Kingwood, W. Va., and Dessie Cobun, of Tunnelton, W. Va.

Married.

OTTO—CAMP—A quiet and pretty wedding took place last Wednesday at the Stone House. The bride and groom were Emma Camp, of Cove, and Samuel Otto, of New Germany. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stoeffer, of St. Paul, Pa. The groom has purchased his father's farm and expects to reside there. Both young people are popular and all wish them success.

Call for Your Letters.

Susie White, Mrs. L. [illegible] W. O. Hudson, Mrs. J. W. [illegible]

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS.

A New Year's Story.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

IT was New Year's eve, and Marcia Scott sat staring into the fire with unseeing eyes and compressed lips.

"I told him I'd wait fifteen years and no longer," she sighed. "The fifteen years are up tonight at 12 o'clock. If he doesn't appear then with the fortune he promised I shall start the new year by marrying Captain Ladd!"

Marcia's eyes blazed indignantly as she made this declaration. Fifteen years ago Jeremiah Allen had kissed her goodby and gone away to the gold fields to seek a fortune for them both.



HE TRUDGED AWAY INTO THE WEST.

"I'll come back within two years, Marcia," he had boasted at the last. "I'll be rich then, and you'll marry me, won't you? You'll wait for me two years. There ain't any money in farming—you'll wait for me just two years, Marcia, won't you?"

"I'll wait fifteen years, Jere," she had promised. "That is an awful long time, and it proves how much—I care!"

Jeremiah had admitted tenderly that it did prove Marcia's love, and so he had trudged away into the west. The years had dragged by, and Jeremiah had not made a fortune, but Marcia was still waiting.

Every month her lover had written a long letter, and these letters became at last a history of disillusionment and hard, hard work—a history of digging underground, of great "strikes" and disastrous business deals in which Jeremiah Allen always came out a poorer and wiser man than when he entered. It would seem that with so much poverty and wisdom thrust upon him Jeremiah might have done better, but he never did.

His last letter had contained glowing accounts of a new camp in the Klondike. He was there now, she thought.

"If Jeremiah doesn't come tonight I shall marry Captain Ladd in a month," averred Marcia again as she stared steadily at the fire.

The clock ticked above the high mantelshelf, the cat purred noisily in the warm corner, and the logs hissed and spat in the fireplace. Outside it was snowing softly, and now and then a large flake touched the window pane with a muffled rap.

"If he doesn't come tonight," she argued with herself, "he can't expect me to wait for him any longer. I'm thirty-eight now. I shall marry Captain Ladd in a month." She shuddered a little at the sight of Captain Ladd's rubicund visage peering at her around the clock on the shelf.

"I don't s'pose Jere 'd want to see that picture on the shelf," she mused as she hid it in a drawer. "He used to be jealous. I expect he's an old man now. He must be forty-two. I hope he is rich. I can't stand another year of poverty—it's too grinding. If he comes back penniless I shall marry Captain Ladd anyway!"

With this resolution the door opened, and in walked the captain, his hair and beard sprinkled with clinging snowflakes until he looked like a veritable Santa Claus.

"Thought I'd watch in the new year with you, Marcia," he puffed as he unwound himself from several yards of woolen muffler. "I thought to myself that as we was likely to go through the year together as man and wife mebbe it'd be a good idea to watch the new year in together, eh?"



"I WANT COMPANIONSHIP."

Marcia hesitated. "Well," she murmured, with a reluctant glance at the clock, "I kind of expected some one else tonight—some one who promised to be here—but I guess he—they ain't coming."

"Does that mean you want me to stay, Marcia?"

Marcia nodded gravely. "If the right company had come I'd have said no," she explained wistfully. "You understand I'm not marrying for love. I'm lonely, and I want companionship and some one to take care of."

The captain nodded. "I'm willing to be took care of," he said solemnly.

Marcia knitted calmly, the warm red wool of the mittens threading her strong fingers like rippling flames. It was not easy to realize that she was practically engaged to Captain Ladd. The old sailor had pursued her ever since Jeremiah's departure fifteen years before.

"You can have the house repapered if you [illegible] Marcia," said the good captain [illegible] while.

"A[illegible] agreed Marcia in a muffled [illegible]

"I[illegible] to buy a new carriage, too, so's we can drive to town in proper fashion. The old buggy is all in tatters."



"WHY, I AM RICH."

"That will be nice," murmured Marcia.

"We might get married on Valentine's day. That'll give you time to get ready, eh, Marcia?" he said playfully.

"Very well," consented Marcia mechanically.

The hours wore on. She put refreshment of cider and doughnuts before her sailor lover, but she did not touch them herself. When the clock chimed 12 he arose and turned a merry eye toward her. "Here's to your health, Marcia Scott, soon to be Marcia Ladd. Give me a kiss, my dear, to seal the bargain." He leaned toward her suggestively.

"No, no!" cried Marcia vehemently. "I have made a mistake—I can't marry you, Captain Ladd. I am waiting for some one else. Oh, I cannot marry you—not this year!"

The captain glared angrily at her. "This year or none, ma'am! You've been a-putting me off more times than I want to remember! Shall we begin this new year together or not?"

"Not!" said Marcia firmly. "My mind's made up for good and all."

"Good night, and a happy new year to you, ma'am!" snapped Captain Ladd as he strode from the house.

"I didn't mean fifteen years, Jeremiah," whispered Marcia softly to herself as she thrust Captain Ladd's picture in the fire. "I meant I would wait always. I've just found it out."

There was a little contented smile on her face now as she dreamed before the fire, and so she did not hear a low tap at the door. Again it sounded, louder, and she rose to her feet with a little frightened cry.

The door swung open, and this time a tall form entered and stamped the clinging snow from his feet.

"Marcia—little Marcia," he cried eagerly, "I ain't too late? You're waiting for me yet?"

"Yes," sobbed Marcia in Jeremiah's strong arms.

"I ain't rich, Marcia. I'm a dead failure at getting rich. I've come back to buy a farm and settle down. I've got just enough for that. Do you want me now, Marcia? I ain't rich, but I've got my two hands and you. Why, I am rich!" he laughed delightedly.

"And I am rich, too," sighed Marcia happily. "I have got you!"

The new year had already begun.

Not Such a Handicap.

Spratt—Yes, I know I'm a very absentminded fellow, but I'm always glad of it on New Year's.

Snaggs—How so?

Spratt—Why, I can break all my New Year's resolutions without causing any comment in the family.

The New Year's Shooter.

This is the day when shooters shoot
And then go home and "resolute"
That next year surely, come what may,
They will not shoot on New Year's day.



"HERE'S WISHING YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

TO NINETEEN-TEN.

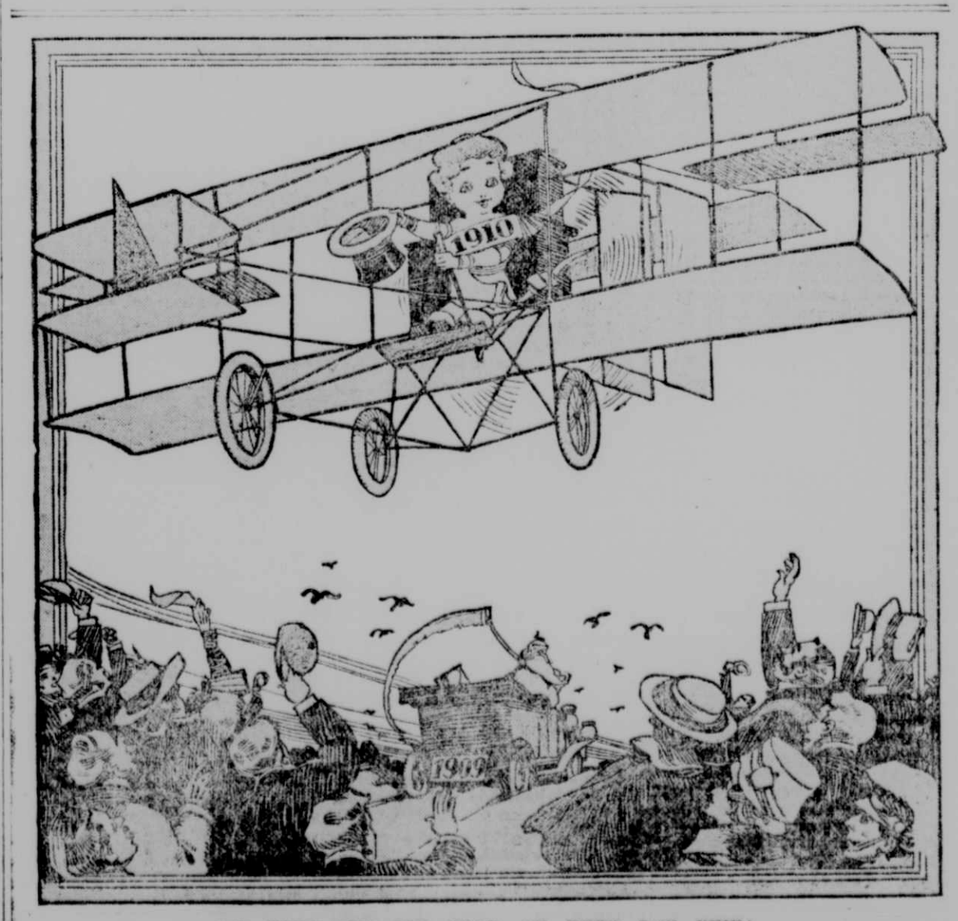
Child of eternity, child of the silence,
Fair New Year,
Wise with the wisdom sages have left thee,
Bend thine ear,
Lift up the veil that covers thy features,
Strange New Year,
Rainbow a promise over the darkness,
Lest we fear!

Bury our yesterday, foolish and empty,
Fathoms deep;
Leave the mound unmarked, untended,
Where they sleep.
Then shall the morrows find us valiant,
Scorning fear,
Meeting thy glance with glance undaunted,
Glad New Year!

EDGAR E. WEBB.

TWELFTH NIGHT CAKE.

A Twelfth Night cake in England is as much a part of the holiday festivities as is the Christmas tree itself. On Twelfth Night various gayeties and revels are arranged, the cake being finally drawn in by the children on a decorated cart or borne aloft by the servants on a board trimmed with Christmas greens. A recipe for making the cake comes from England: Beat to a smooth cream two pounds of unsalted butter, then add two pounds of powdered sugar, a whole nutmeg grated and an ounce each of powdered cinnamon, ginger, mace and allspice. Beat this mixture ten minutes and add gradually twenty eggs, beating the cake after that for twenty minutes. Stir in, a little at a time, two pounds of flour, four pounds of currants, a half pound of bruised almonds and half a pound each of candied orange and lemon peel and citron, beating the cake lightly after each addition. Last of all add a claret glass of brandy. Line a large cake tin with well buttered paper and fill it three-quarters full of the dough, which will leave room for the cake to rise. Cover the top with the buttered paper, and if the oven bakes fast at the bottom put a tin under the cake to keep it from burning. It should bake for four and a half hours in a slow but well heated oven.



OFF WITH THE OLD YEAR, ON WITH THE NEW!

THE JOLLIEST SHOW IN ALL AMERICA.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]



THE most remarkable circus in the world is the one that is given every New Year's eve in the New York Produce Exchange. The rich members of the exchange, who during the rest of the year are busy trading on the floor of the big building, knock off business for the afternoon and give up the floor to a circus performance for the delight of the poor children who live in the lower section of the great city.

The Produce Exchange stands close to the lower end of the island, on which the older part of New York city is built. This is not a residential section, being the area in which the wonderful skyscraper sky line of the city appears to the view of people a-sail on the bay or the rivers. Yet many families inhabit the older and shabbier buildings in the vicinity. Most of these families are quite poor and the children numerous. Santa Claus frequently forgets to visit them, but the children have their Christmas tree provided by the Produce Exchange men. A huge tree trimmed with candles, lanterns and all the finery of Santa Claus Land is lighted up for the children, while hundreds of baskets of luxuries and necessities are distributed.

Rows of seats arranged in a circle, tier upon tier, accommodate the delighted little ones. In the center is a real circus, with tanbark on the floor—same as Barnum's. Last New Year's



EDUCATED DOGS.

eve a uniformed band of eighty-five pieces from Roman Catholic institutions in the neighborhood furnished all the music the children wanted and more than some of them cared for, inasmuch as the tots were there to yell with delight when the ringmaster, a member of the exchange, stepped into the ring, cracked his long whip and introduced the performers.

There were bareback riders, pony races, trained horses, trapeze performers, magicians, educated dogs, jugglers and—clowns! Of course there were clowns. What would a circus be without them?

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

By FRANK H. SWEET.

[Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.]

ONE thing the old year's brought to me, an' that's a real good friend.
Who'd thought that Neighbor Gurley, now, could ever quite unbend?
Three years we've lived here side by side, the calendars aver,
An' not a word had we exchanged except "Good evenin,' sir!"

Well, I met him Chris'mas mornin' as we came along the street.
I was just a-reachin' my door an' he his. We chanced to meet.
So I tried him with a smile. Says I: "Well, neighbor, howdy do?
Merry Chris'mas, an' I'm thinkin' I've got Chris'mas gift on you!"



"HE GIVE MY HAND A SHAKE."

Thought a minute he'd 'a' fallen, the way his features twitched.
Then he give a hearty chuckle an' says he: "Well, I'll be switched!
Why, that takes me forty year back!" An' he give my hand a shake
Till my arm from wrist to shoulder for a good hour felt the ache.

So we chatted for a little, an' at last he says to me:
"I'm a pretty lonesome fellow. Can't you come an' dine with me?"
An' that evenin' I went over. (Susie's children had a "hop."
An' them young folks made a bedlam where I didn't care to stop.)

I'd a mighty pleasant evenin,' an' I found out—well, it's strange
How you can't size up a neighbor when you meet him just on 'change!
I've heard from other parties—he'd have never told himself—
Gurley's got some square ideas about other things than pelf.

He had just that very morn[illegible] the children's hor[illegible]
An' [illegible]

Am One Dollar up can and interest added to Nice a year. Pass books are Every depositor

Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest. Daily except Sundays and days, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FICERS. [illegible] President GS, [illegible] Vice-President N, [illegible] Cashier Stantor for



"HE SLAPS ME ON THE BACK."

Kind o' cast iron grin his smile was but he thawed out when I spoke,
An' to make things kind o' easy worked off a little joke.
Why, he fairly keeled with laugh[illegible] an' he slaps me on the back,
An' before an hour was over we[illegible] callin' Seth an' Jack.

Settin' cheek by jowl an' [illegible] 'bout the times when we[illegible] young,
The huskin' an' the quiltin' [illegible] old time songs we sung,
The coastin' an' the sleig[illegible] day the dancin' in the b[illegible] pro-
An' at tellin' old tim[illegible] could cap me, every [illegible] Matt.

But before I left we [illegible] meet tonight ag[illegible]
For we're bound to [illegible] out an' see the [illegible]

GOV. CROTHERS NARROWLY ESCAPES BULLET IN STREET

Negro Fires at White Man Just As Chief Executive Is Passing.

While an enraged negro was tugging at the trigger of a 38-caliber revolver, the life of Gov. Austin Lane Crothers was in jeopardy for a short time yesterday.

The firing of a shot so close to the Governor gave rise momentarily to startling reports that his life had been attempted, that he had been wounded, and so forth. As a matter of fact the Governor was not shot at, and, according to his own version, he was not nearly shot.

Persons who were in the neighborhood when the firing was done, however, are authority for the statement that His Excellency had a very narrow escape, and consider it extremely fortunate that the poor marksmanship of the negro with the pistol who failed to hit the man he fired at did not result in the wounding of the Governor.

Clarence Demids, 17 years old, is the name of the negro. He was committed for court this morning in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Grannan of the Central district on the charge of assaulting and attempting to kill Edward Brockman of 108 South Ann street,

The Governor was walking along Hopkins place near Lombard street about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and did not observe Demids and two white men engaged in an altercation on the sidewalk. He passed through the group and, although he remembers hearing raised voices, did not hear any of the argument.

Then the shot rang out. Demids had pulled the revolver from his hip pocket and had fired point-blank at Brockman. The bullet struck the wall of a brick building within a line of five feet from the Governor.

Demids took to his heels and was pursued by John F. Wasken of 1119 Pinknew place, William Scheuerholz of 116 East Cross street and Charles Warner of 126 North Arlington avenue. Patrolman John J. Burns of the traffic squad heard the shot and, leaving his post at Hanover and Baltimore streets, ran down Sharp street, arriving in time to see Warner, Scheuer... and Wasken seize Demids. ...was handed over to ... im to ...

Preaching at ... Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Prayermeeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these services.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, Pastor.

DIXON

...ger.

...rd the shot, but ... n't know anything more about it.

"Did you jump, Governor?" he was asked.

"I did not," he answered with emphasis.

"Sure you didn't jump a little bit?"

"No-o-o-o-oh!" with still more emphasis.

While Governor Crothers resents the idea that he jumped—even cried out in amazement—he says he might have jumped and hollowed, too, if there had been any real excuse for so doing.

"There was nothing to this thing," said he. "I was simply on my way to the station when a pistol was discharged as a result, I am told, of a brawl."

The trouble between Brockman and Demids, it was testified before Justice Grannan, occurred because Brockman was unloading a ...gon in front of a business house ... for a few moments pedestrians ... obliged to walk in the street. ...negro made an insulting remark to Brockman, and when the ...tarted toward him Demids ...revolver and fired.

...is home is at 665 Vine ...

When told that he had ...ar shooting Governor ... became greatly frightened ...

PROFITABLE ADVERTISING

Benefits to Be Derived from Use of Opera House Curtains, Etc.

Merchants before the advent of newspapers were great advertisers, as is attested by the appearance of fences, sides of barns, boards nailed to trees, etc,, which are still to be seen, and some bear the marks. of having been recently put up Whether this form of advertising is profitable we leave our merchants to ponder. but ask that they read the following from Arbor State, published at Wymore, Nebr.:

Having learned that a number of the business firms of this city have taken advertising space on the new opera house stage curtain at prices ranging from $15 to $50 per space the Arbor State is constrained to pen a few lines upon the subject.

We hasten to congratulate these merchants upon being able to exploit their goods and business in so fashionable a manner at so nominal a cost. There certainly can be no more valuable an advertising medium extant than the theater curtain unless it is a race course score card or a railway time table.

We had thought we were making the Arbor State a pretty valuable advertising medium, but we guess we have not. True, we have been laboring long hard. Our whole family including the pup, has been alert to catch all the local news items, arrange them in a methodical order, and print them in an accumulated form for our readers and to make the paper valuable for advertising purposes. So dominant has been the desire among the force to make the paper a crediteble production each week and to appropriate each shining hour with that end in view that the office towel freely condescends to limber up so we can wipe the grime off our hands and features with the least loss of time possible. But it would appear from the liberal display of $50 ads that will ornament the new opera house curtain that our efforts are to a considerable extent amiss.

Then, again, we have our reasoning faculties on one-sided.

Perhaps the merchants have it all down pat when Mr. So-and-so goes to the eastern market for a week to buy a new fall stock of goods that the public will breathlessly rush up the opera house stairs and read about it on the new curtain.

That when he paints the front of his store building or puts in some new shelving people will tramp each others' corns getting up the stairs to read of the extensive improvements on the new opera house curtain.

Whenever any matters of a public nature or benefit to the town or community come up which need the impetus of publicity or editorial indorsement, quite naturally and to be sure, the masses will rush up to the opera house and read about it on the new curtain.

When the mayor of the city is to be "blowed up" for his misdeeds, or presented with a bouquet for difficult tasks faithfully and honestly performed, let us all adjourn and go to the opera house and read about it on the new curtain.

When the household of some estimable family of the community has recently been visited by the proverbial stork, don't make a mistake; go up to the opera house and read of the important event on the new curtain.

When the Early Breakfast" club gives a cooking demonstration out at the palatial home of Mrs. Gotplenty, every mother's son will grab his opera glasses and race to the opera house and learn the details of the occasion sandwiched between those $50 ads.

When Mary Jane, the good old soul whom everybody knows and loves for her piety and deeds of kindness, lays aside the cares of this life at the call of death, we will all procure a clean handkerand meander to the opera house and see portrayed on the beautiful curtain how peaceful and angelic was her departure to that brighter world.

O, what a glorious privilege it is to print a real live newspaper, in a real live town 52 weeks each year, where there are a dozen merchants whose stocks of goods run up into thousands of dollars, cough up $50 to have their names painted on a dingy old opera house curtaid and don't spend that much with the local newspaper in the course of five years.

MAKES A PLEA FOR THE STATE'S INSANE

Medical Journal Calls on the Legislature To Do Its Duty.

"Are the semi-civilized and barbarous methods at present employed in the care of the State's insane to continue, or is intelligent enlightenment about to assert itself by decreeing the banishment of the dark cells and their attendant horrors?" is the question asked by the Maryland Medical Journal in the current issue. The Journal, in an editorial, flays the awful conditions which now surround Maryland's feeble-minded charges. Unqualifiedly the paper announces its desire for State care of the insane and editorially continues by asking flatly for the attitude toward the question of the new Legislature which is about to convene.

The editorial continues by paying a tribute to the Maryland State Lunacy Commission and its indefatigable and tireless secretary, who has done so much toward spreading the gospel of enlightenment in connection with the indigent and weak-minded paupers of Maryland.

The editorial, in part, is as follows:

"The new Legislature is on the eve of convening for organization. What is to be its attitude toward remedying the present glaring defects in the care of the State's insane? Are the semi-civilized and barbarous methods now in vogue to survive, or is intelligent enlightenment about to assert itself by decreeing the banishment of the dark cell, the shakle and chain, the unhygienic quarters, the lack of employment, the solitary confinement? In other words is a mandate to be issued that these unfortunates be handled as other dependent sick—namely, humanely, hygienically and rationally?

"How can one expect a mind-sick man to improve if he be subjected to improper treatment, or worse, to such as would drive a healthy individual insane? Yet this has been the line of treatment of the insane in Maryland, and we have sat complacently by, never raising our voice to the true condition, and if we did, in such a low tone that it was drowned. Physicians have for a long time recognized that our insane have been and are being treated little better than beasts, and in some instances worse. They have complained about the barbarous and care bestowed upon the insane, but, alas! to no avail, because the politicians who could remedy the evil have other axes to grind; their patronage must shift to where the most returns can be accomplished; all money must be expended with this base idea in view; the insane cannot vote, therefore are of no earthly import or concern to Mr. Political Boss. All expenditure upon the mindless is, according to the professional politician, lost. Get the crazy out of the way, where they cannot be seen; let them survive as best they can; the sooner they die the better, losing sight of the fact that many are curable. Out of sight, out of mind, is their motto.

"From time to time the Journal has presented outlines of the magnificent work which the Maryland State Lunacy Commission and its active, indefatigable and energetic secretary, Dr. A. P. Herring, have set out to accomplish on behalf of these degenerates. Through public lectures, addresses before both city and county medical societies, by the employment of the stereopticon, the laity and the medical fraternity have been aroused to the enormity of the cruelty attached to the handling of the insane in our almshouses."

Dictators of Finance.

By the system of "interlocking boards of directors," as the New York World describes the methods of certain high financiers, a few New Yorkers control the three largest banks in the United States, the three largest insurance companies and the greatest of the industrial combinations—the Oil Trust and the Steel Trust. These financiers—J. P. Morgan, James Stillman, George F. Baker, Wm. Rockefeller, Wm. K. Vanderbilt and Henry C. Frick—constitute, in the opinion of our New York contemporary, the most powerful money trust in the world. They can make or break national prosperity and national credit, and affect vitally the policies of the national government.

This group of financiers, it is alleged, could call $200,000,000 of loans overnight and ruin any rival whom it desired to get out of the way. It could reduce credits to such a degree as to cause extreme financial stringency. It could make the money rate of interest what it pleased on call loans. It could cripple the financial operations of the government by refusing to purchase any bond issue. It could dictate the financial operations of great railroads and industrial corporations. It already dictates the terms and exactions of every company promotion that is important enough to be financed in Wall street.

The captains of finance who wield this enormous power have not, it is true, organized a money trust. Yet they accomplish everything that could be effected by incorporation. Concert of action and community of interest is their policy. Thus they dominate financial institutions, industrial corporations and great railroads. With practically unlimited capital, they are the commanding influence in the United States today, exercising dictatorial powers in their special field. The day is not distant when clear-thinking men of sober judgment must seriously consider whether the exercise of such enormous powers can be reconciled with the welfare of the nation and with government of, for and by the people.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars

Cameras and Photo Supplies

DR. LOUIS I. PREVOST, VETERINARY SURGEON, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD. Office Hours in Oakland from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE W. LEGGE, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Practice in the Courts of Garrett and adjoining counties, and in the Maryland Court of Appeals. Associated with Thomas J. Peddicord, First National Bank Building.

DR. J. G ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND MD. Office at residence on Liberty street. GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity. Office in Garrett National Bank Building

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST. Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md. Special attention given to bridge and crown work

GILMOR S. HAMILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office in Ravenscroft Building, Second St. Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND. Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

DR. W. W. GRANT, DENTIST. Office, McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md. Bridge and Crown Work a Specialty. Gold and Silver Fillings. 21-09 ly.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Schedule effective June 2, 1907.

OAKLAND.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. § Sunday only.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK, Depart *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *8.29p. m., Arrive *7.12 a. m., *3.35 p. m., *10.26 p. m., *11.54 p. m.

For CUMBERLAND and Way Points, Depart *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m. Arrive *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m.

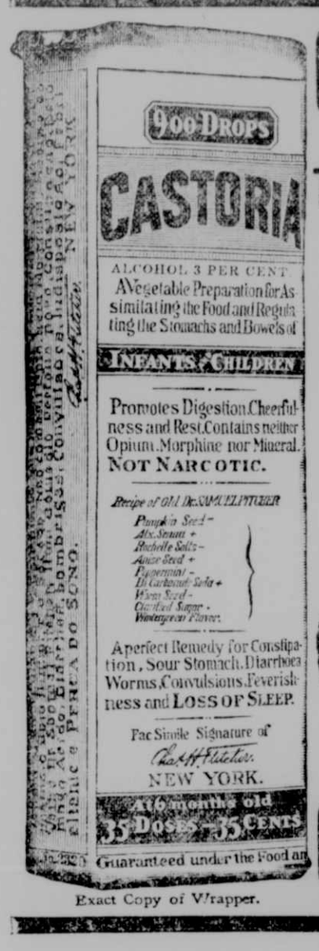
For COLUMBUS & CHICAGO, Depart *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m.

For GRAFTON (Accom.), Depart *9.26 a. m., *7.26 p. m. Arrive *10.00 a. m., *4.40 p. m.

For FAIRMONT and WHEELING, Depart *9.26 a. m. (local), *3.33 p. m., *11.54 p. m. Arrive *6.07 a. m., *4.17 p. m., *12.25 night.

For FAIRMONT (Accom.), Depart *7.26 p m. Arrive *10.00 a. m.

For CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE and ST. LOUIS, Depart *7.12 a. m., *3.35 p. m., *10.26 p.m. Arrive *12.27 a. m., *6.31 a. m., *8.29 p m



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hint to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Special Sale on

2-qt Blue Enamel Saucepan.

2-qt Blue Fnamel Pudding Pans.

2-qt Blue Enamel Preserve Kettles.

We have just received over 1500 lbs. of our famous 10c Candy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

TAKE our advice—buy now, don't wait. but come and see

THE Little Man

and you will save money on all your Holiday Goods,

Toys, Candies, Novelties, Fancy Goods,

Baumgartner.

CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank Of Grantsville, Md.

Safe deposit vault boxes for rent.

SURPLUS $12,500.00

The Savings Department takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.

Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. O. Getty.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

You can buy at Reduced Prices

Grain Drills, Harrows AND Plows

AT NAYLOR & CO.'S

Big Stock to select from.

Have the Farmer's Favorite Drills, the Thomas, the Superior Hoe and Disc Drills.

We have the Syracuse, the Imperial and the Wyard Plows.

Also the wood frame Harrows, the wheel and lever Harrows; also the Disc Harrow, all at reduced prices.

We also have a nice line of Spray Pumps.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909.

THE WHOLE SHOW.

Maryland Democracy is being treated to an exhibition of the "Boss" business that is remarkable for its brazenness. "Sonny" Mahon, the successor of Rasin in Baltimore, has so much "Boss" business on hand that he has opened political headquarters in a leading office building in that city. The new Legislature is about to assemble at Annapolis and in former years the members of that body were able to choose their own officers and let the Governor attend to his own business. But not to be outdone by the honorable "Sonny" Mahon, "Boss" Crothers has usurped that duty and through his organ the Sun paper, has sent forth a decree that he and "Sonny" have selected Adam Peeples for Speaker and Arthur P. Gormen for President of the Senate. The people of Maryland had not the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. Peeples but the Governor says he is all right and the Governor of course ought to know as he is from Cecil. With Peeples in the Speaker's chair, Omar Crothers in the Senate, and Emerson, ditto, private secretary, the Governor is clearly in it as the whole show, as the real Boss at Annapolis. Mr. Joshua Frederick Cockey Talbott, who knows something of ruling the roost, was beaten to a frazzle before he got fairly started in his fight to land Benson for Speaker. But the Great Leader has spoken and the faithful have become as lambs led to the slaughter.

Great days in Old Maryland.

MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Maryland vs. West Virginia over the old State line between Garrett and Preston counties may be expected in the near future, and at this time it is interesting to note that Preston county has come at last to recognize Maryland's claim.

The Kingwood Journal, the largest nswspaper in Preston county, came out last week with a map showing the state line where Maryland claims it should be and tacitly admitting that Preston county might as well prepare to have that part of her territory between the old so-called line and the new line taken away and given to Maryland.

Our Kingwood contemporary reflects the opinion of the leading politicians of the Preston county capital and they no doubt know that Maryland means business in this fight and will stand by her claims to the end. The territory claimed by Maryland and conceded to us by the Kingwood paper is a strip of large extent, inhabited by many prosperous farmers and having several good small towns. These will be added to Garrett county and will make a nice increase in our population and will swell our tax receipts considerably.

"CALL MOTHER."

The most pathetic story of the Christmas season comes from the hospital in McKeesport. A young man of 25 was stricken with typhoid fever and was sent to the hospital. In a little while his mother and father were stricken with the same disease and were taken to the same hospital, and the mother's sister was attending the young man. He was too ill to be told of his mother's illness and she too ill to be told of his condition. As he grew weaker and as he was entering the shadow he whispered,—"Auntie, call mother!"

Call mother! From the cradle to the grave, when trouble comes, the cry is, "Call mother!" And when they are able they always come and sacrifice themselves to the call. They even hear the call when they are not able to answer and suffer because they cannot answer every cry of their offspring. How like the "Word that was made flesh and dwelt among us" are the real mothers, "full of grace and truth!"

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

The revolt against the "college-dominated" high school seems to be a little more vigorous at present than it has been for a long time. Or, if it is not more vigorous, it is raging in many places at once.

The complaint is the old one—namely, that high and elementary schools are run with a view to preparing for college pupils who not only do not go to college but who, except in the case of a very small percentage, have no idea of going. The number of those who enter college from the public schools is roundly estimated at 10 per cent. The objection is raised that we are running at enormous public expense schools for a small number, and who could be prepared for college at private schools, while overlooking the needs of the 90 per cent. to whose training schools should be particularly devoted. It will be agreed that a system which overlooks the needs of 90 per cent. of those which are handed over to it is wrong; but it is natural that old methods which have appeared to produce good results, and which at least have been in vogue the the world, as it is generally believed, is growing better, physically, mentally and morally, should have their upholders until there is evidence, not only that they are bad but that a better system has been devised.

On the other hand, the modern city has to deal with an ever-increasing class with which the problem of existence is the vital problem—a class which must feed their minds while their bodies lack nourishment, and which are certain to be forced out of school at an early age in order to fight for a livelihood. Anything that can be done to make life easier for this class ought to be done. But the schools have been teaching more and more essentials of proper living, the necessity of cleanliness and sanitation. By bringing physicians into the schools the State has been trying to prevent and to eradicate disease. In a dozen different ways it is seeking to help the individual. But as this work has progressed the desire has spread to put more and more on the State the burden of preparing the child to be a bread-winner, to guard his eyes, his teeth, his hearing and to feed him when he is hungry; to put the State more and more in the place of the parent. This is the attitude which a great many people object to seeing the State adopt until more necessity for doing so has been demonstrated.

Nor does this attitude mean throwing up one's hands in the face of a problem and admitting it is too difficult to solve. On the contrary, the advocates of vocational training are making headway. In the course of time, and of no very great time, they will have the benefit of proof of the pudding, and if it is good nothing is more certain than that there will be demand for more of it. The cities of this country are at enormous expense for their schools. They have millions of dollars invested in buildings, grounds and equipment. Their payrolls are tremendous and are steadily increasing. It is of the utmost necessity to get the best results from this lavish outlay. When divergence from the old system is proved to be wise there will be little difficulty in making proselytes. The objection is to "scrapping" it before the demonstration that there is something better to take its place is satisfactory.—Baltimore News.

MORE ELBOW GREASE NEEDED ON THE FARM.

Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the United States Bureau of Soils, holds that the soils of this country are not wearing out, but are producing a greater yield per acre than ever before, also a greater yield per capita. He says James J. Hill is right in saying that our soils are not keeping up with the demands of the people for foodstuffs; but he does not deem it due to a falling off of productivity. He declares consumption is increasing and that we eat more per capita than we did fifty years ago. In other words, he conveys the idea that the public is insisting on a higher and more costly standard of living, consequently the drain on our agricultural production is intensified.

But Professor Whitney thinks the agricultural production can be greatly increased. He says agriculture in this country is in its infancy and that when we settle down to the real business of farming and get a thorough knowledge of the soil of each field, as the people of some European countries have, there will be fewer crop failures and the average productivity will be higher.

The soils of Europe, according to Professor Whitney, do not produce larger maximum crops than our own, but more of the people approach the maximum than in this country because of better farming methods and more careful study of the soil. He holds that there have never been greater opportunities offered for American farming than there are today, and especially in the East and South, where cheap productive soils await resettlement and reoccupation. His version of the situation is the strongest kind of a plea for more intelligent agriculture.

Out in Kansas City there is a restaurant called "The Yellow Pup," a place where you can get all you can eat for ten cents. When you are several meals behind schedule ten cents invested in a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee doesn't go very far, but at the "Yellow Pup" it goes a long way. You pay as you enter—ten cents. You take a platter and serve yourself. You have your choice of ten different kinds of meat. You are given a bowl of coffee. Then you sit down at one of the long tables, stacked with bread and supplied with butter, and begin operations under the Great Law of the place, which is emblazoned upon the walls thereof: "The Ceiling Is the Limit for Bread and Butter." Thus for a dime you fortify yourself against the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. The "Yellow Pup" is not an eleemosynary institution. It's run for profit and gets it, 3½ cents on every meal, $50 a day. But though not a philanthropic concern, it serves to show what might be done in a philanthropic way in any city.

WANTED—Live agents in every county in Maryland to sell popular priced automobiles. GENERAL AUTO COMPANY, Inc., Baltimore, Md. 38-5t.

POSTOFFICES TO BE HELD BY GOOD SERVICE

Department Announces That Merit Rule Will Apply In All Cases.

That the Postoffice Department is disposed to more strictly enforce the merit system in the postal service is the information that is coming to the ears of members of Congress. The rule that if a postmaster who has served for a term or more wants a reappointment he will be given it, providing his service has been satisfactory to the department, is being rigidly enforced, according to postoffice officials.

The effect of this is to take the postoffices more and more out of the reach of the politicians and strip Senators and members of the House more and more of their prerogatives in regard to patronage.

An order of this kind has been in force for about five years, but is has not been lived up to in a great many cases. An influential Senator or Representative was able to have a friend put in as postmaster if he set about it. It appears, however, that now the lines are being drawn tighter.

An illustration of this was given recently when Senators Cummins and Dolliver took up with the Postmaster General the matter of appointments to postoffices in the Eighth Iowa district. This is the district which was formerly represented by Col. W. P. Hepburn, but is now represented by a Democrat, Representative Jamieson. The patronage is being disposed of by the Senators.

A lot of postmasterships will soon expire in that district and the Senators went to see Mr. Hitchcock to ascertain whether if they made recommendations they would be given weight. They were informed that the department was going to live up to the rule that men should be reappointed in case they had given effective and satisfactory service. It was added that in case a postmaster was not satisfactory and there was to be a change, then the recommendations of the Senators would be given weight.

The same rule, so the Postoffice Department insists, is to be applied generally through the country. It is given out by Postmaster General Hitchcock that impartial enforcement of this order will be made and that flesh will not be made of one case and fowl of another.

The Iowa Senators asked for a candid statement on this point and were told by the Postmaster General that it was his purpose to apply this rule generally.

Of course, the question might be raised whether the Iowa Senators, being insurgent, were being given colder comfort than some of the regulars, Senators Dolliver and Cummins were informed, however, that all were being treated alike in the matter.

The experience of the Iowa Senators is being told pretty freely about the Capitol and is exciting a great deal of interest among the members who have postoffices in their districts which they have been expecting to dispose of about as they considered it.

It can be said, despite the prevailing notion to the contrary, that plenty of members would be entirely willing to be relieved of the burden of making postoffice appointments. Some of the older and wiser ones among the politicians says they are a liability, not an asset.

GORMAN.

Plenty of snow and more still coming, and roads are drifted very much in places. The snow where it did not blow off is 22 inches deep.

Cross tie hauling has been the order of the day.

W. J. Wilson was on our streets one day last week.

J. M. White is hauling ashes from the tannery. Mr. White knows what is good for the land.

Oscar and Earl Roderick are spending the Christmas holidays with their parents near Medley, W. Va.

The students who attend the West Virginia Wesleyan University at Buckhannon from this vicinity, are at their homes spending the holiday vacation.

J. A. Chisholm, of Friendsville, was visiting his mother near here on Christmas.

Ernest Hilleary made a flying trip to Bayard on Christmas Eve.

Rev. Idleman did not preach at the Oak Grove church last Sunday afternoon, as announced, on account of the snow storm.

C. O. Rogers and family, of Davis, W. Va., were visiting friends in Ryan's Glade last Saturday and Sunday.

T. E. Shillingburg is on the sick list at this writing.

Dan Paugh, of Thomas, was visiting in this vicinity last Sunday.

Christmas has again passed by and its festivities have been greatly enjoyed by all. UNOME.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Christmas exercises were held in the M. E. church Friday evening and in the U. B. church, Loch Lynn, Saturday evening. They were both largely attended and the programs were well rendered.

The snow is about 18 inches deep generally and several feet where drifted. We could only get out of our houses Sunday after Mr. J. L. Eckard had been around with his snow plow. This was repeated Monday morning, making paths from the cottages to the church, stores and postoffice.

Our ice harvest has been interfered with by the heavy fall of snow, which sunk the ice and flooded it with about four inches of water and slush. Supt Davis, however, has a large force of men loading cars for the B. and O. company and filling the large ice house at the lake. There has already been stored more than enough for home consumption and the private ice houses have been filled.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sperry spent Christmas in Baltimore with their children.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee N. Hayden are spending the holiday week in Westernport with relatives and friends.

A series of meetings will be held in the U. B. church, Loch Lynn, commencing next Wednesday night.

A watch night meeting will be held in the M. E. church Friday night, commencing at 10.30, and continuing until after 12 o'clock.

KURTZ CHAPEL.

After the visit of dear old Santa, whom we are all glad to have with us at Christmas time I will give you a few items.

Our Christmas entertainment was well attended and all seemed to enjoy the exercises.

Several of our young folks attended the Christmas entertainment at Short Run Friday evening. They had a pleasand time.

Mr. O. S. Moon has been visiting relatives in Keyser, W. Va.

Mr. Howard Glotfelty, of Alexander, W. Va., was calling at Mr. Henry Solomon's Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Harvey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Moon Saturday last.

Messrs Owen and Elwood Kidwell, of Cacapon, W. Va. are visiting their brother, Rev. J. E. Kidwell.

Mrs. Chas. Tasker and children are visiting relatives in this section.

Messrs. Boyd Moon and George Harvey were calling at J. B. Lipscomb's Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Short Run, was calling at James Lish's.

Mr. W. H. Stoyer and Miss Dessa Harvey were calling at Judge Moon's Christmas.

Mr. George Harvey, of Short Run, was calling at C. L. Moon's Saturday evening.

Misses Jane Hardesty and Arta Lish were pleasant callers at Judge Moon's Sunday.

Mr. Archie Holland, of Buckhannon, W. Va., was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Moon last Sunday.

Rev. E. P. Idleman preached one of his most able sermons Sunday.

Mr. George Moon, of Kitzmiller, was the guest of Mr. George White Sunday.

A Happy New Year to all.

BITTINGER.

If the "goose bone" weather prophets, who predicted a mild and snowless winter, could see the huge snow drifts piled up in front of our doors and were forced to wade neck deep into the white piles, they would certainly make a New Year's resolve to get into a business in which they could succeed better.

Master George Reckner, of North Glade, after killing all the rabbits on the east side of Meadow Mountain is in this section this week showing his old chums how to catch the animals on the jump.

John H. Stark is confined to his home at this writing, by a slight illness.

Harry Shaw, who spent Christmas day as the guest of Miss Anna Wiley, was forced, by a storm, to continue his visit over Sunday, and on Monday morning the snow drifts were so deep and numerous that he was obliged to leave his sleigh and return to his home, at Jennings, on horseback.

Master Ray Engle, of Baltimore, is spending the holiday vacation with his grand parents at this place.

Charles Stark, of Chaffe, W. Va., is spending this week with his parents here.

The special Christmas service held in the Lutheran church at this place on Christmas eve was a very enjoyable affair and the yonug people who rendered the several parts of the program are to be commended for their untiring efforts as well as the delightful and appropriate manner of their excellent performance.

We extend our most cordial wishes to the editor and all the readers of THE REPUBLICAN for a full measure of happiness and all other good things throughout the New Year.

Bull Calves for Sale.

I have for sale three thoroughbred Durham bull calves, bred from the best milking strain; seven months old.

SILAS C. BEACHY,
42-13t Accident, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany Couuty.

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $60,000
Deposits . . $625,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

GIVE THEM A START

The New Year is rapidly approaching. This would be a good time for you to start your young folks on the road to Success.

Early training in the practice of self-denial; instruction as to the use and value of money; opportunities for earning and saving money; all these tend to fix and fasten the children in the ways of thrift and prosperity.

We most gladly assist the young people in getting started.

One Dollar opens an account and entitles the depositor to one of our Savings Banks.

We shall be pleased to have our Garrett County friends call and receive a 1908 Calendar.

DAVID SLOAN, President. R. R. SLOAN, Treasurer.

Capital - $50,000
DEPOSITS, - $175,000

The First National Bank

Friendsville, Md.

Surplus Fund, . $26,000
Undivided Profits 6,000

OFFICERS:

L. E. FRIEND, President,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Vice-Pres't
R. C. McCANDLISH, Vice-Pres't
ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

L. E. FRIEND, Merchant,
J. W. McCULLOUGH, Lumber and Coal
W. W. SAVAGE, Merchant,
D. S. CUSTER, Merchant,
H. M. RUMBAUGH, Farmer,
W. H. H. FRIEND, Pension Agent and Surveyor,
HORACE R. DEWITT, Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.
R. C. McCANDLISH,
JOHN T. GEARY.

THREE GOOD THINGS TO KEEP: Your Temper, Your Secrets, Your Money

Your money kept with us will earn you 4 Per Cent. Interest compounded semi-annually. Keep it here and after while it will keep you.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.



LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

THIS TRIED WORTH TESTED



OUR CHRISTMAS OPENING

of dainty toilet aids and articles is the handsomest you have ever seen. If you choose from them for your gifts you can be sure your offering will be delightfully received. There are too many suitable gifts in the display to be described here. Just come, see, admire and choose.

OAKLAND PHARMACY

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor, OAKLAND, MD.

The man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

Saw Mill for Sale.

We have for sale at Jennings, Md., a No. 2½ Farquhar Saw Mill.

cable feed; twenty-four feet carriage; fifty-five feet ways; three headblocks; 1 solid tooth saw.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WILL SELL CHEAP.

Apply to MASON BROS.,
14-2m.pd, Jennings, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN HARNED

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th October, 1909.

JOSEPH E. HARNED
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Preston County, in West Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CATHERINE OESTER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the day 23rd of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of November, 1909.

DAVID M. BEEGHLY,
Administrator,
Bradenville, W. Va.

OPERA HOUSE

School of Music

First Door Upstairs to Right.

Teaching hours all day and all evening, to suit the convenience of our pupils. Music students: try the quick original methods of an old, long time teacher of music, who can show rapid, careful results.

Patrons of our School and also our references are:

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill,	Mrs. John Hart,
" Richard Maroney	" Friend,
" M. Carney,	" Joseph Helbig
" Walters,	" Harry Helbig,
" Leathers,	" H. Lauer,
" Wamsley,	" Glover,
" Tritchler,	" C. Reams,
" Ed. Spedden,	" Schoch,
" Himebaugh,	" Chase,
" Chas. Bunce,	" John Carney,
" Blanche Miller,	" Albert Dent,
" Thompson.	

Terms arranged on application.

MRS. K. R. RASCHE,
Opera House. OAKLAND, MD.

During the term ending December 1st, 1909, 581 music lessons have been given to the following esteemed and efficient young music students

Lillian Helbig, Jamie Hamill, Bernadett Hart, Kathleen Helbig, Marguerite Carney, Eleanor Maroney, Elizabeth Walters, Sara Friend, Fannie Bowser, Adeline Wamsley, Agatha Martin, Hazel Friend, Marie Carney, Regina Helbig, Elizabeth Maroney, Amelie Bunce, Margaret Chase, Cather Menhorn, S. Chase, Katie Lauer, O. Lee Robert Spedden, Gertrude Tritchler, Thompson, Ivy Schoch, Lillian Tritchler, M. Reames, Edith Schoch, Pauline Dent, Collins, Francis Dent, Eva Christian, B. Miller, Mary Glover, Rosalie Pendergast, Annie Carney, Romanus Pendergast, Anita Carney, Edward Pendergast, Carrie Lauer, and Nancy Wretsell.

At You Service—The People House Store.

We are now ready with a stock of merchandise to se Accept our thanks in advance trade. Bring us your produ thing in this line and receive est market prices for it.

Yours to serve.
A. C. FIKE,

THE OLD RELIABLE

Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Commenced business November 14, 1888.

CAPITAL, ... $ 50,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, . 40,000

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.

G. S. HAMILL, Vice President.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

G. A. FRALEY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Daniel E. Offutt — Gilmor S. Hamill

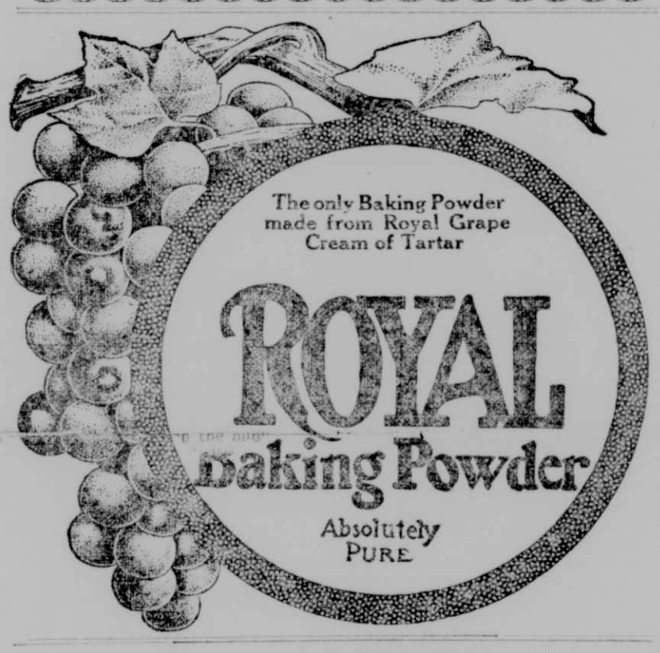
John M. Davis — George W. Legge

John T. Mitchell — William R. Stull

Scott T. Jones

Interest at the rate of 3% per annum paid on Time Certificates of Deposits and Savings Accounts.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at reasonable rates.



A Happy New Year to our readers and contemporaries.

Plenty of time today to think up good resolutions to go into effect Saturday.

Mr. Oliver Tasker, of near Swanton, was an Oakland visitor Thursday morning.

Misses Edith Bolden, Dora Brown and Cora Frantz are visiting friends in Piedmont this week.

Mr. John W. Davis has been confined to his room for several days with an attack of tonsilitis.

Mr. Harry H. Mercer, Jr., of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is the guest of Milton and Edward Sinceil.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shaffer, of Fairmont, spent a few days this week in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. Leo J. Rasche, editor of the Grafton Sentinel, spent Sunday with his mother in Oakland.

Misses Ella Cleveland and Mary West are on a visit to friends at Frostburg and Cumberland this week.

Mr. Lewis F. Tasker, of near Westernport, was in the city last Thursday when he called at this office.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Cuppett spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Mt. Lake.—Grafton Sentinel.

Attorney Fred T. Martin spent Christmas and Sunday with his family at Oakland, Md.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Metheny, of Cumberland, spent a few days this week as the guests of relatives in Oakland.

Messrs. Franklin and Garfield Glotfelty, of Alexander, W. Va., are in Oakland this week visiting their families.

Rev. James E. Connell, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, spent yesterday in Cumberland with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Nelson Thomasson and son, Mr. Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, are here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Offutt.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, are spending this week in Oakland as the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger.

Mr. Wallace Mason, secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., spent Christmas day in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mason.

CAPITAL 50.0 0.00 — THE — SURPLUS AND PROFITS $20,000.00

First National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Banking Houses in Maryland.

Vaults absolutely Fire and Burglar proof.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Pays 3 Per Cent. on Time Deposits—Compounded Semi-Annually

Every courtesy extended consistent with sound banking.

Home Savings Banks Free. $1.00 will start an account.

The Depositor with a Dollar account receives the same consideration as the largest depositor.

COME IN AND GET ACQUAINTED

Mr. A. W. Duty and daughter, Miss Mae, left Oakland Saturday morning for Alma, W. Va., where they are the guests of relatives.

Money to loan in sums to suit borrower. RENNINGER & OFFUTT, Attorneys, Oakland. 4t.

Mr. Ross C. Durst and sister, Miss Dora, of New Germany, are spending this week as the guests of their brother, Mr. Bruce Durst, near Crellin.

Mrs. E. W. Kelso and little granddaughter have gone to Parkersburg to spend the holidays with Mrs. Kelso's daughter, Mrs. A. R. Hendrickson.

Messrs. Getty Browning and Harry Porter, engaged as engineers by the State Roads Commission, are at their respective homes in Garrett county for the holidays.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, foreman of the job printing department of The Republican, is taking a week's holiday, which he is spending visiting relatives at Lonaconing and in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Sturgiss went to Meyersdale, Pa., last Friday where they are guests of Mrs. Sturgiss' parents. Mr. Thomas Gonder has charge of the pharmacy during Mr. Sturgiss' absence.

FOR SALE—125 pairs of Samuel Winslow's Ball Bearing Steel Roller Skates for sale cheap. L. E. Rightmyer, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Miss Mary Bryan, a charming young lady of Clarksburg, W. Va., after spending last week in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kildow, returned to her home Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Albert Clary, secretary of the Union Station Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., after spending a few days last and this week in Deer Park and Oakland with relatives and friends, returned to Washington Tuesday.

Mr. Hermann Creutzburg has leased the meat department of his provision store to Mr. Henry Smouse, who will assume control about February 1st. Mr. Creutzburg will retain and operate the grocery and fruit departments.

A western court decides that a man doesn't have to get up and start the fires cold mornings. That may be good law in the west, but the opinion has been reversed too often in this section to be of much account in the effete east.

Dr. I. B. Rougon, Chenal, Louisiana, spent a few days last and this week in Oakland as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. McComas, having accompanied their son Mr. Harry McComas home from Baltimore, who is spending the holidays with his parents in Oakland.

Mr. Carl B. White, of Uniontown, Pa., spent a few days in Oakland last week as the guest of his father, Mr. James W. White, returning to Uniontown Monday afternoon where he is engaged in the hardware business with his uncle, ex-Mayor McCrum, of Uniontown.

Mrs. Herman Creutzburg entertained a number of ladies at flinch Tuesday evening. Delicious refreshments were served after a number of hotly contested games. Those present were Mrs. Jos. E. Harned, Mrs. James Willison, Mrs. B. H. Sincell, Mrs. F. J. Schroeder, and Misses Lottie and Grace Loar.

Mr. Leo Littman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Littman, of Oakland, surprised his friends last Friday night when he arrived here from Hiorra, W. Va., accompanied by his bride, his wedding having taken place at Newburg that day, when he was married to a Miss Wolfe. Mr. and Mrs. Littman are now guests of the former's parents in Oakland and will remain here until next week when they expect to return to Hiorra, where the groom holds a responsible position with a coal company.

Mr. Ray Jones, of Deer Park, and his sister, Miss May, who are students at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, have been highly honored by their associates at that institution in the past few days. Mr. Jones has been elected winter term president of the Amphyctionian literary society, snd Miss May has been elected president of the Alothian literary society. Mr. Jones is also one of twenty-one students who have been chosen to represent the institution in the coming inter-collegiate debates. A position on one of the teams is considered one of the leading student honors.

Uncle Billy Clark, out at Piney Run, came very near being burned out of house and home last Sunday morning. There are no chimneys in Uncle Billy's house; a stove pipe thrust through the roof has carried off the smoke ever since the little house was built. Last Sunday the pipe became red hot and set fire to the roof, and hadn't Tom Beeman seen the blaze Uncle Billy would have been homeless. Tom is Billy's son-in-law, and he wanted his father and mother-in-law to have a home of their own, and he got busy and fought the fire and saved the house, while Stonewall Green, another son-in-law, sat on his porch a few rods away—not fiddling, but whistling—and never helped a bit. The roof was damaged somewhat, and Uncle Billy, who dislikes new fangled contraptions, may be induced to build a chimney, which Stonewall Green says is the proper thing to do.—Lonaconing Star.

Subscribe for the Republican.

Seventeen members of the Mountain City Band went to Piedmont yesterday afternoon on train No. 14 to attend the Tri-Town Fire Company's fair now being held in Piedmont. The band made a good impression upon their hosts by the excellence of the music rendered and by the deportment of its members.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

The protracted cold weather lingers. This morning thermometers varied in their registrations, some showing zero, some five or six below, but none registering above that mark. Snow continues to blow and whirl about effectually blocking the roads in the country, and pathes through town which are opened twice or more daily by Street Commissioner Wotring and his faithful horse. The public is under many obligations to Mr. Wotring for the service he renders.

Order of Publication.

Alice Campbell and Robert Campbell, her husband, and Effie Guard, infant who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, vs. William Guard, Catharine Hatfield and George T. Hatfield, her husband, and Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband.

No. 1637 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, belonging to the parties to this cause.

The bill states that on the 19th day of January, 1895, Jeremiah Guard and wife executed and delivered to Delilah Guard, Annie Humberson and Frank Humberson, her husband, Alice Campobell and Robert Campbell, her husband, Effie Guard, and William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, a deed for one hundred acres of land, situate in Garrett county, which deed recited and set forth the contribution of each of said grantees to the purchase money for said farm, as appears by reference to said deed, a certified copy of which, recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folio 125, etc., is filed with the bill as a part thereof; that Newton Guard, mentioned in said deed, was the father of the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard, and had departed this life intestate prior to the execution of said deed, and that the said Delilah Guard was the widow of the said Newton Guard, and the mother of said grantees of Jeremiah Guard, and has since departed this life intestate leaving the said Alice Campbell, Annie Humberson, William Guard and Effie Guard as her only children and heirs at law; that the said Alice Campbell, Robert Campbell, Annie Humberson, Frank Humberson, and Effie Guard, who sues by her next friend, Dorsey Guard, are all residents of Garrett county, Maryland; that after the execution and delivery of the aforesaid deed, William Guard and Catharine Guard, his wife, were divorced, *a vinculo matrimonii*, in the State of Pennsylvania, where they were then residing, and thereafter, the said Catharine Guard intermarried with the said George T. Hatfield, who now resides in the State of Illinois, the said William Guard being a resident of the State of Pennsylvania; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties entitled to interest therein, and that in order to make division of said interests, it will be necessary to sell said real estate and divide the proceeds thereof amongst the parties according to their several interests; the bill then prays for a decree directing a sale of said real estate, and that the proceeds be divided among the parties to this cause, according to their respective rights and interests, and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 28th day of December, 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 28th day of January, 1910, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 15th day of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, dated the 5th day of November, 1909, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1639 Equity on the Docket of said Court, wherein Mary Lohr and others are complainants and Peter Lohr and others are the defendants, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to make sale of the real estate in said cause mentioned and hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 1st Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., of said day in front of the National Hotel in the town of Grantsville, Maryland, he will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, the following described real estate situated in Garrett county, Maryland, about 2½ miles north of Bittinger on the public road leading from Bittinger to Grantsville:

1. All that part of a tract of land called "Palestine" containing 148¾ acres, more or less.

2. All that other parcel of land, adjoining the above tract, containing 1 acre, more or less, the above constituting the home farm of the late Eli Lohr.

About 60 acres of this farm is clear and under cultivation.

The timber upon said land with the exception of the sugar trees and about 2 acres of other timber, belongs to Jenning Brothers and will be excepted from this sale.

The other improvements consist of a new dwelling house, two stories high, containing 7 rooms and a good cellar; the outbuildings upon said farm are only ordinary.

Upon the farm is an excellent sugar camp in which about 500 sugar vesse's can be set, also two valuable orchards.

This property is underlaid with valuable seams of coal.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by said decree—One half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, and the balance in six months from the day of sale; the deferred payment to be secured by the note of the purchaser with security to the satisfaction of the trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

JACOB J. BENDER, Trustee.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., December 16, 1909.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, January 3, 1910,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Was Rough on the Duck.

THE problem of heating a home began in the days when the Aborigines rubbed two sticks together to produce fire. Since then, through the ages, man has been working on this problem and has evolved many solutions, incidentally resorting to many expedients to produce the desired results.

For example, in olden times, in Merrie England, where massive fireplaces were used to heat the great banquet halls, the fireplace flues were constructed in crooked fashion to induce draft. Sometimes they were so crooked that the diminutive chimney sweep was unable to make his way through them, and, in order to get rid of the soot and dirt produced by the coal and wood fires, there was resort to a cruel expedient.

A duck was taken from the barnyard, its feet fastened but its wings free, and it was then dropped down the chimney. The fluttering of the poor excited bird's wings dislodged the soot and dirt, and the chimney was cleaned. That was one of the details of househeating in those days.

In this day and age architecture has advanced so that such chimneys no longer are constructed, but even if they were—at least in this country—that cruel method of cleaning them would be unnecessary for the reason that the modern—the ideal fuel—now is natural gas, which is devoid of all soot and dirt producing qualities such as is common to all coal and wood, but, in addition, has the highly-prized characteristic of producing uniform heat.

This quality of uniformity in heat production is commented upon frequently in letters sent to us. One such letter is given by way of example. It is from Mr. Daniel Porter, of Frostburg, Maryland. Mr. Porter says:

"Prior to the installation of natural gas in my home, we paid for electric light $21 a year, and $33.25 for coal for a house of seven rooms, a total of $54.25.

"SINCE INSTALLING NATURAL GAS WE HAVE BETTER LIGHT AND MORE UNIFORM HEAT THROUGH OUR HOUSE. We have three fires and nine lights. My bills for natural gas for the year 1908 totaled $30.25, A NET SAVING OF $24 A YEAR BESIDES THE CONVENIENCE AND SAVING OF LABOR."

The Northern Natural Gas Co.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
In Garrett County, Maryland

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1899, and passed in a cause standing as No. 955 Equity in said Court, wherein David W. Sloan and others are plaintiffs, and Elijah Friend and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd Day of January,

1910 at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of the First National Bank, Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all the remainder of the tract of land called

"Canrobert,"

situate, lying and being in Sang Run District, Garrett county, Maryland, described as follows:

Beginning for the same at the beginning of Military Lot No. 1461, it being the original beginning of said whole tract, and running thence South, 174 perches West, 45 perches, South, 198 perches to the 4th line of a tract called "The Diadem," and with it, South 83 degrees West, 14½ perches, to the line called the "Old Line," between Maryland and West Virginia, and with it, North, 1206 perches, thence South 77 degrees East, 40 perches, to the 7th line of the whole tract, and thence South 2 degrees West, 650 perches, thence South, 174 perches to the end of the 3rd line of said Military Lot No. 1461, and with the same, East, 53 perches to the beginning of said tract called "Canrobert," containing

263¼ Acres, More or Less.

This land is underlaid with coal and commands a large acreage lying immediately behind it.

Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree—One-third cash, one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the purchaser with security satisfactory to the trustees, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER,
Trustees.

Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Co., will be held at Hoyes, Md., on the

3rd Day of January, 1910,

at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and any other business that may come up at that time.

C. V. GUARD, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Kitzmillerville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 11, 1910.

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January, 11, 1910,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may lawfully be done.

ORVAL A. WELCH, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

No. 1617 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Amanda Cook vs. James O'Laughlin et al.

Ordered, this 7th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by D. J. Blackiston, Attorney named in mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 7th day of January, 1910, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 31st day of December, 1909.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,000.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Marion county, West Va., hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

AMOS N. PRICHARD,

late of Marion Co., W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1909.

CHAS. W. GUARD,
Administrator.
Mannington, W. Va.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Maryland Lumber Company, of Garrett county, Maryland. No. 1624 Equity. Ex Parte.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Maryland Lumber Co., of Garrett county, to file their claims properly authenticated with E. Z. Tower, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, on or before the third day of February, A. D. 1910.

GEO. W. LEGGE, JR.,
Receiver for the Maryland Lumber Co. of Garrett Co.

The Lure of the Mask



By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Copyright, 1908, by the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

"Your highness has but to say the word and I will undertake the pleasure of relieving you of this man's presence."

"Be still," she said. "Will you go?" to the prince.

"Presently. First I wish to add that your dear friend is both thick skulled and cowardly. I offered to slap his face a few nights ago, but he discreetly declined."

"I am calm," replied Hillard, gently releasing his arm from her grasp. He approached the prince, smiling, but there were murder and despair in his heart. "Had I known you that night one of us would not be here now."

"It is not too late," suggested the prince. "Come, are you in love with my wife?"

"Yes."

The bluntness of this assertion rather staggered the prince. "You admit it, then?" his throat swelling with rage.

"There is no reason to deny it."

"She is your"—

But the word died with a cough. Hillard, a wild joy in his heart, caught the prince by the throat and jammed him back against the rose satin panel. Hillard seized his sword arm and pinned it to the panel above his head. Again and again the prince made desperate attempts to free himself. He was soon falling in a bad way. He gasped, his lips grew blue and the whites of his eyes bloodshot. This man was killing him! And so he was, for Hillard, realizing that he had lost county m[illegible]he world worth living that part o[illegible]was first to recover. old so-called [illegible]d the combatants away and give[illegible]'s hand, the one Our Kingwo[illegible]ice's throat, and the opinion of [illegible]strong enough.

Merrihew—O'Mally! Quick! He [illegible]illing him!" she cried wildly.

The two finally succeeded in separating the men, and none too soon. A moment more and the prince had been a dead man.

La Signorina turned upon Hillard. "And you would have done this thing before my very eyes!"

"I was mad," he panted, shamed. "I love you better than anything else in God's world, and this man means that I shall lose you."

The prince lurched toward Hillard, but fortunately Merrihew heard the slithering sound of the saber as it left its scabbard. Merrihew with a desperate lunge stopped the blow. He flung the saber at O'Mally's feet.

"You speak English," said Merrihew in an ugly temper. "You may send your orderly to the Hotel Italie tomorrow morning, and your saber will be given to him. We can get along without you nicely."

The prince tore at his mustaches. "Sirs! To return to Florence with his saber was dishonor. He cursed them all roundly and turned to La Signorina.

"I am in the way here," he cried. "Listen. You shall remain my wife so long as both of us live. I had intended arranging your freedom once the estate and moneys were divided, but not now. You shall read my wife till the end of the book, for unless I meet you halfway the marriage contract cannot be broken. In the old days it was your conscience. The still small voice seems no longer to trouble you," turning suggestively to Hillard. "You are stopping at the Hotel Italie?"

"I am. You will find me there," returned Hillard, with good understanding.

"Good! Your highness, tomorrow night I shall have the extreme pleasure of running your lover through the throat." He picked up his cap and took his princely presence out of their immediate vicinity.

"It will do my soul good to stand before that scoundrel," said Hillard, stretching out his hands and closing them with crushing force.

La Signorina laid a protesting hand on his arm.

"I love you," he murmured as he bent to kiss her hand. "And it is not dishonorable for you to hear me say so."

"I forbid you to say that!" But the longing of the [illegible]orld was in her eyes as she looked down at his head.

"This is what comes of American girls marrying these blamed foreigners," growled the tender hearted O'Mally. "Why did you do it?"

"I am almost Italian, Mr. O'Mally. I had no choice in the matter. The affair was prearranged by our parents, after the continental fashion."

When Hillard and La Signorina were at length alone he asked, "When shall I see you again?"

"Who knows? Some day, perhaps, when time has softened the sharp edges of this moment. Tomorrow I shall write, or very soon."

"You will send for me?" with eagerness and hope.

"Why not? There is nothing wrong in our friendship, and I prize it. Promise."

"I promise. Goodby! For a little while I have lived in paradise. Wherever I may be, at the world's end, you have but to call me. In a month, in a year, a decade, I shall come. Goodby!" Without looking at her again he rushed away.

She remained standing there as motionless as a statue. He had not asked her if she loved him, and that was well. But there was not at that moment in all the length and breadth of Italy a lonelier woman than her highness the Principessa di Monte Bianca.

Meanwhile the prince, raging, mounted his horse. Eh, well! This time tomorrow night the American should pay dearly for it all.

And the woman—he could never understand her. But for her fool's conscience he would not have been riding the beggar's horse today. She was now too self reliant, too intelligent. She was her father over again, soldier and diplomat.

He was riding past the confines of the villa when a man darted out suddenly from the shadows and seized the bridle.

"At last, my prin[illegible]"

"Giovanni?"

Instinctively the prince reached for his [illegible]er, knowing that he had need [illegible] the scabbard was empty. [illegible] the folly which had made [illegible] Oddly enough, 'tis thought [illegible]back to the little casa in [illegible]hills. Bah! Full of courtesy [illegible]ring that one or the other [illegible]t leave this spot alive, he [illegible]ains horse, with purpose this [illegible] run his man down. But Giovanni did not lose his hold. Hate and the [illegible]arness of revenge made him strong.

"No, no!" he laughed. "She is dead, my prince. And I—I was not going to seek you. I was going to let hell claim you in its own time. But you rode by me tonight. This is the end."

The prince unhooked his scabbard and swung it aloft. But Giovanni was fully prepared. He released the bridle, his arm went back, and his knife spun through the air. Yet in that instant in which Giovanni's arm was poised for the cast the prince lifted his horse on its haunches. The knife gashed the animal deeply in the neck. Still on its haunches, it backed, wild with the unaccustomed pain. The lip of the road, at this spot rotten and unprotected, gave way. The prince tried to urge the horse forward. The [illegible] quarters sank, and the prince



This man was killing him!

tried in vain to stop [illegible]. There came a crash, a cry, and horse and rider went tumbling down the gorge.

Giovanni trembled, and the sweat on his body grew cold. For several minutes he waited, dreading that there was no further sound. He sank to, mechanically for his knife, recovered it and then crept down the steep side of the gorge till he found them. They were both dead.

"Holy Father, thou hast waited seven years too long!" Giovanni crossed himself.

He gazed up at the ledge where the tragedy had begun. The cloud passed and revealed the shining muskets of two carabiniers, doubtless attracted by the untoward sounds. Giovanni stole over the stream and disappeared into the blackness beyond.

It was Merrihew who woke the sleeping cabby, pushed Hillard into a seat and gave the final orders which were to take them out of the Villa Ariadne forever. He was genuinely moved over the visible misery of his friend. When they arrived at the white hotel in the Borgognissanti Merrihew was glad.

At 9 in the morning Hillard heard a fist banging on the panels of the door.

"Open, Jack! Hurry!" cried Merrihew outside.

Hillard opened the door. "What's the trouble, Dan?" he asked.

Merrihew whispered, "Dead!"

"Who?" Hillard's heart contracted.

"The prince. They found him and his horse at the bottom of the gorge. The concierge says that there has been foul play—tracks in the dust, a strange cut in the neck of the horse and a scabbard minus its saber. Now, what the devil shall I do with the blamed sword?"

Dead! Hillard sat down on the edge of the bed. Dead! Then she was free, free!

"What shall I do with the sword?" demanded Merrihew a second time.

"Put it in the bottom of the trunk and leave it there till you land in New York. But the prince dead? You are sure?"

"Florence rings with the story."

And then Merrihew noticed. Hillard still wore his evening clothes and the bed was untouched.

"That's very foolish."

"Why, I couldn't have closed my eyes," replied Hillard.

"But won't she need you up there?" Merrihew was obviously troubled.

"If she needs me she'll send for me. I shall remain here and wait. She is free. Thank God!"

"Didn't Giovanni tell us that he had friends in Fiesole, near Florence, and that he was going to visit them?" asked Merrihew.

"Giovanni! I had forgotten. But what had my old valet against the prince?"

"Giovanni had a daughter," said Merrihew. "His knife left a scar on the man. The prince carried a long scar on his cheek."

Hillard began dressing in his day clothes, stopping at times and frowning at the walls.

At night the last of the American Comic Opera company straggled into the hotel. O'Mally, verbose as ever, did all the talking.

"You wouldn't know her," he said, referring to La Signorina, for they would always call her that. "When she heard of that duffer's death I swear that she believed you had a hand in it. But when she heard that the accident had occurred before you left the villa she just collapsed. The police were hunting for the missing saber. Of course we knew nothing about it," with a wink at Merrihew.

When the others were gone Hillard asked Kitty if she had any news.

"She said that she would write you and for you to remain here till you received the letter."

"Was that all?"

"Yes. Have you seen anything of that wretched man Worth, who is the cause of all this trouble?"

"No, nor do I care to."

Kitty and Merrihew went out together.

* * * * * * *

They were gone to America, and Hillard was alone. He missed them all sorely—Merrihew with his cheery laugh, Kitty with her bright eyes and O'Mally with his harmless drolleries. And no letter!

Daily he searched the newspapers for news of Giovanni. But to all appearances Giovanni had vanished, as indeed he had, forever out of Hillard's sight and knowledge.

The letter came one week after the departure of his friends. It was postmarked Venice. And the riddle was solved.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE LETTER.

My father was Colonel Grosvenor of the Confederate army during the civil war. On General Lee's staff was an Italian named the Principi di Monte Bianca. Rich, titled, a real noble, he was at heart an adventurer, a word greatly abused these inglorious days. My father was cut from the same pattern, a wild and reckless spirit in those crowded times. The two became friends such as you and Mr. Merrihew are. Their exploits became famous. My father was also rich and a man of foresight. His real wealth was in foreign securities, mines, oils, steel, steamships. When the war terminated the prince prevailed upon my father to return with him to Italy. Italy itself was in turmoil. Il Re Galantuomo, that Piedmontese hunter, Vittorio Emanuele, wished to liberate Venice from the grasp of Austria, to wrest temporal power from the Vatican and to send the French troops back to France. Well, he accomplished all these things, and both my father and the prince were with him up to the time he entered the Quirinal. After victory, peace. My father invested in villas and palaces and settled down to end his days in the Venetian palace on the Grand canal.

Then my father, still young, remember, fell in love with the daughter of a Venetian noble. It was a happy union. Shortly after the prince also married. He was, with the exception of my father, the most lovable man I ever knew—brave, kindly, impetuous, honorable, witty and wise. It does not seem possible that such a father should have such a son.

There came a great day. A young prince was born, and the rough king stood as his godfather. Later I added my feeble protest, at the cost of my mother's life. As I grew up I became my father's constant companion. We were always out of doors. By and by he sent me to America to school. I returned from America to enter a convent out of Rome and later went to Milan and studied music.

One fatal day the old prince and my father put their heads together and determined that this great friendship of theirs should be perpetuated. The young prince should marry the young signorina. They drew up the strangest of wills. Both men were in full control of their properties. There was no entailed estate such as one finds in England. They could do as they pleased. And this was before Italy had passed the law requiring that no art treasures should be sold or transported. Fortunately for me, my mother's property was considerable.

The impossible clauses in the joint will read that if we two young people declined the bargain the bulk of the estates should revert to the crown. Again, if we married and separated and were not reunited inside of five years the fortunes should become the crown's. If, having separated from my husband, either for just or unjust reasons, I should secretly or publicly occupy any villa or palace mentioned in the will it would be a tacit admission that I accepted my husband. Was there ever such an insane tangle kindly meant? We must marry; we must be happy. That our minds and hearts were totally different did not matter at all.

Time went on. The old prince died suddenly; his wife followed. And then my kind and loving father went the way. I was taken under the wing of a duchessa who was popular at court. At this period the young prince was one of the handsomest men in Europe. He was brave, clever and engaging.

On completing my education I decided to live in Rome. The old duchessa mothered the rich American girl gladly, for, though I was half Italian, they always considered me as the child of my father. I was presented at court. I was asked to dinners and receptions and balls. I was quite the rage because the dowager queen gave me singular attention.

The prince by this time seemed changed in some way. But I was blindly young. Often I noticed the long scar on his cheek. He had received it, he said, in some cavalry exercise.

Now, there was another clause in this will. It was the one thing which made the present life tolerable and possible to me. We were to be married without pomp, quietly, first at the magistrate's and then at the church. At last the day came.



"Because I love you!"

We passed through the streets to the magistrate's. I did not know then that I was not in love, that I was only young and curious. I threw roses to any who asked. The prince sat beside me in full dress uniform, looking very handsome and distinguished. The prince smiled, but he was nervous and not at ease. I thought nothing of this at the time. I believed his nervousness a part of my own.

The magistrate performed his part. Legally we were man and wife. We were leaving for the church when at the very doorway a handsome woman, sad eyed, weary, shabbily dressed, touched me on the arm.

"A rose, signora?"

I gave it to her, smiling pityingly.

"God pray," she said, "that this man will make you happier than he made me!"

"Let us be on!" said the prince eagerly.

"Wait!" I turned to the woman. "Signora, what do you mean by those words?"

"His highness knows." She pointed to the prince, whose face I now saw, strangely enough, for the first time. It was black with rage and ugliness.

"What has he been to you?" I demanded.

She answered. I understood. In that moment I became a woman without illusions. Without looking at the prince I entered the carriage and closed the door in his face. He stormed; he lied. I was of stone. He turned upon the poor woman and struck her in the face. Even had I loved him that would have been the end of the romance. I drove home. There would be no wedding at the church that day. There was a great scandal. Every one took up the prince's cause, with the exception of the king.

The prince was almost bankrupt. He had squandered his all. He had sold to usurers half of the fortune he expected to get after marrying me. He had not the slightest affection for me. He was desperate and wanted the money. How old and wise I became during that ride home from the magistrate's! I vowed he should never have a penny. It should all go to the crown.

When at length he found that I was really serious he became base in his tactics. He was the one who was wronged. He gave life to such rumors among those I knew that soon I found doors closed to me which had always been open. No Italian woman could see the matter from my point of view. I was an American for all that my mother was a Venetian, therefore I was wrong.

There! That is all. There is no more mystery concerning Sonia Hilda Grosvenor.

And so the letter ended. There was not a word regarding any future meeting. There was nothing to read between the lines. A great loneliness surged over Hillard. Was this, then, really the end? No! He would wait here in Florence till the day of doom. He would waste no time in seeking her, for he knew that if he sought he would not find.

Day after day dragged through the hours, and Florence grew thinned and torrid. Sometimes he rode past the Villa Ariadne, but he never stopped.

It was in the middle of June that one afternoon the concierge handed him a telegram. It contained but three words:

"Villa Serbelloni, Bellaggio."

The Villa Serbelloni, now a hotel, stands on a wooded promontory among the Alps and between the lakes, at Bellaggio, and all day long the warm sunshine floods its walls and terraces and glances from the polished leaves of the tropical plants.

The 6 o'clock boat from Como puffed up noisily and smokily to the quay, churning her side paddles. Hillard stepped ashore impatiently. What a long day it had been! How white the Villa Serbelloni seemed up there on the little hilltop. He gave his luggage to the porter from the Grand and followed him on foot to the hotel. He dressed quickly, and in less than an hour he stepped forth from the gardens and took the path up to the villa.

Afar he saw a table spread under the great oak. A woman sat by it. It was still daylight, and he would have known that head of hair among the ten thousand houris of heaven. She did not rise, but she extended her hand, a grave inquiry in her slumbrous eyes. With equal gravity he clasped the hand, but held back the impulse to kiss it. He sat down opposite her and, smiling, whimsically inquired:

"Now, where did we leave off?"

At first she did not understand.

He enlightened her. "I refer to that Arabian Nights entertainment in New York. Where did we leave off that interesting discussion?"

She smiled brightly. "We shall take up the thread of that discourse with the coffee."

"Why not countermand the order for dinner? I am not hungry."

"But I am," she replied. She was wholly herself now. The tact with which he began his address disembarrassed her. For two days since she dispatched the telegram she had lived in a kind of ecstatic terror. She had even regretted the message once it was beyond recall. "I am human enough to be hungry sometimes." She summoned the waiter.

The dinner was excellent, but Hillard scarcely knew what this or that plate was. And when the waiter brought the coffee and lingered for further orders it was Hillard who dismissed him rather curtly.

He said musingly: "We had agreed that it would be best never to meet again, that to keep the memory of that night fresh in our minds, a souvenir for old age, it were wisest to part then. Well, we can keep the memory of it for our old age. It will be a little secret between us, and we shall talk it over on just such nights as this."

He reached for her hand, which lay upon the cover, but without apparent notice of his movement she drew it back. A flash of pain crossed Hillard's face.

"I have waited patiently for weeks."

She faced him with an enigmatical smile, lighted a match, blew it out and drew a line across the center of the table.

He laughed. "What! Again?"

"Observe."

As a rejoinder he smoothed out the telegram she had sent to him. "Why did you send this to me?"

Her lips had no answer ready.

"There can be but one reason," he pursued.

"Friendship."

The beginning of the night was cool, but the fire of the world's desire burned in her cheeks, and she was afraid. She stepped to the railing, faced the purpling mountains and sang "Die Zauberflote." Hillard dared not touch her till the last note was gone.

"I did not come here because of friendship," he said. "Only one thing brought me—love and the hope of love."

She stared at him, her hand at her throat.

Then he took her in his arms suddenly, hungrily, even roughly. "You are mine, mine, and nothing in the world shall take you from my arms again, Sonia."

She pressed her palms against him and stood away. She looked bravely into his eyes now.

"I sent the message because I wanted you, because I am tired of lying to my heart, because I have a right to be happy, because—because I love you! Take me and oh, be good and kind to me, for I have been very lonely and unhappy. Kiss me!" with a touch of the old imperiousness.

She clasped him fondly to herself.

"See Naples and die," she whispered, "but the spirit will come to Bellaggio."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—First Quarter, For Jan. 2, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. iii, 1-12. Memory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text, Matt. iii, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We spent last week in a part of Matt. ii, and now we are to have a whole year in Matthew's gospel, with one or more lessons in every chapter but one. The consummation of the Bible story is the kingdom for which we pray when we say, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as in heaven." "A new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness." Matthew is peculiarly the gospel of the kingdom. In chapters i and ii we have the genealog[illegible] and the birth of the King, the adoration of the men from the east, the sojourn in Egypt and the return to Nazareth and the massacre of the babes at Bethlehem for His sake, the first martyrs for Him. In Matt. i, 1, He is the son of David, the son of Abraham, and therefore in Him all the promises to Abraham and to David shall be fulfilled, all that was promised them concerning the land and the throne at Jerusalem. He will be first King of the Jews and then King of all nations, King of kings and Lord of lords, reigning in righteousness. Isaiah, who foretold so much about the kingdom (see ii, 4, 11, 17; ix, 6, 7; xi, 1-10; xxiv, 23; xxxii, 1, 17; xxxv, 1-10, et al.), foretold also of one who should prepare the way before Him (xl, 1-5). See also Mal. iii, 1. The same Gabriel who appeared to Daniel and told him of the kingdom told Zacharias that his son would go before the Messiah in the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke i, 17). This wonderful child of Zacharias and Elizabeth was in the deserts till the day of his showing unto Israel, and at the appointed time the word of God came unto him, and he went forth preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins (Luke i, 80; iii, 2, 3). He was truly "the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message" (Hag. i, 13), and in Mal. iii, 1, the Lord calls him "My messenger." All that is required of a messenger is the faithful delivery of the message, the one sending the message being responsible for the results. What a comfort to such a messenger are such words as these: "I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt say." "Behold, I have put my words in thy mouth" (Ex. iv, 12; Jer. i, 9).

The first word from Elijah is, "The Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand" (I Kings xvii, 1), and the angel said, "I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God" (Luke i, 19). John [illegible] with a scholar consciousness [illegible]e was filled with the Holy Spirit from his birth (Luke i, 15). How great is the need that men should repent, for God now commandeth all men everywhere to repent because the day of judgment and the Judge are appointed (Acts xvii, 30, 31). The woes that are coming on the earth and the vials of His wrath are to the end that men may repent (Rev. ix, 20, 21; xvi, 9, 11). The kingdom was preached as being at hand by John and Jesus and the twelve and then seventy, and it was at hand and would have then been set up if Israel had received her King, but they would not have Him and determined to kill Him, and so He told them plainly before He was crucified that the kingdom would be postponed till His return (Luke xix, 11-13). The age of the mystery, or the time between His rejection and His return, is fast closing, the kingdom is again at hand, and it becomes us all who believe in Him to prepare the way of the Lord by preaching the gospel everywhere and calling upon men to repent. The things of this age should be as unattractive to us as they were to John, and food and raiment should be wholly secondary. If we seek first the kingdom these things are made sure to us (Matt. vi, 33), and all believers should be "fellow laborers unto the kingdom" (Col. iv, 11). As John magnified the Lord, told of His coming and kingdom and urged men to prepare for Him multitudes flocked to him and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins, but no man ever spake more plainly to professed followers than John did to these. He told them that if their repentance was real they must prove it by works of righteousness which all could see, for unless there was good fruit there would most surely be the burning. He told them that his baptism with water was to be followed by a baptism with the Holy Ghost and with fire from Him who would follow him and whose way he was preparing. He told them also of a harvest time when the husbandman would gather the wheat into His garner, but burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire. All who hear the gospel and profess to believe it are either wheat or chaff, wheat or tares, and it will be for all either the kingdom or the everlasting fire (Matt. xxv, 34, 41, 46). While those words just referred to have a special application to a special judgment, there is a principle in them which applies to all believers and unbelievers. In Matt. xiii, 40-43, our Lord Himself speaks of the righteous who will shine forth as the sun in the kingdom and the tares which will be burned in the fire. It is awfully solemn to hear Him say that in that day He will have to say to some professors: "I never knew you. Depart from Me, ye that work iniquity" (Matt. vii, 21-23). May we be faithful witnesses, fruit bearing branches of the True Vine.

WATCH OAKLAND GROW.

A Modern City on the Crest of the Alleghany Mountains.

Oakland, the county seat of Garrett county, Maryland, is situated in a magnificent farming country. Agriculture being the true basis of all continued prosperity, this industry alone could support a city or several thousand people, where most crops of the temperate zone are produced and where total failures are wholly unknown. In addition to the staple crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, maple sugar, hay, etc., this section is a great apple country, and many varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables grow with little attention.

Yet, these are by no means all the advantages nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this community. Right at our doors are rich deposits of coal, kaolin, pure glass sand, fire and potters' clay, an inexhaustible supply of brick and tile shale, abundant supply of natural gas for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes, the purest water on earth, a great supply of water power only waiting harness to illuminate this mountain top, and supply factories and electric railways with power.

Oakland is situated in the center of a plateau twenty by sixty miles in extent, two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, where it is never too hot for comfort and never too cold for convenience; America's ideal summer resort; America's greatest health resort; where we sleep under two or more blankets all summer long and you, who reside in the lowlands or large centers of population, are sweltering with the heat and breathing humid, unhealthy and poisoned air. Here the drives are grand in prospect and glorious in nature's garb; where some new scene greets the vision at every turn of the road. $238,000.00 is being spent on State highways radiating from Oakland.

Come to Western Maryland, young man, and grow up with the country. If you prefer to invest in agricultural lands or fruit lands, you will find prices ranging from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon location and improvements. These are attractive investments without risk of loss. We also invite factories and industries of all kinds, and believe that this location offers the best advantages on account of the abundance of raw material, cheap fuel and accessibility to market.

When you consider that right here, within six hours of the Nation's capital, is a country with almost unbounded resources, with a variety of everything: Water Works, Sewerage, Natural Gas, a healthy climate, where hay fever and many ills to which the human race is heir in less favored climes, is entirely unknown; a land of pure and abundant water, a land of churches and schools, without any race or other vexatious problems, and where the small investor along with the man of more pretentious capital has opportunities commensurate with his pluck, intelligence and energy, of an equal start in life, then you will readily concede the importance and correctness of the advice given herein.

"The Creator is still making people, but no more land." "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune and fame."

Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime and regret it for years to come. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Oakland is on the boom, and you should get on the band wagon if you wish to be in the procession.

For further information, call on the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Oakland, Md.

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NEW BANK LAWS FOR THE STATE

Recommendations by Commission Suggest State Banking Department.

In a report which was submitted to Governor Crothers in Annapolis, important changes in the state banking laws are recommended by the commission which was appointed by the Governor to consider these laws, and to suggest such changes as were deemed advisable. The commission consists of Senator William B. Slay, of Kent county; Alexander Neill, a Hagerstown banker; Joshua W. Miles, president of a bank at Princess Anne; William Ingle, vice president and cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore; William M. Hayden and Wilton Snowden, also of Baltimore, and former Senator Geo. L. Wellington, of Cumberland.

The commission will urge upon the legislature the necessity of the enactment of the bill which it has prepared and which has the support of almost all of the national and state banks and other banking institutions of the state. During the past two sessions of the legislature, efforts have been made to secure favorable action upon bills designed to improve the banking system of the state and throw additional safeguards around banking, but the efforts have not been successful because of a misconception of the objects in view. Former Congressman Joshua W. Miles and Mr. Henry B. Wilcox, of Baltimore, have worked hard for the enactment of the needed laws, and will renew their efforts at the coming session of the legislature.

In the bill as drafted by the commission it is proposed to create the office of bank commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor and to receive an annual salary of $3,000, to be paid out of the receipts of his office. There will be one deputy commissioner on an annual salary of $2,400. There is provision for the appointment of the necessary clerks. The commissioner or deputy commissioner will be required to examine each banking institution of the state other than national banks at least once a year.

PEARY WILL HUNT FOR THE SOUTH POLE

Sends Word to Brussels That He Will Undertake the Task.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 23.—Commander Robert E. Peary will seek the South Pole. This is the assurance made today by the com-

"A year ago last May or June" Commander Peary said, "I sent to the International Polar Society at Brussels a statement that, after I returned from the expedition upon which I was then about to sattt, I would be willing to promote and organize an expedition to find the South Pole.

"I am still of the same mind. I would be only to glad to participate in an Anarctic expedition, in which the equipments and experience of my North Polar dashes would be of service."

Asked whether there was at present any American South Polar party forming, Commander Peary declared that so far as he knew there was not. He intimated however, that immediately after he had completed his magazine work and wound up his affairs here, he would himself organize a hunt for the bottom of the world.

Quarterly Meeting.

The first Quarterly Meeting for the Grantsville circuit, Methodist Episcopal church, will be held in Grantsville on Saturday and Sunday, January 1 and 2, 1910. Quarterly Conference at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday, and preaching at night by District Superintendent W. D. Reed, and the usual services on Sunday. All are cordially invited.

D. A. FRIEND, Pastor.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

THE BROKEN DEADLOCK.

And a Telephone Call That Was Canceled.

By ANNIE HINRICHSEN.

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The man looked across the table at her. In his eyes were surprise and amusement.

"I don't know you," he smiled. "Haven't the slightest idea who you are. But you are the most charming young woman I have ever met."

The girl laughed softly and delightedly. "It's good not to hear the inanity, 'You haven't changed a bit in the last five years; you're just the same.'"

She held her slender, straight, young figure with military rigidity.

"You're not the same," he insisted. "You're altogether different. The young woman journalist dining with me tonight is a brand new person, bearing, as a means of attracting my



HE LAUGHED HAPPILY AND DREW HER HANDS UP TO HIS LIPS.

attention in a proper manner, the name of a girl I used to take to picnics in a little fresh water town."

"Middleford—dear little old town. I haven't been back to it— Bob, look—the fourth table to your right."

"Who are they? Oh, I see—those of them is Dick Huston."

"And the one at his left is Martin Small, and the baldheaded one is John Edwards."

"A distinguished party."

"A most amazing combination—three official enemies dining together a hundred miles from where they are supposed to be. It means something."

"The election of a United States senator."

"Probably."

"Can you pick the winner?"

"If I can talk to Dick an hour I'll know the winner."

"We are not interested in United States senators and legislative deadlocks and political bosses tonight."

She spoke impatiently. "I want to know why those three men are together. The legislature meets again tomorrow after a week's adjournment. Something is being planned by that party which will break the long deadlock. They are not together for social purposes. Dick hasn't seen us. We'll go into the hotel lobby, and you must leave me. Go upstairs to the parlor and wait for me."

"But, Marion"—

"This is business, Bob. Will you do as I say? We'll talk later."

For an hour and a half he waited. Then she came, hurrying.

"I have it. It's done. Come into the alcove, and I'll tell you about it.

"If their plans don't miscarry the next senator will be—guess—Governor Greenwood.

"He told me everything. I've put in a long distance call for our office. It's a big story, and our paper will have it in time for the early edition.

"Dick says the deadlock will be broken tomorrow. For seven weeks Judge Allerton has been within ten votes of an election. Small controls the men who are supporting Allerton. Edwards controls fifteen votes, which he has refused to give to Allerton or any other man whom Small favors. But both want Governor Greenwood out of the state. The internal improvement commission is to be appointed, and there will be a lot of graft in it for whoever the governor appoints. Governor Greenwood hates both Small and Edwards and won't give them or their friends a chance at the money the commission will have to disburse. Small and Edwards have agreed to bury their differences and secure for themselves the control of the commission. They will unite their votes, elect Governor Greenwood to the senate, remove him from state to federal politics and have as governor a man whom they can control. Dick Huston, the lieutenant governor, will succeed Greenwood, and Small and Edwards will have the spending of the commission funds.

"And I've secured the story for my paper. It's the biggest surprise in the political history of the state."

"Dick gave you permission, I suppose, to use this story."

"No. He does not know I am working on a paper. I have not seen him for years. He was enthusiastically glad to see me and a little excited with cocktails and prospective greatness."

"If this story is published tomorrow morning what effect will it have?"

"There will be no election. Small, Edwards and Dick will abandon their scheme and deny the story; public opinion would be too strong against them. Our paper is fighting for Judge Allerton. He is its heaviest stockholder."

"If you telephone your editor, Dick will not be governor, will he? He will lose, as many a man has lost, because he trusted a woman."

"But my paper"—

"What about yourself?"

"This is my work—my profession"

"When you were a little girl you were the prettiest, sweetest little girl in Middleford. Dick Huston was the worst boy in town. Do you remember? There was only one person who ever had a good influence over him, and that was you. Little as you were, you made him quit swearing and beating small boys. He has not forgotten what you were to him then. A man holds in his heart always through the cruelest of life's disillusions the pure, innocent child he first loved. She belongs to the time of dreams, a state of idealism we once lived in, but from which most of us have departed. Dick had a lot of sentiment. He is about to attain the highest place in the state and he is feeling very deeply. He talked to you tonight because you were the dream girl"—

"Dick has no conscience, no political honor. He is a bribe giver and a grafter. I have my fight to make—a hard, unfair one. Why shouldn't I use this opportunity to make good? No mercy and little justice has been shown to me. I'm feeling things, too—more things than Dick is. I'm feeling five years of poverty and loneliness and hurts and disillusionments and slavish hard work. I look successful. I wear the clothes, and I've learned the manner. But it's a bluff. Some day it won't be; some day it will be real. I want success. I intend to have it. I'm only an assistant society reporter, sent down here to write up a state meeting of woman's clubs because the regular reporter is ill. This story will throw me ahead—years beyond assistant society scribbling"—

She stopped abruptly, then went on in a gentler tone:

"Bob, I used to envy you, and now I do more than ever. You always had the best of everything—new shoes and such nice hobbyhorses. Life has gone on so easily for you. You inherited your father's money and prestige, and success came ready made, gilt edged and tied up with a pink ribbon."

"Dick has never married. You can be the wife of the governor of the state."

"The wife of a moral degenerate—a boodler"—

He laughed happily and drew her hands up to his lips. "Oh, sweet souled, contradictory child, cut out and come home with me! I want you"—

"I won't. The hardest part of my struggle is past, or will be when this story reaches our editor. You think I'm doing wrong in taking this opportunity. If I give it up you will assume the responsibility of my future. Is that what you mean? You were always a sentimentalist, Dick, and the truest, best— But I shall stay and fight it out and succeed. I shall use Dick's story and take the benefit. I won't go home with you to be lazy and comfortable and good and happy."

"Happy," he remarked to the hands he still held against his face. "Happy"

The curtains of the alcove parted.

"Lady," announced a bellboy, "central has your party on the line."

"Tell central—tell central," she began, "the call is—the call is canceled."

Shaking a Carpet.

"There's nothing the matter with this carpet, my dear," remarked Niggard to his wife, who was cleaning house and said she couldn't make the place look nice unless there was a new floor covering to the front room. "All it needs is a good beating," he continued.

After beating a merry tattoo on the carpet with a stick out in the back yard for half an hour Niggard, with an exultant expression on his face, called to his wife:

"Come here, my dear. Why, it looks just as good as a new one."

"I don't see how you can say such a thing," replied his wife, with tears in her eyes. "It's just as faded as it ever was, and you've only made more holes in it."

"Do you mean to say I don't know how to shake a carpet?" demanded Niggard, his vanity touched.

"I do," replied his better half in a tone that left no doubt what the result would be. "You are going to shake that old carpet for a new one."

The Bishopstrow Belle.

The famous Beau Nash was at one time extremely fond of a beautiful girl called Juliana Papjoy, sometimes known as the Bishopstrow belle. She used to ride about the streets of Bath on a fine gray horse, carrying a whip with many thongs, a fad which gained for her the title of Lady Betty Besom. Juliana was very kind hearted, and during the last five years of the beau's life she nursed him devotedly. After his death she vowed that she would never again sleep in a bed and took up her abode in a large hollow tree, where she lived for many years, earning a scanty livelihood by selling herb medicines and fetching and carrying. At last Juliana became very ill, and, knowing she could not possibly recover, she felt an intense longing to die in her old cottage home at Bishopstrow. More dead than alive, she set out on this last journey and managed to reach the house where she was born in time to die there.

CHRISTMAS DAINTIES.

How Plum Pudding Had Its Origin. Symbolism of Yule Babies.

There seems little doubt that porridge (and not pudding) was the older and more correct designation of this time honored delicacy. The word pudding was formerly used in the sense of stuffing (or forcemeat). Porridge, on the other hand, was used in the sense of our present day pudding. When Shakespeare speaks of "porridge after meat" he undoubtedly means "pudding after meat." And in Sheppard's "Epigrams" (published 1651) we read, "No matter for plomb porridge or shred pies." Mr. F. H. Ditchfield says: "The plum pudding is not older than the early years of the eighteenth century and appears to be a 'house of Hanover' or 'act of settlement' dish. The prerevolution or Stuart preparation of plums and other ingredients was a porridge or pottage and not a pudding and was made with very strong broth of shin of beef."

Christmas plum puddings have of late years become the toys of fashion. In the good old days, when the yule log crackled in the spacious fire grate of the rich and poor and when snow actually fell at Christmas time, people were well content with plain homely plum puddings topped with dancing spitfire, but custom has changed with the times, and the present generation (or at any rate a part of it) requires its Christmas puddings enriched with jewelry or gold coins. This innovation commenced about 1855, and in the year 1859 it was quite a popular institution, and various London firms made plum puddings containing surprises from a bone button to a diamond ring. Diamond rings, gold thimbles, half sovereigns and sovereigns are now, it is stated, frequently placed in plum puddings which are intended as presents. In 1899 the demand for Christmas puddings from all parts of the world was so great that one firm of makers made 84,000 of an average weight of seven pounds each.

Yule babies, Yule doughs or pop (dollypop) ladies. A custom existed in some parts of giving sweetmeats of a special kind to children at Christmas. These tasty morsels in the shape of a doll—eyes, mouth and all—were made of dough and currants. They were flat cakes about the size of a hand, roughly shaped in the figure of a woman with the hands crossed over the breast, and in the crossed arms was a smaller figure representing a child, the features being rudely suggested by means of currants. There can be no doubt that this sweetmeat, which was made and given to children only at Christmas, represented the Blessed Mary and the Holy Child, and pleasing way of bringing the mind of the children to the fact and figure of Christ.

How to Prevent Eye Scars.

Often in playing a child will run against some object which will cut the eye, and as a bruise on the eye is only more disfiguring but more painful than one anywhere else on the body, it is well to know what to do for it. Immediately after the eye has been struck with enough force to make it black, apply a cloth wrung out of water as hot as can be stood for twenty minutes, and the blood which has collected and clotted will become thin and pass off to its proper channels. A bruise on any other part of the body may be treated likewise.

How to Make Turkey Toast.

If you have any more of the white meat left over than you care to serve sliced cold a very dainty luncheon, tea or breakfast dish may be prepared as follows: Cut up the small dice, measure and add half the quantity of button mushrooms (canned) and cut in half. Moisten with bechamel sauce, season with salt and pepper and heat over hot water a few minutes without stirring. Have ready on a heated platter rounds of triangular slices of nicely toasted bread. Heap the mixture on the toast and serve at once.

How to Develop the Arms.

An exercise which develops all the muscles from the shoulders to the finger tips is the corkscrew movement. Stretch one arm at a time up over the head and, beginning with the hand, twist the muscles, starting at the shoulder. This strengthens and develops all the muscles. It produces a sort of corkscrew or spiral curve that is beautiful. This exercise makes the arms graceful. A certain famous actress who has classically perfect arms keeps them so by this method.

How to Fry Scallops.

Select scallops with a yellowish instead of the white color. The latter were soaked in soda water to bleach them and make them swell. Rinse them quickly in cold water and dry them well. Dip them in a cooked or bottled salad dressing, roll them in bread or cracker meal and fry, preferably in deep fat or oil. Serve these with slices of broiled bacon and a sauce tartare.

How to Pasteurize Milk.

Place a pan of cold water on the stove and put a vessel containing the milk in the pan. As soon as the water begins to boil take it off. Add a small teaspoonful of soda to each quart of hot milk. Put the milk in a bottle and put in a cork. Milk treated in this way will keep sweet in hot weather for twenty-four hours.

How to Treat Burns.

Carron oil, a mixture composed of equal parts of limewater and raw linseed oil, is an excellent remedy and can be used with perfect safety. It should be applied liberally and covered with cotton batting (not absorbent cotton).

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE GRANGE LEADERS

Farmers of the Country Must Come to the Front.

Organization Necessary For Their Material Welfare—They Must Take Their Rightful Places In the Government.

[From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

The grange today is the most powerful organization in the country. Its influence extends into every section, and as a factor in the education of the masses it has never had an equal. In this respect it stands by the side of the public school, only with a broader outlook and wider sweep of horizon. Its membership includes the best blood among the farming classes, and this has a more significant meaning when we consider that the rural telephone, trolley car and free postal delivery have practically wiped out the distinction between country and city life. It means that today the average farmer is fully the peer in intelligence and scope of capacity of the business or professional man. It means that he is a man of education and general culture as well as a tiller of the soil. It means in fact that he is a man in all that name implies and therefore fully capable of being a leader among men.

This great change has all been brought about during the past few years. A generation ago and only the weakest mentality in the farmer's family was selected to follow in the footsteps of the father. The brighter boys were allowed to go into other sections of the country, there to carve out their fortune as opportunity might offer. The weakling remained at home and succeeded in the ownership of the old farm.

All this is now changed. The agricultural college with its experiment station has raised farming to the dignity of a profession. To now succeed as a tiller of the soil the man must not only be well educated, but he must also have fine executive capacity. Extensive farming is the order of the day. No laggard has an [illegible] modern farm, and such are being [illegible] business.

In this great agricultural [illegible] borne a promi[nent] [illegible] their respective [illegible] attributed their full [illegible] setting of society. The [illegible] men of keen intelligence [illegible] and most excellent judgment. Such men are always natural leaders and on all moral questions their influence has been undisputed.

On the other hand, it is equally disputed that in all matters pertaining to governmental, state or municipal leadership their influence has been practically nothing. They have stood back and allowed the village and city lawyers to take control of their affairs and make all the laws. Organized through the grange for action on moral questions, they have remained unorganized in all that pertains to their material welfare. This is the one weak spot in the grange today, and it is here that the order needs the greatest strengthening. There is no good reason why the farmer should be compelled to pay the merchant and the professional man whatever price they choose to place upon their goods and their services, while he is compelled to take whatever they may choose to give for the products of his farm. There is no equity in such a system, but for this condition no one is more to blame than the farmer himself.

PARCELS POST NEEDED.

New York's State Master Says This the Most Important Question.

[Special Correspondence.]

If there is one question more important than another in national legislation to the people of the United States and that the grange should strive for it is the enactment of a parcels post system for the whole country. I know of no other matter that would be of so much benefit to the people and I firmly believe would be of great profit to the postal department.

There seems to be a sentiment among country merchants that it would be a detriment to their business. This I do not believe would prove true, for with a reasonable parcels post rate and the fact that merchandise could be sold at a lower price people living in the country should be disposed to purchase of local merchants instead of sending long distances for their goods. A wholesale merchant told me not long ago that if there was a parcels post system, doing away with the exorbitant express charges, he could sell his goods at from 10 to 15 per cent less than present prices.

F. N. GODFREY.

Ogden grange, Monroe county, N. Y., held an open meeting April 13 to discuss the advisability of undertaking to teach agriculture in the high school. In addition to a large attendance of Patrons, the board of education and faculty and older pupils were present.

Western Massachusetts granges held a rally at Springfield April 7 which was attended by 600 Patrons.

EVENTS IN 1909

Record of the Year From January to December.

HISTORY DAY BY DAY.

Notable Happenings Throughout the World.

NAMES ON THE DEATH ROLL.

Discovery of the North Pole—Items of Miscellaneous Interest—Destruction by Accidents, Shipwreck, Storm and Flood—Sporting Events. A Chronological Review.

The record breaking year 1909, which saw the discovery of the north pole, was comparatively free from great disasters so far as the United States is concerned. Outside of the Cherry mine horror, the sinking of the steamship Republic and the usual fires and floods, nature dealt leniently with this country, but in the world at large added the earthquake in Persia, the flood at Monterey, Mexico, and some minor catastrophes to her book of death.

By far the greatest event of the last twelve months was the discovery of the north pole. On Sept. 1 Dr. Frederick A. Cook came out of the north and announced that he had reached the goal on April 21, 1908. Six days later Commander Robert E. Peary emerged with the news that he had made the discovery on April 6, 1909. Peary's papers were approved by the National Geographic society, but doubt was expressed as to Cook's claims. Several months before the coming of Peary and Cook Lieutenant Shackleton returned to tell of a dash to within 111 miles of the south pole.

Other important events of the year were the inauguration of President ...ft, the departure of Theodore Roose... on a hunting trip in Africa, the ...e of the Payne-Aldrich tariff ... 13,000 mile tour of Mr. Taft ...ry, the most romantic ...s the meeting with ... borders of Mex... ...mpton Roads of ...attleships after ...world and the ...States circu... ...rd Oil tru... ...gn lands the occurr... ...storic interest were the ... Abdul Hamid II., the ir... ...gressive government in Tu... ...new ruler in Belgium.

...year saw the flying age fair... ...shered in, the notable aeronau... ...feats having been the crossing ... the English channel, the triumphs ... Count Zeppelin with his dirigible, ... which he made various long flights and once carried twenty-seven passengers, and the flights of the Wright brothers, including the rounding of the statue of Liberty and Grant's tomb at New York and the high ascension of 1,600 feet in Germany.

As a memorial year 1909 eclipsed all others owing to the galaxy of great men born 100 years before. Centenaries widely observed included Lincoln, Darwin, Tennyson, Poe, Gladstone, Fitzgerald, Holmes, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Samuel Johnson (two hundredth) and John Calvin (four hundredth). The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thomas Paine was also observed. In addition, several great celebrations were held, including the Hudson-Fulton in New York, the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain and the Portola festival at San Francisco.

The year's deaths were notable, including in the world of letters such names as Algernon Charles Swinburne, ...ward Everett Hale, George ... F. Marion Crawford and Richard ...on Gilder; in public life, Ethan ...Hitchcock, David A. De Armond, ...or John A. Johnson, Justice ...m of the United States supreme ... and Prince Ito of Japan; in army ...avy circles, Admirals Rojestvenski Cervera and Generals Henry ...n and O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; ...n finance, Edward H. Harriman and Henry ... Rogers; in journalism, Theodore Barth and Colonel A. K. McClure; in the drama, Coquelin and Modjeska; in scientific research, Cesare Lombroso and Professor Simon Newcomb, and in the ranks of royalty Leopold II. of Belgium.

JANUARY.

6. Fire: The Illinois club, with its gallery of fine paintings, destroyed in Chicago; loss $325,000.
8. Political: President Roosevelt's message on the secret service rejected by the house of representatives.
10. Accident: 25 miners killed by gas explosion in Leiter's colliery at Ziegler, Ill.
12. Accident: Explosion in the Lick Branch mine, Bluefield, W. Va., caused the death of 109 miners.
14. Accident: Firedamp explosion in the Anka coal mine at Vesprim, Hungary, caused the death of 280 men.
Obituary: Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Russian battle fleet when annihilated by Togo's ships, May, 1905, in the sea of Japan, in St. Petersburg; aged 69.
16. Railroad Accident: 21 killed and many injured in a collision on the Denver and Rio Grande near Dotsero, Colo.
17. Fire: In Boston 348 autos in storage destroyed.
19. Fire: At North Chelmford, Mass., loss of nearly $700,000 by fire in the woolen mills.
Polar Research: Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, R. N., reached latitude 82.23, about 111 miles from the south pole.
Poe Centenary: The 100th anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe celebrated.
20. Cuba: Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez proclaimed president of the republic.
Political: Secretary of State Elihu Root elected United States senator by the New York legislature.
21. Accident: Explosion, followed by fire, in temporary crib of a tunnel under Lake Michigan off Chicago; about 70 workmen lost their lives.
22. Fire: At Galveston flames on the wharfs caused loss of $500,000.
23. Shipwreck: Off Nantucket White Star liner Republic rammed and sunk by Italian liner Florida; 6 deaths and remarkable rescue of over 2,000 imperiled passengers.
Earthquake: 60 villages destroyed and 5,000 to 6,000 lives lost in the province of Luristan, Persia.
27. Obituary: Benoit-Constant Coquelin, noted French actor, in Paris; aged 67.
28. Cuba: The reins of government turned over to President Gomez by the American governor general, Magoon.
29. Fire: St. Paul, loss of $600,000 by fire in a department store.
Personal: President Elect Taft arrived at Colon, Panama.
30. Earthquake: Severe shocks in Spain.
31. Obituary: Miss Martha Finley, author of the "Elsie Books," at Elkton, Md.; aged 81.

FEBRUARY.

1. Personal: President Elect William H. Taft formally opened the Pacific end of the Panama canal.
Shipwreck: British steamer Clan Ranald lost off the coast of Australia; the captain and 46 sailors drowned.
2. Obituary: John Gilmer Speed, journalist and author, at Mendham, N. J.; aged 56.
6. The Cruising Fleet: The battleships sailed from Gibraltar, homeward bound.
8. Obituary: Catullus Mendes, noted French poet, in Paris.
Personal: King Edward VII. received in Berlin, the first visit of a British king to the German capital in 186 years.
Political: France and Germany signed a Morocco pact.
12. Lincoln Centenary: The 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln celebrated.
15. Fire Disaster: Between 200 and 300 persons burned to death and scores injured in a fire which destroyed the Flores theater in Acapulco, Mexico.
17. Obituary: Geronimo, noted Apache chief and raider, died a prisoner of war at Fort Sill.
19. Obituary: Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the czar of Russia, in St. Petersburg; aged 62. Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N., retired, at Nice, France; aged 66.
Convention: National congress of mothers opened in New Orleans.
20. Disaster at Sea: The Hamburg-South America liner Presidente Roca burned off Peninsula Valdes; loss (owners' report) 30 lives. (Press report, 305 of the passengers and crew.)
21. Obituary: Carroll D. Wright, soldier, statistician and educator, at Worcester, Mass.; aged 69.
22. The Cruising Fleet: The battleships reached Hampton Roads.
23. Storm: 13 killed and many injured by a tornado which swept over eastern Arkansas.
26. Obituary: Rev. Theodore Cuyler, noted minister and author, in Brooklyn; aged 87.
27. Sporting: American bowling congress opened in Pittsburg.

MARCH.

1. ... E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, ... own turfman, at Arcadia, Cal.; ... aged 8...
2. Sporting: Ora Morningstar won the championship of the world at 18.2 balk line billiard, defeating George F. Slosson, the former champion, in New York city; final score 500 to ...
Political: Inauguration of William Howard Taft as 27th president of the United States. The 60th congress ended.
Storm: Fierce windstorm and rain in the Atlantic states.
... Scandal: The publishers and ... editor of the New York World indicted by the federal grand jury in New York city.
6. ... President Taft nominated his cabinet as follows: Philander C. Knox, ... secretary of state; Franklin MacVeagh, ... the treasury; Jacob M. Dickinson, ... war; George von L. Meyer, navy; Richard A. Ballinger, interior; James Wilson, ... agriculture; Charles Nagel, commerce and labor; Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general; George W. Wickersham, ... attorney general.
Obituary: John ... H. Starin, pioneer in river and harbor ... transportation, in New York city; aged 84.
8. Storm Disaster: ... 29 killed and 74 injured in a tornado ... at Brinkley, Ark.
10. Obituary: Maj. E. ... L. G. Zalinski, U. S. A., retired, noted ... inventor and engineer, in New York city; aged 60.
Standard Oil: Railway rebate case decided in favor of Standard Oil in Chicago.
Storm: 100 houses wrecked by a cyclone at Cuthbert, Ga.; 6 deaths.
12. Black Hand: Lieutenant Petrosini, noted Italian detective in New York city, assassinated at Palermo, Italy.
15. Political: Special session of the 61st congress opened. Joseph G. Cannon elected speaker of the house.
Weston's Walk: Edward Payson Weston started from New York on a walk to San Francisco.
16. Obituary: Elinor Mac Cartney Lane, author of "Nancy Stair" and other novels, at Lynchburg, Va.
17. Tariff: Bill framed by the Republican members of the ways and means committee introduced in the house by Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the committee.
20. The Cooper Trial: Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son Robin found guilty of the murder of ex-Senator Carmack in Nashville and sentenced to 20 years.
21. Aeronautics: Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship created a world's record by carrying 27 persons 150 miles.
23. Personal: Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president, sailed from New York for Naples on the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg.
Obituary: Col. William Lamb, soldier, editor and lawyer, hero of the Confederate defense of Fort Fisher in 1865, at Norfolk, Va.; aged 73.
24. Personal: Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British navy retired after 50 years' service.
29. Convention: Southern child labor congress met in New Orleans.
Political: Agreement reached between Austria and Servia, effecting peace in the Balkans.
31. Convention: The 125th annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church met in Baltimore.

APRIL.

1. Cuba: The last troops of the United States army left the island.
3. Fire: At Fort Worth, Tex., 10 blocks destroyed, entailing a loss of $3,000,000; 5 deaths.
Sporting: Oxford won the fifty-second varsity race on the Thames, beating Cambridge 3 lengths. Henri St. Yves of France won the International Marathon Derby in Indianapolis in New York.
Obituary: Vice Admiral ... commanded the squadron ... tiago in 1898, at Puerto Real, Spain; aged 75.
6. Polar Research: Commander R. E. Peary, U. S. N., reached the north pole.
7. Storm Disaster: 15 deaths in a hurricane which swept the middle west from Mississippi to Pennsylvania.
8. Obituary: Helena Modjeska, Polish tragedienne, at Bay City, Cal.; aged 63.
9. Obituary: F. Marion Crawford, novelist, at Sorento, Italy; aged 55. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, ex-secretary of the interior, in Washington; aged 74.
19. Obituary: Algernon Charles Swinburne, poet and essayist, at Putney, England; aged 72.
Political: The Payne tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 217 to 81.
11. Fire Disaster: 6 deaths in a fire at Lenox, Mass.; loss nearly $300,000.
Financial Troubles: Ennis & Stopani, brokers in New York and Chicago, failed for $1,500,000.
13. Turkey: Turkish garrison in Constantinople mutinied and expelled the Young Turks' ministry.
14. Fire: At Rochester, N. Y., 3 churches, 40 dwellings and a business block destroyed; loss nearly $500,000.
Obituary: Ex-United States Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina at Columbia, S. C.; aged 73.
18. Political: Ultimatum of Young Turks to parliament.
19. Convention: National Society Daughters of the American Revolution met in Washington.
21. Storm Disaster: 7 persons killed and property valued at $1,000,000 ruined by a windstorm at Cleveland.
23. Obituary: Ex-United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, in Washington; aged 82.
24. Turkey: Young Turks gained control in Constantinople, making Sultan Abdul Hamid prisoner in his palace.
25. Obituary: Charles Warren Stoddard, author and educator, in Monterey, Cal.; aged 65.
26. Convention: 5th congress of the International Woman's Suffrage alliance opened in London.
27. Abdul Hamid II. of Turkey formally deposed by the Constitutional party (Young Turks) and his brother, Mohammed Resched, chosen successor.
Obituary: Heinrich Conried, impresario, former director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in Meral, Austria; aged 54.
28. Obituary: Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook of Vermont, at Brattleboro; aged 96. Olive Logan, former actress, author and lecturer, near Sutton, Surrey, England; aged 70.
29. Convention: Annual meeting of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution opened in Baltimore.
Turkey: 250 leaders of the mutiny of April 13 in Constantinople executed for conspiracy.
Fire: In Chicago $1,000,000 loss by the burning of Elevator B of the Illinois Central.
30. Personal: Daughter born to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.
Storm Disaster: Over 200 dead and millions in property destroyed by tornadoes which swept the south, including Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

MAY.

2. Convention: National peace congress opened in Chicago.
3. Judicial: The "commodity clause" of the Hepburn act declared constitutional by the United States supreme court.
8. Sporting: St. Yves won the international derby in New York, covering 25 miles and 385 yards in 2 hours, 44 minutes and 5 seconds.
9. Obituary: Augusta Evans Wilson, author of "Beulah," "St. Elmo," "Vashti" and other popular novels of southern life, at Mobile, Ala.; aged 74.
10. Political: Mohammed V. of Turkey invested with the sword of sovereignty at Constantinople.
11. Boat Disaster: 21 deaths by the sinking of a ferry launch on the Ohio river near Pittsburg.
12. Quarry Accident: 1,000 pounds of dynamite exploded at South Bethlehem, near Albany, N. Y., causing the loss of 29 lives.
13. Sporting: King James won the Metropolitan handicap at Belmont park, New York.
17. Personal: Gen. Stoessel and Admiral Nebogatoff, Russian officers, who were serving sentences for neglect of duty in the late war, pardoned by the czar.
18. Financial: Tracy & Co., New York brokers and bankers, went into bankruptcy owing $1,000,000.
Obituary: George Meredith, the English novelist, in London; aged 81.
Personal: Dr. Charles William Eliot retired from the presidency of Harvard after 40 years in that office.
Fire: Loss of $1,500,000 by the destruction of a manufacturing block at Akron, O.
Convention: National good roads congress met in Baltimore.
19. Obituary: Henry H. Rogers, financier and director of the Standard Oil company, in New York; aged 69.
Personal: Abbott Lawrence Lowell assumed the presidency of Harvard university.
26. Maj. Israel C. Greene, captor of John Brown at Harpers Ferry in 1859, at Mitchell, S. D.; aged 85.
Sporting: King Edward's Minoru won the English Derby.
29. Storm Disasters: 22 persons killed and 40 injured in Oklahoma by tornadoes. Many lives lost in a cyclone which swept over western Minnesota and North Dakota.
30. Tornado: Over 30 persons killed and upward of 100 injured in a windstorm at Zephyr, Tex.
31. Fire: At Porta Costa, Cal., loss of $1,000,000 by the burning of the Nevada grain docks.

JUNE.

1. World's Fair: The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition opened at Seattle.
2. Obituary: Theodore Barth, noted German editor, publicist and authority on American affairs, at Baden-Baden; aged 60.
8. Sporting: King James won the Brooklyn handicap at Gravesend.
5. Balloon race start at Indianapolis for distance and endurance contests.
6. Obituary: Col. Alexander Kelly McClure, noted journalist, long prominent in Pennsylvania politics, in Philadelphia; aged 81.
8. Conventions: United Confederate Veterans met at Memphis. Meeting of the American Medical association at Atlantic City.
9. Convention: National conference of charities and correction met at Buffalo.
10. Obituary: Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, distinguished clergyman, author and journalist, chaplain of the United States senate, in Roxbury, Mass.; aged 87.
Storm Disaster: 11 persons killed and scores injured in a series of tornadoes which swept over Texas.
11. Earthquake Disaster: Towns of St. Cannat and Rognes, in France, ruined; 100 deaths.
12. Marine Disaster: Russian submarine boat Kambala sunk in the Black sea, carrying down 20 of the crew.
13. Sporting: W. K. Vanderbilt's Negofol won the French Derby at Chantilly.
14. Obituary: Dr. Alphonso Penna, president of Brazil, at Rio Janeiro.
16. Obituary: Lucien Bonaparte Wyse, noted engineer connected with the French Panama canal enterprise, at Toulon; aged 64. Louis Prang, known as the "father of lithographing," in Los Angeles; aged 85.
16. Convention: International Council of Women met at Toronto.
Obituary: Dana Estes, noted author and book publisher, at Brookline, Mass.; aged 69.
20. Obituary: Frederick de Martens, noted Russian scholar and diplomat, delegate to the Portsmouth peace conference in 1905, at St. Petersburg; aged 64.
Railroad Accident: 16 persons killed in a head-on collision of electric cars at Chesterton, Ind.
22. Financial Troubles: Leeds & Catlin, dealers in phonographs, failed for $1,000,000 in New York.
Personal: Daughter born to Queen Victoria of Spain.
23. Boat Accident: 7 tourists, including 2 Americans, drowned by the swamping of a rowboat on Lake Killarney.
Mining Accident: Gas explosion caused the death of 17 miners at Wehrum, Pa.
24. Obituary: Sarah Orne Jewett, writer of stories depicting New England life, at South Berwick, Me.; aged 60.
Sporting: Fitzherbert won the suburban handicap at Sheepshead Bay, New York.
Fire: Fort William Henry hotel, noted hostelry on Lake George, destroyed; loss about $250,000.
27. Sporting: Verdun, Rothschild owner, won the Grand Prix over the Longchamps course, near Paris.
29. Convention: American Library association met at Bretton Woods, N. H.
30. Obituary: Carrie Burnham Kilgore, pioneer woman lawyer, at Swarthmore, Pa.; aged 72.

JULY.

1. Earthquake: Severe shocks at Reggio and Messina, scene of the devastation last December.
Convention: 41st annual meeting of the National Woman Suffrage association opened at Seattle.
Sporting: Harvard won the varsity race over Yale at New London.
2. Sporting: Cornell won the varsity eight oared race at Poughkeepsie.
3. Champlain Celebration: Ceremonies in honor of the discovery of Lake Champlain in 1609 began on the Vermont shores of the lake.
6. Convention: The American Institute of Instruction met at Castine, Me.
Sporting: The champion polo cup, which has been held in England 23 years, won back by the Meadowbrook (N. Y.) team.
7. Flood: High water swept down the Missouri valley, causing the loss of 11 lives and great damage to property.
Conventions: Anti-vivisection congress opened in London. International convention of the Christian Endeavor society met in St. Paul. The Epworth league met at Seattle.
8. Political: The senate passed its amended tariff bill by a vote of 45 to 34.
Sporting: The Belgian crew won the Grand Challenge cup at Henley, England, defeating the Cambridge crew.
9. Political: Riotous Bolivians attacked the Argentine legation at La Paz in protest against Argentina's decision in the Peruvian boundary dispute.
Obituary: Gen. Gallifet, distinguished French soldier, in Paris; aged 79. Lord Ripon, noted English statesman, in London; aged 81.
11. Obituary: Prof. Simon Newcomb, noted astronomer, mathematician and traveler, in Washington; aged 74.
Convention: Grand lodge of the Order of Elks met in Los Angeles.
12. Shipwreck: In Lake Superior, off Whitefish Point light, steamers J. B. Cowle and I. M. Scott collided, causing the death of 14 sailors on the Cowle, which sank.
13. Obituary: Frederick Phisterer, civil war veteran and noted military writer and statistician, at Albany, N. Y.; aged 73. Louis Loeb, American artist and illustrator, at Canterbury, N. H.; aged 42.
14. Personal: Prince von Bulow, chancellor of the German empire, retired from office, succeeded by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Marine Disaster: British submarine C 11 sunk in collision with the steamship Eddystone off Halsborough lightship, 13 of the crew drowned.
Political: Royal troops of Persia defeated by the Nationalists at Teheran.
Sporting: Weston arrived in San Francisco, having accomplished a total distance of 3,895 miles in about 105 days, beginning at New York March 15.
15. Earthquake: In southern Greece 300 lives lost.
18. Political: Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, died at Varese, Lombardy; aged 63.
Storm: In New York city 16 persons killed and over 70 injured by sudden windstorms.
20. Obituary: Rosa Nouchette Cary, popular English novelist, in London.
21. Hurricane: 21 persons killed in a gulf storm which struck the Texas coast at Galveston and vicinity.
Political: Diplomatic relations severed between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic upon the initiation of Argentina.
25. Obituary: Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, daughter of President Zachary Taylor and mistress of the White House during his term, at Winchester, Va.; aged 85.
Aeronautics: Louis Blériot, French aeronaut, crossed over the English channel from Calais to Dover in an aeroplane, covering the distance of 21 miles in about 40 minutes.
28. Political: Anti-Diaz riot at Guadalajara, Mexico, resulting in wrecking the town. Anti-Moroccan war riot in Barcelona.
Aeronautics: Orville Wright made a new aeroplane record by remaining in flight 1 hour, 12 minutes and 36 seconds with one passenger at Fort Myer.
28. Convention: World conference of the Y. M. C. A. at Barmen-Elberfeld, Germany.
30. Earthquake: Acapulco and Chilpancingo, Mexico, badly shaken and damaged.
Aeronautics: Orville Wright made the speed required by the government for army aeroplanes at Fort Myer, flying an average of 42.5 miles an hour in a 10 mile flight.
31. Fire: 30,000 houses destroyed in Osaka, Japan.
Earthquake: Mexico City badly shaken.
Miscellaneous: The Chinese vice consul, Lock Wing, shot dead in New York by a Chinaman. 200 rioters summarily tried, convicted and shot at Barcelona, Spain.

AUGUST.

2. Personal: The Russian Emperor Nicholas received as a guest by King Edward of England at Cowes.
5. Political: Congress adjourned. The Payne tariff bill finally passed by the senate.
6. Aeronautics: Paulhan, French aviator, made new height record for aeroplanes, varying from 200 to 450 feet, at Douai, France.
Tennyson Centenary: The 100th anniversary of the birth of Alfred Tennyson celebrated.
7. Aeronautics: Roger Sommer of France beat Wilbur Wright's duration record of 2 hours, 20 minutes and 57 seconds by 6 minutes and 18 seconds at Mourmelon, Le Grand, France.
9. Convention: National irrigation congress met at Spokane, Wash. Annual G. A. R. encampment at Salt Lake City.
10. Fire: Monticello, N. Y., a popular summer resort, nearly destroyed by fire; loss about $1,000,000.
11. Morocco: A captive Spanish balloon used with fatal effect to direct fire upon a Moorish camp at Melilla.
12. Personal: Samuel R. Van Zandt elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. at Salt Lake City.
14. Accident: 9 killed and 50 hurt in a head-on collision on the Denver and Rio Grande near Colorado Springs, Colo.
Earthquake: Over 300 buildings destroyed and many lives lost in central Japan.
16. Convention: The transmississippi commercial congress opened in Denver.
17. Obituary: Lawrence Bacher, an artist known for his etchings, at Lawrence Park, N. Y.; aged 51.
Convention: 43d annual congress of the Universal Peace union.
18. Obituary: Sir Theodore Martin, English author and poet, in London; aged 93.
19. Polar Research: Walter Wellman ascended in his dirigible balloon at Spitsbergen, bound for the north pole, meeting with an accident and traveling 36 miles which indefinitely postponed the trip.
20. Culmination of a forest fire which destroyed $1,000,000 worth of fir and tamarack timber along Lake Coeur d'Alene, Wash.
21. Aeronautics: Opening of the aeroplane races at Rheims, France.
22. Fire: Loss of $1,000,000 by flames in the business district of Decatur, Ill.
Accident: 8 killed and many injured in a strikers' riot at the Pressed Steel Car company's plant at Schoenville, Pa.
Obituary: Rev. Thomas Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic church, in New York city, widely known for his denunciations of municipal corruption; aged 66.
23. Aeronautics: Glenn H. Curtiss, American aviator, made a speed record at Rheims by covering 6 1-6 miles in 8 minutes 35 2-5 seconds.
Shipwreck: The Nicolas Castania foundered off the Isle of Pines, carrying down 2 passengers and 27 officers and sailors.
24. Shipwreck: The North German Lloyd steamer Schlesein collided with the Argentine excursion steamer Colombia in Montevideo harbor and sunk her with a loss of over 150 passengers.
25. Aeronautics: Paulhan, French aviator, broke all records for length of unbroken flight, including Wilbur Wright's, by remaining in the air 2 hours, 53 minutes and 24 seconds at Rheims.
27. Obituary: George Manville Fenn, English novelist of the old school, in London; aged 78.
Aeronautics: Henry Farman, English aviator, set new record for heavier than air machines by covering 111.78 miles in 3 hours, 4 minutes and 56 2-5 seconds, at Rheims.
28. Aeronautics: Glenn H. Curtiss won the international aviator cup at Rheims by traveling at the rate of 46.65 miles an hour and covering 12.42 miles in 15 minutes 50 3-5 seconds.
Morocco: The Spaniards at Melilla destroyed 100 Moors by exploding a mine under their camp.
Flood: High water at Monterey, Mexico, caused the loss of upward of 10,000 lives and destroyed property valued at $20,000,000.
29. Holmes Centenary: The 100th anniversary of the birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated.
30. Convention: Sixth international trades union congress opened in Paris.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Personal: Dr. Frederick A. Cook announced the discovery by him of the north pole on April 21, 1908.
3. Personal: Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, commander of the Atlantic fleet on the Pacific cruise and homeward voyage, placed on the retired list of the navy.
4. Obituary: Clyde Fitch, the playwright, at Chalons-sur-Marne, France.
Railroad Accident: The Baltimore and Ohio's Royal Blue limited wrecked by train robbers near Chewton, Pa.; 2 killed and 30 injured.
Personal: Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the arctic explorer, who left civilization for the farthest north in 1907, landed at Copenhagen.
6. Convention: International Esperanto congress opened at Barcelona.
7. The Taft cup trophy in the German-American sonderklasse races won by the American yacht Jovette off Marblehead, Mass.
Obituary: Henry B. Blackwell, anti-slaverist and pioneer woman suffragist, in Boston; aged 84.
Personal: Peary cabled from Indian Harbor, Labrador, that he reached the north pole April 6, 1909.
8. Aeronautics: Capt. F. S. Cody, an American in the British service, made a cross country aeroplane flight of 40 miles, covered in 1 hour and 3 minutes.
Obituary: Joel B. Erhardt, noted lawyer and political leader, in New York city; aged 70. Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., retired, in New York city; aged 65.
9. Obituary: Gen. Edward M. McCook, a civil war veteran of the Ohio family of "fighting McCooks," in Chicago, aged 64.
12. Obituary: William Lloyd Garrison, son and namesake of the great anti-slavery leader and himself a widely known reformer and publicist, at Lexington, Mass.; aged 71.
14. Convention: The American Bankers' association met in Chicago.
Obituary: Mayo Williamson Hazeltine, noted book reviewer and author, at Atlantic City; aged 68.
15. Personal: President Taft started from Boston on his 13,000 mile tour. Marriage at Dingwall, Scotland, of Prince Miguel of Braganza, a claimant to the throne of Portugal, and the American heiress Miss Anita Stewart of New York.
Obituary: Baron Tweedmouth, late first lord of the British admiralty, in London; aged 69.
19. Storm: Beginning of a West India hurricane which raged for two days along the northern gulf coast; heavy loss of life and great damage to property.
21. Peary, homeward bound, reached Sydney, N. S. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, arrived in New York from Copenhagen.
Obituary: Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota at Rochester, Minn.; aged 49.
22. Obituary: Robert Hoe 3d, head of the noted firm of printing press manufacturers of New York and London, in London; aged 70. Henrietta Chanfrau, an old time actress, who supported Forrest and the Booths, at Burlington, N. J.; aged 78. "Major" Rodina Nutt, last male survivor of Barnum's celebrated midget troupe, at Dorchester, Mass.; aged 69.
25. Balloon Accident: French military dirigible Republique wrecked near Moulins during ascension, and 4 officers on board killed.
Hudson Tercentenary: Opening of the Hudson-Fulton celebration by a naval parade in New York harbor.
30. Polar Exploration: Peary's arctic ship Roosevelt arrived at New York.

OCTOBER.

1. Commander Robert E. Peary reached New York.
Aeronautics: International balloon race from Zurich.
2. Aeronautics: Orville Wright broke the high flying record by soaring 1,000 feet at Potsdam. The Mars won the international goal race from Zurich, landing within 600 yards of goal.
4. Obituary: Albert Pulitzer, founder of the New York Journal and brother of Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World, in Vienna; aged 58.
5. Mining Accident: 30 deaths by an explosion at Nanaimo, B. C.
Aeronautics: Edgar W. Mix, American aeronaut, won the Gordon Bennett cup in the race from Zurich, landing at Warsaw, Poland, after covering 686 miles.
6. Personal: Dr. Lowell inaugurated president of Harvard.
9. Storm: A West India hurricane devastated the west coast of Cuba, nearly wrecked Key West and swept up the Florida and Carolina coast.
12. Personal: American minister to China, Charles R. Crane, recalled from his mission by the secretary of state.
13. Aeronautics: A. Holland Forbes won the Lahm cup in the balloon race from St. Louis, landing near Richmond, Va., after covering 731¼ miles in 19 hours and 15 minutes.
Political: Meeting of the provincial assemblies of China under the new constitutional program. Prof. Francisco Ferrer, Spanish revolutionary teacher, executed at Barcelona by the Spanish government.
16. Personal: President Taft and President Diaz of Mexico met at El Paso, Tex.
Sporting: Jack Johnson defeated Stanley Ketchel in 12 rounds for the heavyweight championship at San Francisco.
Seattle Fair: The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition closed with a record for attendance of about 3,750,000.
17. Sporting: Henri St. Yves won the Marathon Derby at Seattle in 2 hours, 32 minutes and 39 seconds.
19. Obituary: Cesare Lombroso, noted criminologist and allenist, at Turin; aged 73.
Portola Festival: Celebration of the discovery in 1769 of the bay of San Francisco by Don Gaspar de Portola begun in San Francisco.
21. Political: Cabinet crisis in Spain; result of the execution on Oct. 13 of Prof. Ferrer, the revolutionist.
Earthquake: Catania, Sicily, shaken; Vesuvius again active.
22. Convention: Annual convention of the National Women's Christian union opened at Omaha.
23. Personal: The czar entered Italy as guest of King Victor Emmanuel.
26. Obituary: Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. A., retired, distinguished veteran of the civil and Indian wars, at Burlington, Vt.; aged 79. Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., retired, a naval hero of the civil war, in New York city; aged 77. Prince Herobumi Ito, Japanese statesman, formerly resident general of Korea, at Harbin, Manchuria, victim of a Korean assassin; aged 71.
Shipwreck: 20 deaths in the wrecking of the steamer Hestia, from Glasgow, off the Maine coast.
29. Greece: Battle at Athens between government ironclads and a flotilla of destroyers manned by mutineers.
Sporting: James J. Jeffries signed with Jack Johnson to box for the heavyweight championship, "45 rounds or more."
Personal: Lillian M. N. Stevens elected president of the national W. C. T. U.
30. Sporting: H. F. Grant won the Vanderbilt cup race, driving a 60 horsepower Alco car an average of 62.8 miles for 278.05 miles. Pennsylvania beat Carlisle Indians at football, 25 to 6, on Franklin field.

NOVEMBER.

2. Political: Judge William J. Gaynor elected mayor of New York on the Democratic ticket; the election a general reverse for Tammany Hall. Municipal reform defeated in San Francisco. Tom Johnson beaten by Herman Baehr in Cleveland mayoralty election.
3. Personal: Peary awarded a gold medal by the National Geographic society for having reached the north pole.
Obituary: William Torrey Harris, noted philosopher and former United States commissioner of education, at Providence, R. I.; aged 74.
5. Storm: Beginning of a rainstorm on the island of Jamaica which caused many deaths and the destruction by landslides, shipwreck and inundation of property estimated at $7,000,000.
6. Aeronautics: Paulhan, French aviator, made a new record in flight, reaching an altitude of 977 feet at Sandown park, London.
8. Obituary: Lionel Brough, once noted comedian, in London.
Fatal Fire: 9 deaths in the burning of a celluloid factory in Brooklyn.
Convention: The American Federation of Labor met in Toronto.
10. Personal: President Taft reached Washington at the end of his tour.
13. Sporting: Yale defeated Princeton, 17 to 6, at New Haven. Michigan defeated Pennsylvania, 42 to 6, at Philadelphia. Game between Cornell and Chicago at Ithaca resulted in a score of 6 to 6.
Mine Disaster: Explosion in the St. Paul Coal company's mine near Cherry, Ill., resulted in the death of nearly 300 miners.
14. Shipwreck: 100 deaths by the sinking of the Pacific liner La Seyne after collision near Singapore.
Financial: The American Telephone and Telegraph company secured control of the Western Union Telegraph company.
18. Obituary: Richard Watson Gilder, author and editor of the Century Magazine, in New York city; aged 66.
19. Obituary: William M. Laffan, editor of the New York Sun, at Lawrence, N. Y.; aged 61.
20. Sporting: Yale beat Harvard at football, 8 to 0, in Cambridge. Brown defeated Carlisle Indians at football, 21 to 8, in New York.
Standard Oil Case: The eighth United States circuit court, sitting as a court of appeals, ordered the Standard Oil trust to dissolve.
Obituary: Consuelo, dowager duchess of Manchester, called the most influential woman in England, in London; aged 51.
23. Obituary: David A. De Armond, one of the oldest and best known Democratic members of congress, at Butler, Mo.; aged 65.
30. Political: The British house of lords rejected the Liberal budget by a vote of 350 to 75.
Switchmen's Strike: Switchmen's strike begun on railroads in the northwest.

DECEMBER.

1. Political: The United States severed diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, virtually demanding the organization of a new government to replace Zelaya's.
2. Fire: Fire in the business district of Baltimore caused a loss of nearly $1,000,000.
3. Sporting: Calvin Demarest of Chicago won the 18.2 balk line billiard title from George Sutton in New York.
4. Shipwreck: Steamer Elian Vannin lost in the Mersey; 12 passengers and 21 sailors drowned. Steamer Thistlemor wrecked in Barnstable bay; 20 of the crew lost.
Obituary: Princess Waldemar, noted member of the royal family of Denmark, in Copenhagen.
5. Obituary: George Crocker, capitalist, in New York city; aged 53.
6. Personal: William J. Calhoun of Chicago appointed United States minister to China.
9. Fire: Kalamazoo, Mich.; loss of $750,000 by flames in the business district.
10. Obituary: Red Cloud, noted fighting chief of the Sioux, at Pine Ridge reservation; aged 86.
Shipwreck: 28 lives lost by the foundering of car ferry Marquette and Bessemer No. 2 on Lake Erie.
11. Fire: Herne Oaks, home of the late James A. Herne, actor and playwright, burned at Southampton, N. Y.
12. Fire: Racine, Wis., the Racine Manufacturing company and other plants destroyed; loss $650,000.
13. Personal: Judge H. H. Lurton appointed justice of the United States supreme court.
15. Railroad Accident: 14 killed and many hurt in a wreck on the Southern near Reidsville, N. C.
16. Political: President Zelaya placed his resignation in the hands of the Nicaraguan congress.
17. Obituary: King Leopold II. of Belgium, at Brussels; aged 74.
18. Obituary: Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch of Russia, at Cannes, France; aged 77. Gen. Green B. Raum, congressman and former commissioner of pensions, in Chicago; aged 80.
23. Prince Albert formally succeeded to the throne of Belgium.
28. Convention: The 25th anniversary of the American Historical and the American Economic associations celebrated in New York.
29. Gladstone Centenary: The 100th anniversary of the birth of Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, British statesman, known as the "Grand Old Man" of England, celebrated.

OAKLAND REPUBLICAN

JANUARY 3, 1907

TO

DECEMBER 30, 1909

MISSING: MAY 23, 1907

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